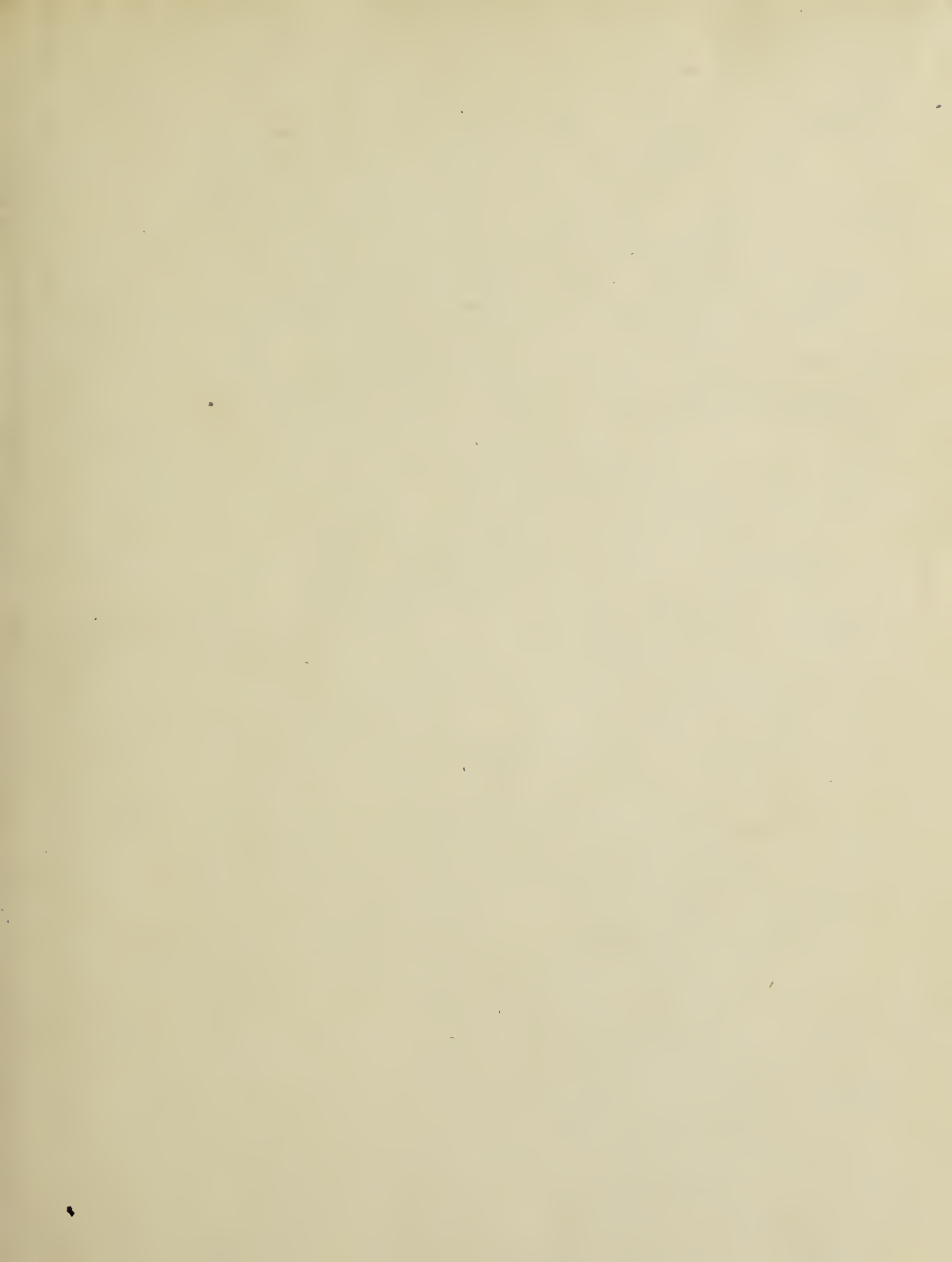


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ARCHAEOLOGIA:
OR
MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS
RELATING TO
ANTIQUITY.
PUBLISHED BY THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.
VOLUME XVI.



LONDON:

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AND OF MESSRS. WHITE, NORNAVILLE AND FELL, NICOL, LEIGH
AND SOTHEBY, BICKERSTAFF, CADELL AND DAVIES,
EGERTON, AND TAYLOR.

M DCCCXII.

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At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries. May 31, 1782,

RESOLVED,

THAT any Gentleman, desirous to have separate Copies of any Memoir he may have presented to the Society, may be allowed, upon application to the Council, to have a certain number, not exceeding Twenty, printed off at his own expense.

At a Council, May 23, 1792,

RESOLVED,

That the Order made the 31st of May, 1782, with respect to Gentlemen who may be desirous to have separate Copies of any Memoir they may have presented to the Society, be printed in the volumes of the Archaeologia, in some proper and conspicuous part, for the better communication of the same to the Members at large.

ARCHAEOLOGIA;
OR
MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS,
&c.

- I. *Copy of a Letter Missive from King Edward the Fourth to Thomas Stoner, Esquire, with the King's Sign Manual, preserved among the Records in the Tower; communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. Director.*

Read June 27, 1805.

BY THE KING.

R. E.

“**T**RUSTY and welebeloved wegrete you wele, latting you wit y^t oure Traitours & Rebelles the Duc of Clarence and Therl of Warrewik which daily labour the weyes moyens at their power of our’ final destructōn and the subv^sion of this oure Realme and ye co^mon wele of the same been fledde westward’ whome we wol folowe & p’sue w^t our hoste w^t al diligence possible, and let and represe their fals & traiteroux p’pose & entent w^t godds grace. Wher’fore we wol and straitely charge you y^t. immediatly after the sight of theis oure lres ye arredie you w^t. such a fellasship on horssebak in defensible arraye as yc goodly caⁿ make to co^m unto us wher’soev^r ye shal undrestande y^t. we then shalbee, to aide and assiste us to thentent afore-said w^t.out failment, as ye love & tendre the wele of us & of

our said Realme, and upon the feith and leigaunce that ye owe unto us, yeven undre oure signet at our' Citie of Coventre yē iij^{de} day of Aprill.^a”

To our Trusty and welbeloved
Thomas Stoner of Stoner.^b

The foregoing letter appears to have been written, in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, A.D. 1470; when the quarrel between the King and the Duke of Clarence and Earl of Warwick, which had been lately made up, broke out with increased violence; in consequence of the affront put on the Archbishop of York by the King, in suspecting him of an attempt on his life by poison, at an entertainment to which he had been invited. Clarence and Warwick resented this highly, and seeing that Edward's jealousy of them had taken too deep root to be removed, retired, about March 7, to Warwick, where they assembled a body of troops, in order to join Sir Robert Welles, who had taken up arms in Lincolnshire; but being disappointed by his defeat, and also in their subsequent design of proceeding into Yorkshire, by the King's diligence, they retired into Devonshire, whence they made their escape, with their families, to Calais. See Carte's History of England, Vol. II. pp. 779 and 780.

^a It appears from the Patent Roll of the 10th year of king Edward IV. that he was at Exeter on the 15th of April, and at New Sarum on the 25th of the same month, on his return towards London.

^b Stoner is in the parish of Watlington in Oxfordshire, and still in the possession of the Stoner family.

II. *Copies of Three remarkable Petitions to King Henry the Sixth, with that King's Sign Manual, preserved among the Records in the Tower; with a Schedule annexed to one of them, containing an Account of the Robes provided for the Royal Colleges of our Lady of Eton, and of our Lady and St. Nicholas of Cambridge; communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. R. S. Director.*

Read July 4, 1805.

To the Kyng our So^vaign Lord.

R. H.

“**B**ESECHETH mekely your pove' Suito' William Ayscogh one of your justice of the comon benche, that where he late by your comaundement was charged to take upon hym the degree of Sergeaunt of your lawe to his grete expenses and costes. And or he had ben' fully two yere in that office at the barre he was called by your heghnesun to the benche and made Justice, by which makying Justice all his Wynnings that he sholde have hade in the said office of Sergeant and alle the fees that he had in England weere and be cessed and expired fro hym to his grete empov^ysshyng for they weere the grete substance of his lyvelode: and also he hath suche infirmite in his eghen that he dredith hym gretely of faillyng and perysshyng of his sight. Please it to your Heghnes considering the pmisses and howe your said besecher is the porest of alle your Justices, and may noght maynteigne his said degre to your worship as hym oght to do withoute your gracious helpe and supportacion, to graunte of your benigne grace and bountevous Lordshi^p unto your said besecher for terme of his lyve certeyn tenementes of the value of xxv li xij S. and x d by yere whiche ben contenyd in a cedull to this bille annexid after the fo^me and effecte of the same cedull and he shall hertely pray God for you.”

4 *Copies of Three remarkable Petitions to King Henry the Sixth.*

Ista billa cum cedula annexa concessa fuit p Dn̄m Regem & libereta dño cancellario apud Dogmersfeld vjdie Junii Anno 2 ejus de' dñi Regis xix° exequend."

To the Kyng our Sovain Lord'.

R. H.

" BESECHETH mekely your' moost humble Svant John Marban' Squyer late Svñt w' my Lord of Warrewyk, whom God for his high mercy assoyll. That it lyke to your Highnesse of yō good grace especiall to consider howe that ye at the humble supplication' of the seid Duk at his last beyng w' yow in your' Tour' of London' be mouthe gāuntid to the seid John Marban' to be oon of yo' Sergeantz at armes and the'uppon to have I had his patentz w' the fees and wages longyng ye'to. Of whiche fees Sovain Lord I ne have ther'of but half that is to wyte, and it lyke your' worthy highnesse but vj d on the day. Ther'as Sovain Lord' ye grauntid to my Lord of Warrewyk & to me my hoole fees like as all my felawes S'geantz at armes have. For in sothe Sovain Lord' they calle me noon othe'wyse now among hem but yeman' Sergeant at armes by as mych as I have not my hole fees like as they have. And while my maister was alyve my Lord' Duk' of Warrewyk' they callid me Gentilman Sergeant. And now hight and myghty Prynce most gracious noble and most doutefull Kyng' that ev' was of all wordly Kynges, the whiche and it lyke to your' worthy highnes I had nev' a worthyer Prynce ne a worthyer maist' of all my lyve dayes than I have now to resort to wherfor gracious Lord' ye of your' high worthynesse shuld see to your' owen Sergeant at armes and yo' man afore all other. And theras I have I put my body and my lyfe for your' love in aventure Sovrain Lord' and for my Sovain Lady Dame Margarete the queen like for to have lost my hede for beryng' of yo' pryve Sealx and of yo' lrēs credence into the contrey of Bergaveni in Wales, the whiche is your' owne right & title, in so moche that the

Walsshmen wold' have I made me to have eten your' pryve sealx and yo' lrē credence ne had I take my hors aboute midnyght and I ryde my way over the mounteyns from Bergeveny to a Walsshe towne that me callith Lantaylowe. And so Sovrain Lord' my twey men right as Peter forsoke Criste, so they forsoke me and derst not abyde. Wherefore it may like to yo' most abundant grace to graunt to your' said suppliant by your' lrēs patentz to be made in due fōme, the fees of other vj d by day for terme of his lyfe, to be taken yerly and paid by the hondes of your' Shereve of Gloucestr' Shyre for the tyme beyng of the issues and pfitz of the seid shire, at the fest' of Ester and Seint Michell by even porcions w^t a gown' of your' lyverey after the sute of yo' Gentilmen of yo' most honōable howsold to be take yerely at the fest of Cristemas his lyfe duryng by the hondes of yo' keper of yo' grete wardrobe that now is or for the tyme shall be. And he shall pray to God for the most noble memorie of our' so^vain lord' yo' fader that last dyed, and for our' so^vain lady your' moder, the Quene, whom god p^donne, & for the long lyf pspite and welfare of yo' most noble psone, and for our' So^vraine Lady Dame Margret the Queen: that God for his mcy and all the Seintes that be in heven graunte such issue of worthy princes and ladyes betwix yo' high worthynes to the plesaunce of God. And that it may plese yow So^vaign Lord' to be my good So^vain help and socour at this tyme, at the revence of God and in wey of charitee, like as ye of yo' seid highness and of yo' most abundant grace pmysed unto my seid Lord of Warrewyk and theruppon deliv^ded hym the mace comaundyng hym on yo' behalf to bere it afore hym unto the Castell of Hanley.

Memorand .qd xvij die Novembr' anno regni Regis Henrici xxv. ista billa libata fuit cancellario exequend."

To the Kyng our Sovayn Lord.

R. H.

BESECHETH mekely your humble Oratour Robt Coksale Vestiment Maker of your Cite of London. That Where as Maister John Langton late Bisshop of Saint David' did your seid Oratour to make certayn Vestimentes of White Damask of di^vses sortes rychely embrowdered as well for your Colage Roiale of our Lady of Eton as for your Colage Royall of our Lady and Saint Nicolas of Cambrygge, for the which Vestimentes there is due unto your said Oratour CCxlj. lb. xix. s. iiij.^d as it appereth more clerly by a Seedule of parcelles to this Bill annexed, of the which Seedule the seid Bysshop hadde the Double to have shewed it unto yo' Highnesse for the payment of the said some, wherof as yit he in no wyse may have no payment. And in case the seid Vestimentes shuld been' delivered fro your seid Oratour Which as yit been in his kepyng without payment for the same, it shuld be to his utter destruction and undoyng. That it myght please You therfor of your most speciall g^oce to considre thise p^rmisses and also how that your seid Oratour is gretely endetted to di^vses p^rsones for the grete part of the stuf' for the seid Vestimentes and to g^aunt unto your seid Oratour for his more suerte by Your L^res Patent^s that he his Heirs Executo's or Assignes may have and kepe the seid Vestimentes unto the tyme that Your seid Oratour his Heirs Executours or Assignes been fully payed content or agreed for the seid Vestimentes of the seid some of CCxlj. li. xix. s. iiij. d. Without any interruption lette or of disturbaunce of You or any of Yo' Officers or Ministres or elles of any other p^rsone whatsomever. And he shall pray God for you.

The King g^aunted pis Bille at Newbury the
xix day of Aoust. The yer of his Regne
xxv. put my Lord Bisshop of Sar' et my
Lord Say.

Blakeney.

The Schedule annexed to the foregoing Petition.

First for the embrowdyng golde silke and othe' stuff of ij	} xx. lb. s. d. iiij. iiij. vi. viij.
copis chesibill et ij Tonykel*	
For Cambrige of White Damaske embrowdrid with H et M.	
closed togedyr and clothis with orffrays Riche pris . . .	} xxij. s. iiij. d.
It'm the lynyng of the same v. pecs and iiij yerdis of	
Bokeram pris the pece iiij s. Sñi.	
It'm xxij yerdys of Rede Tarteryn p's y ^e yerde ij. ^s viij. ^d . .	lvij. s. viij. d.
It'm xiiij uñcs hemlace and fryslace pris the uñce xvij. d.	} xxj. s.
Sñi.	
It'm v. uñcis and j qrt ffrenge p's the uñce xvij. ^d Sñi. . . .	vij. s. xj. d.
It'm iiij fyne Aubis† pris the pes vj. ^s Sñi.	xvij. s.
It'm for hallowyng of the same.	xvij. d.
It'm v. yerdys of sirecloth pris the yerde xij. ^d Sñi.	v. s.
It'm for makyng of the same sute with ij Copis Chesibill	} xx. s.
and ij Tonykelis pris to. ¹	

Sñi. ^{xx}iiij. xj.ⁱⁱ xij.^d

It'm for a sute of white cloth of Gold of sipris for Cam-	} xlj. li. vj. s. viij. s.
brige with vj Copis Chesibill and ij Tonykelis with ij	
Auterclothis‡ and the ffrontell w. ^t stoles ffañns and par-	
rors and vij peyre prors for children viij pec cloth a	
golde of sipris w. ^t ffeysaunts and doks pris the pec'	} vij. li. ⁱ x. s. vij. d. ob.
v. ⁱⁱ iiij. s. iiij. d. Sñi.	
It'm for the orffrays to the same sute j pec' and ij yerdys	} xxxix. s. j. d.
pris the pec' vj. ⁱⁱ Sñi.	
It'm for lynyng to the same sute lxvij yerdys bokerã pris	} xxxix. s. j. d.
the yerde vjj. ^d Sñi.	

^a i. e. Two copes, a chasuble, and two tunicles or tunicks, sacerdotal habits used in the Romish church.

^b The albe—*Aube*, Fr. is a vestment of lawn, with sleeves.

^c Altar-cloths.

8 *Copies of Three remarkable Petitions to King Henry the Sixth.*

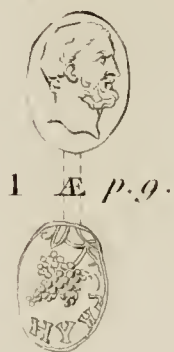
It'm xxiiij uñcs and iij q̃rt' hemlace and ffryslace prys the
uñce xviiij.d. S̃m̃. } ^{xxxv. s. viij. d.}
ob.
It'm vij uñcs ffrenge to the frontett and ye Tonykelys
pris the uñc xviiij d. S̃m̃. } ^{x. s. vj. d.}
It'm iij Aubis for men pris the pec' iiiij. s. viij. d. S̃m̃. } ^{xiiij. s.}
It'm vij aubis for children p's the pec' ij. s. viij d S̃m̃ } ^{xviiij. s. viij. d.}
It'm xiiij yerdis of sirecloth pris the yerd xij. d S̃m̃. } ^{xiiij. s.}
It'm for Ryngs to the Auterclothis pris. } ^{iiij. d.}
It'm for makying of the same sute w.^t vij capis chesibill and
ij tonykelis and ij Ancerclothis and the ffrontett and
childr's prors pris to.¹ } ^{xl. s.}

S̃m̃. lviiij. fi. viij. s. v. d.

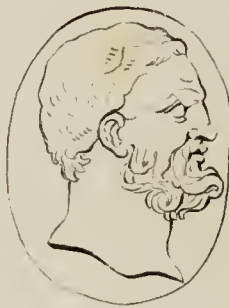
It'm for the embrowdyng golde silke and stuffe of ij copis
chesibill and ij tonekelys ffor Eton of White Damaske
like to the sute of Cambr' w.^t rich orffrays prys. } <sup>xx li.
iiiij. iij. vj. s.
viiij. d.</sup>
It'm to the lynying of the same sute v. pec' & iij yerdis
of Rede Bokeram pris the pec' iiiij. s. S̃m̃. } ^{xxij. s. iij. d.}
It'm xxij yerdys of Double Tarteryn pris the yerd iiiij. s. S̃m̃. } ^{iiiij. li viij. s.}
It'm xiiij uñcs hemlace and ffryshelace pris the uñce xviiij. d. } ^{xxj. s.}
S̃m̃.
It'm v. uñcs and j. q̃art' ffrenge pris the unc' xviiij.^d S̃m̃. } ^{vij. s. xj. d.}
It'm iij ffyne Aubis pris the pec' vj. s. S̃m̃. } ^{xviiij. s.}
It'm v. yerdys of Syrecloth pris ye yerd xij.^d S̃m̃. } ^{v. s.}
It'm for halwyng of the same pris } ^{xviiij. d.}
It'm for makying of the same sute w.^t ij copis chesibill and
ij tonykelys pris to.¹ } ^{xx. s.}

S̃m̃. ^{xx}iiiij. xij. ^{li}x. ^siiiij. d.

S̃m̃. to.¹ CC. xlj. ii. xix. s. iij.⁴



1 Æ p. 9.

*Fig. 1. enlarged.*

6



7



p. 135.



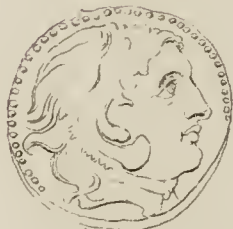
2 Æ p. 11.



8



R.



3 Æ p. 12.



4 Æ p. 14



5 Æ p. 15.



III. *Account of three unpublished Greek Coins, in Letters from the Rev. Stephen Weston, B.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. to the Earl of Leicester, President.*

Read Feb: 27, March 13 and 27, 1806:

TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordship and the Society, for their inspection, a curious, unpublished, autonomous, small brass coin of Sala in Phrygia, in fine preservation, of excellent workmanship, and undoubted antiquity.^a The type of this coin is a bearded, and laureated head, and on the reverse a bunch of grapes with the letters CAAH very distinct: the ΝΩΝ, or termination of the word CAAHNΩΝ, is now not visible, owing to the nun, omega, and nun, having been clipped, in order to reduce the size of the coin, that it might be set as a gem. This we know has been sometimes the case with coins of superior workmanship. The position of Sala was upon the Mæander, between Pylaceum and Gazæna, to the north and south of it, making the boundary of Phrygia towards Lycia. Its longitude, in Mercator's map, is from Ptolemy 60—15, and latitude, which is reckoned after its longitude, is 38—20. It lies on the river to the west of Mount Taurus, between the Lycus and the Mæander. This Sala, in Phrygia magna, is not mentioned by Stephanus Byzantinus, Strabo, or D'Anville; and, although passed over in silence by these great names in geography, richly deserves to be recorded, were it only for its excellence in the numismatic art, in its free state, and under the government of its own laws.

^a See pl. I. fig. 1.

There is a coin in Pellerin with the reverse of the one before us, but with the word CAΛΗΝΩΝ on the head side, and a magistrate's name on the reverse; which shows the period to have been imperial, when towns were permitted to strike coins with their own magistrate's name, or name of their prefect, without the head of the reigning emperor. There are others also of the same sort in Dr. Combe, but none of them so well executed as this. The Phrygians in early times excelled in needle-work and tapestry, and had their name lengthened into Phrygiones, which came in process of time to signify *βελονοποικίλται*, acupictores, designers of animals and flowers in needle-work. They excelled also in music of the graver sort; and of their skill in die-sinking, the coin I have here the honour to exhibit is no doubt among the specimens of the best times of their mint.

I have the honour,

My Lord,

To remain your Lordship's

Very humble Servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward-street, Portman-square,

February 27, 1806.

TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES.

MY LORD,

THE coin I have now the honour to present to your Lordship, and the Society,^a for the inspection of its members, is not to be found in Hunter, Haym, Pellerin, Rasche, Eckhel, or Sestini; and perhaps is the only remaining memorial of a city, not recorded by Ptolemy,

^a See pl. I. fig. 2.

Stephanus Byzantinus, or Strabo; but to console us for this extraordinary silence, we are informed by the reverse, the place it commemorates, and the river it stood upon. So much geography on a small brass coin, not half an inch in diameter, is of rare occurrence, and remarkably singular. The inscription forms a square, inclosing two symbols, which serve to distinguish it from places of similar names, both of town and river. On the right side is a female turreted head, with something behind, in part effaced and indistinct. In the area of the reverse is an arrow and a palm-branch, and on the four sides the letters ΑΤΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝΠΡΟΣΤΟΝ ΚΑΙΡΟΝ. The Atusii, on the river Caper, that is, the Atusii of Assyria, on the Caper, which, with the Lycus, runs into the Tigris, just above the Gyndes. The Arrow, or Teer, in Persian, marks the rapidity of the stream; and Tekr, in Arabic, means flowing precipitately, from which latter word we get the name of Tigris; not, indeed, according to Curtius,^a and Eustathius,^b or Dionysius the geographer, for Curtius is wrong when he says, that the Tigris got its name because Tigris, in Persian, is an arrow; Teer, as I have shown, is an arrow in that language; but Tikr, or Tigr, in Arabic, whence the Romans made Tigris, is a rapid current. The modern name of this river is Dejeleh, in Persian. The name Atusa, in Persian Atesh, and in Greek Atossa, is familiar to us from its being the appellation of the mother of Xerxes. The square form of the inscription is peculiar to the coins of Parthia and Cappadocia, and the palm-branch is the production of Assyria.

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain

Your Lordship's very humble Servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward-street, Portman-square,

March 12, 1806.

^a 2 Curt. lib. iv. c. 9, p. 25. 3d edit. 4to.

^b Ad. v. 984.

TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to offer to the inspection of your Lordship and the Society, a coin of Heraclea,^a which does not appear to have been described in any numismatical author, or elsewhere in the course of my research and inquiry.

There are, it is well known, in Stephanus Byzantinus twenty-three towns of the name of Heraclea, which have been given, as they have occurred on coins to different countries.

To those with the letters HPAKAEΩTAN, Acarnania has been assigned.

To those with the legend HPAKAEIA, Bithynia has been given.

To those with HPAKAEΩTON, Caria.

To those with HPAKAHIΩN and HPAKAEIΩN, Italia.

To one that terminates in EΩN, instead of the usual ending of HIΩN, with the aspirate prefixed, as thus, †HPAKAEΩN, Lucania.

To those with HPAKAEΩTON HPAKAE and HPAKAEIA, Macedonia.

Pellerin at one time gave certain coins of Heraclea, with the Doric termination to Acarnania; and in his Supplement removed them to Lucania; whether on good grounds, it is not so easy to decide.

Eckhel says he was long in doubt to which of the Heracleas he should ascribe a silver coin with the legend HPAKAEΩTAN, and whether he should give it to the Heraclea of Lucania, or no, for, says he, undoubted Heracleian coins belonging to this country terminate in EΩN and HIΩN, with the aspirate mark (†) prefixed, but that is no reason why it should not use the termination TAN, since the Heracleians were originally a colony from Laconia, and to whom the Doric language was familiar, as appears from the Heracleian tables written in that dialect.

^a See pl. I. fig. 3.

The copper coin which I here exhibit, and which I have not found any where engraved, is of good workmanship, and may belong to Acarnania, or Lucania. It bears on it the head of Hercules, looking to the right, and is adorned with the spoil of the lion, and has on the reverse ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ, between the bow and arrows in their case, '*arcumque coryto,*' and the club.

The Doric termination will allow us to call this coin Heraclea, in Acarnania, where Dr. Combe and Pellerin have placed others of a similar termination; or of Heraclea, in Lucania, whither Pellerin, in his Supplement, iii. p. 85, has removed them.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very humble Servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward-street, Portman-square,

March 25, 1806.

IV. *Account of a Greek Coin of Lybia, in a Letter from Samuel Barnardiston Howes, Esq. F. A. S. to Craven Orde, Esq. F. R. S. V. P.*

Read May 15, 1806.

SIR,

Nº 22, Francis-street,
Newington, Surry, April, 1806.

CONSIDERING it the duty of every member of this Society to communicate any information in his power, which may tend to elucidate a point in ancient history, or any subject intimately connected therewith; I take the liberty of laying before the Society a Greek brass coin, which has been in my possession several years, together with some observations on it.

Its size is middle, or second brass. Obverse, head of Hercules covered with the lion's skin, looking to the left. Reverse, a Bull butting, to the right; over its back a single Punic character: in the Exergue, part of an inscription, which reads $\text{BY}\Omega\text{N}$.^a

I confess, at the time I bought it, neither myself, nor the former owner of it were able to determine for what place, or people, it was struck; but, considering it a coin of fair condition, I placed it in my cabinet with other uncertain coins, hoping some favourable circumstance might arise hereafter, that would enable me to appropriate it rightly; some time afterwards, I submitted it to the inspection of our worthy member Taylor Combe, Esq. of the British Museum, whose very extensive and accurate knowledge in this science, gave me every reason to hope for an explanation: he did me the favour to examine it with attention, and to consult the best printed authorities on the subject, but unfortunately without meeting with any engraving, or description, to his satisfaction.

^a See pl. I. fig. 4.

It would have remained in the same state to the present time, had not an importation of Greek coins from Paris, within these three or four years, put us in possession of a coin which, I persuade myself clearly elucidates mine.

The coin alluded to is silver, of the didrachm size, representing on the obverse the same type as mine; reverse, a lion walking, over its back a Punic character; and in the exergue, the following word is very clearly seen ΛΙΒΥΩΝ;—it is in the possession of Mr. Miles of Tavistock-street, through whose civility I have had the pleasure of frequently inspecting it, and through whose liberality I have now an opportunity of laying a drawing of it before the Society.^a

From every information I have obtained, I am of opinion, that fifty years ago, not a single coin of *Lybia*, in any metal, was known to exist in the English cabinets; which is the more surprising, when we consider the extent of territory *Lybia* included, and that we have most beautiful coins in every metal, struck in *some* of the places within its boundaries: I allude to *Cyrene* in particular, and might cite those of *Barce*, on some of which the head of Jupiter Ammon is seen of the most elegant workmanship.

The only coin of *Lybia* I have been able to discover in this country, prior to the silver one already described, and which it very much resembles, is in the collection of the late Dr. Hunter; but as no notice is taken of it by Dr. Combe, in his valuable work, entitled *Nummi Vet. Popul. et Urbium*, I must conclude it arrived too late to be inserted.

I have only to add, it has unfortunately happened, that my coin was not placed centrally on the under dye, consequently the impression is imperfect; but from the great similarity of the type of the silver coin I have described with mine, I do not hesitate to assert, that the letters deficient on it are, a *Lambda*, an *Iota*, and part of a *Beta*; which being admitted, gives the same word as on the silver coin, and proves it to be a coin of *Lybia*; which, as well as

^a See pl. I. fig. 5. This coin is now in the possession of the Rev. Stephen Weston.

the silver ones, were (I humbly conceive) intended to have general currency through every part of that kingdom.

No engraving, or printed description, being yet known of a similar coin in this metal, I consider it an *unique*, and *unpublished*.

I remain,

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

SAMUEL BARNARDISTON HOWES.

To Craven Orde, Esq.
a Vice President of the Society
of Antiquaries of London.

V. *Account of an Ancient Manuscript of St. John's Gospel, by the Rev. John Milner, F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary.*

Read June 5, 1806.

REV. SIR,

I HEREWITH send to you, for the inspection of the Society, a literary curiosity, namely a *M. S. copy of St. John's Gospel*, which is certainly between eleven and twelve hundred years old, and which is said to have been taken out of the tomb of St. Cuthbert, the celebrated patron-saint of Durham and Bishop of Lindisfarne.

You, Sir, are not ignorant that the body of St. Cuthbert was first raised from his tomb, in the aforesaid island of Lindisfarne, eleven years after his death, which took place at the desert island of Farne, in the year 687, and that on this occasion, it is reported by Ven. Bede in his *Ecclesiastical History*, and in both his *Prose* and his *Metrical Life of St. Cuthbert*, to have been found incorrupt. Having been afterwards removed, together with the episcopal see, to Durham, it was, with great pomp and publicity, examined by the then bishop of that see, a second time, 418 years after the death of St. Cuthbert, which corresponds with the year 1105, during the reign of Henry I. at which time it was again found incorrupt, with the limbs flexible and the vestments entire, as Simeon of Durham testifies, who declares that he not only saw, but handled the body. The same facts are reported by William of Malmesbury, Roger Hoveden, and other original writers, who were either contemporaries with these facts, or lived very near the times when they happened. The above-mentioned authors report that, amongst other things found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at this second translation

of his body, was a chalice, the cup of which was gold and the lower part onyx, as likewise the head of the great and good king of the Northumbrians, Oswald, who lost his life, fighting against the Danes.

The third and last time when the body was examined, was at the dissolution of the greater monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. on which occasion, as on the two former, the body is said by Harpsfield, who lived at the time of this event, and who afterwards became archdeacon (I think) of Canterbury, in his Latin *Ecclesiastical History*, in folio, to have been still found incorrupt. He mentions a sapphire ring that was taken out of the tomb, which he says he had seen. Dr. Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, who wrote his *Flores Historiæ Anglicanæ*, (a thin folio) in the reign of Charles I, declares that he was in possession of that ring, and traces the history of it up to the aforesaid dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. The said ring is still preserved at the house of the canonesses of St. Augustine, Rue Fossée St. Victor, at Paris, at which house Dr. Smith died. With respect to the body of St. Cuthbert, having, as we are told, been found incorrupt, contrary to the expectation of the Lord Cromwell's visitors, (whose intention it was to burn the bones, had they found nothing but bones in the coffin), the said visitors wrote up to Cromwell, in London, to know what they were to do in this extraordinary case. In the mean time, we are informed, that some of the monks contrived to steal away the body, which they buried in a private place, yet so as to transmit the secret to some of their successors, to be communicated to others after them, as long as Christianity should continue to be professed at Durham. Thus much I can say, from my certain knowledge, that there are always three gentlemen of the Benedictine order, who profess to know the identical spot, at Durham, where the body of St. Cuthbert rests, and who, as one of them dies, choose another to whom they impart the secret.

To speak now of the present M.S.; when I first heard of a Gos-

pel that had been buried with St. Cuthbert, (in consequence, as may be supposed, and as is now reported, of the value which the Saint set upon it), I own I rejected the whole story as a fabrication, because I was well aware of what Simeon of Durham relates in his History of that Church, namely, that St. Cuthbert caused a beautiful M. S. copy of the Evangelists to be executed by the monk Ealfrid, (who afterwards succeeded him in the See of Lindisfarne), and that Ethelwald, who was placed in the same See, in the year 721, caused this M. S. book to be illuminated with various figures in the inside, and to be magnificently bound with gold and precious stones on the outside. I had read the story, related by the aforesaid Simeon, (or rather by Turgotus of Durham, whose work he transcribed and continued), of this book's falling into the sea, as certain monks were endeavouring to transport the Saint's body into Ireland, and of its being recovered from thence, without any damage, several days afterwards. Lastly, I had examined and subscribed to the proofs adduced by the learned Selden, in his Preface to the *Decem Scriptores*; as likewise to those adduced by Smith, in his Preface to the *Catalogus Librorum M. S. S. Bibliothecæ Cottonianæ*, from which it appears, that this identical book is now preserved in the British Museum. But when I had examined and compared my different authorities, as well as the manuscripts themselves, together, I found that the claims of the large book in the Museum, no way interfere with the pretensions of my small book, now before the Society. For it is no where recorded that the former was *buried with St. Cuthbert*, though it was *written for his use*; and his being possessed of a folio copy of the Four Evangelists, with various Appendixes, &c. annexed to them, is no argument against his prizing, and frequently reading in a portable duodecimo-sized copy of the Gospel of St. John, as his master, Boisil, the Prior of Mailross, is said to have done before him. That this manuscript is not mentioned amongst the things found in his tomb by William of Malmsbury and other writers, is no argument against the presumed fact, because the last-mentioned Historian speaks of the chalice of gold and onyx, and

of the head of King Oswald, as being found at the second visitation; of which fact, Simeon of Durham makes no mention.

The chief arguments, of a positive nature, in favour of the fact in question, are the three following: first, the *inscription* at the beginning of the work; secondly, *tradition*; thirdly, the *intrinsic evidence*, arising from the writing itself.

The inscription, which is on the leaf opposite to the beginning of the Gospel, is as follows: *Ewangelium Johannis quod inventum fuerat ad capud Beati Patris nostri Cuthberti, in sepulchro jacens anno translationis ipsius.* This inscription is in a very ancient hand-writing, though vastly inferior to that of the Gospel itself. It is of a later date than the character of *Magna Charta*, with which Mr. Planta and myself compared it; but it is not very much inferior to it. Probably it is as ancient as the reign of Edward I. or Edward II. By the very terms of it, in which St. Cuthbert is called *Patris nostri*, it is traced to the church, of which that Saint was the patron, viz. to Durham. I may add, that its binding, which seems to be of the time of Queen Elizabeth, is in part composed of parchments, which all relate to persons or things connected with Durham.

Hence we may rationally suppose, that the present book was preserved in the treasury at Durham, till the dissolution of monasteries; when, for the sake of its costly binding, or some other cause, like the copy in the Museum, it got into private hands; and became the property of the ancient family of the Lees, one of whom, in the reign of Charles II. became Earl of Lichfield. Thus much is certain, that the book in question was, for time immemorial, preserved in the aforesaid family as the undoubted *Manual*, or *Vade Mecum* of St. Cuthbert, during his lifetime, and as having been buried with him at his death. The last Earl of Lichfield, as a paper at the end of the book testifies, gave it to the Rev. Thomas Philips, the well-known writer of the *Life of Cardinal Pole*, who bestowed it on the College of the Jesuits, at Leige, in the year

IN PRINCIPIO ERAT UERBUM
 ET UERBUM ERAT APUD Deum
 ET Deus ERAT UERBUM
 HOC ERAT IN PRINCIPIO APUD Deum
 OMNIA PER IPSUM FACTA SUNT
 ET SINE IP SO FACTUM EST NIHIL
 QUOD FACTUM EST IN IP SO ULTRA ERAT
 ET ULTRA ERAT LUX HOMINUM
 ET LUX IN TENEBRIS LUCET
 ET TENEBRAE EAM NON COMPRE
 HENDERUNT
 FUIT HOMO MISSUS A Deuo
 CUI NOMEn ERAT IOHANNES
 HIC UENIT IN TESTIMONIUM
 UT TESTIMONIUM PERHIBERET
 DE LUMINE
 UT OMNES CREDERENT PER ILLUM
 NON ERAT ILLE LUX
 SED UT TESTIMONIUM PERHIBEREt

1769. From the said College it was brought to England by some of the members of it, after the suppression of their order.

The characters of the manuscript, and the mode of writing, bear intrinsic evidence of an antiquity as high as the age of St. Cuthbert.^a The text is without chapters, verses, diphthongs, or points of any kind. The letters are all uncial, or capitals, being for the most part Roman, with a mixture of the Saxon. Mr. Planta, who assisted me in comparing this manuscript with the one in the Museum, is decidedly of opinion, that it is, of the two, the more ancient. Now the latter is demonstratively of the time of St. Cuthbert.

The text is the Latin vulgate; but, as in the few passages I have compared with the present vulgate, there are certain various readings, differing from it; I am inclined to think it is of the old Italic vulgate, which existed previously to the corrections of St. Jerome. It perfectly agrees with the text of St. John in the said *Liber Evangeliorum S. Cuthberti*, now in the Museum, as far as my leisure would allow me to compare them together.

I shall conclude with remarking, that the history of the *Woman taken in Adultery*, which is wanting in many ancient copies of St. John, both in the Latin and the Greek, is found both in the present manuscript, and that of the Museum.

I have the honour to remain,

Rev. Sir,

Your most faithful Servant,

J. MILNER, F.S.A.

The Rev. J. Brand, M.A.
Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

^a A fac simile of the first page is exhibited in the annexed plate.

VI. *Copy of an original Minute of Council for Preparations for the Ceremonial of the Funeral of Queen Catherine, the divorced Wife of King Henry the Eighth; communicated by William Illingworth, Esq. F. A. S.*

Read June 12, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG leave to enclose to you a transcript of an original minute, or remembrance of council, preserved amongst the Records in the Chapter-house, Westminster, for preparations for the ceremonial of the public funeral of Catherine, the divorced wife of King Henry the Eighth.

I am not aware of its being in print; if not, and you deem it sufficiently curious to be communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, I beg the favour of your presenting the same. The blanks observable in the copy are in the original.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Very truly,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ILLINGWORTH.

Pentonville, June 4, 1806.

Rev. J. Brand, Secretary.

“ A remembrance for thenterrement of the right excellent and noble Princesse the Lady Catherin, Doughter to the right highe and mighty Prince Ferdinand late King of Castile, and late Wief to the noble and excellent prince Arthur Brother to o' Sovereign Lorde King Henry the viijth.

FIRST the Corps must be sered, tramayled, leded, and chested w^t spices and other things therunto appertayning.

Item a herce w^t. v principalles and lights accordingly to be set in the churche or chaple, where the body shal first remayn untill the removing.

Item a sumptuous herce w^t ix principalls and lights accordingly to be set in the Churche or Monastery where the Corps shalbe buried.

Item Staff Torches to be borne by yomen, the number of - - - - whiche shall suffice aftir the rate of CC. at ones w^t change at every removing.

Item long Torches - - - - - to be borne in greate Townes as the body shall passe, and to be spent at the ceremoneyes of thenterementt, the berers wherof must have gownts and hodes.

Item to ppare - - - - - braunches of white virgyne wax whiche will serve to be set every night at dirige and every mornyng at masse uppon the Corps.

Item aboute the principal herce to have duple barriers, the ynner for the Ladyes, and thutter for the Lordes, the same w^t the formes to be covered w^t. black, garnished w^t. schochiong of her Armes, and by the waye at removings formes set about the Corps and covered w^t black shall suffice in the stede of barriers, onlis it be in principall Townes, where it shalbe necessary to have herces and barriers made befor.

Item there must be a solempne facion used in the conveyance of the Corps from her chambre to the chaplie or churche where she shall first remayne, at whiche tyme besids iij. Myters w^t the

quere, there must be put diverse noble men, iiij Knights to bere a canapye ovir the body, vj Knights to beare the same Corps, and vj Barons or other noble men to be assistents.

Item the chief morner w^t other viijth accompany the Corps to the Chaple, there to attende the dirige and the masses; and at every masse the principal morner only to offer, as shalbe admonished and appointed by an officer of Armes, all the rest of the morners only attending upon her, and not offring.

Item order to be taken for watche to be had nightly aboute the Corps during the tyme the same shal remayn unburied, and in like maner for thappointement of Prelates to execut daylie during that tyme the ceremonyes and service.

Item there must be provided a charet to conveye the Corps from the Chaple where it shal first rest to the place where it shalbe buried, the corps must be covered w^t a pall of black riche cloth of gold, devided w^t a crosse of white cloth of gold and upon the same a cast or puffed Ymage of a princesse apparailled in her Robes of Estate w^t a Cronall upon her hed in her heare, w^t Rings Gloves and Juells upon her handes, the Charet must be framed like a Canapye, foure square covered w^t black velvet w^t a crosse of white cloth of gold, the trappers of the horses to drawe the same and all other apparail touching that Charet to be covered w^t black velvet; there must be vj horses trapped as afore is said to drawe the same, on every end of the Charet upon the coffers there must knele a gentleman huissier all the waye, on the fore horse and the thill horse ij charet men in black cotes w^t hodes upon their hedds; on thother iiij horses iiij henxmen in mornyng gownes and hodes; every horse to have iiij scochions of Prince Arthures Armes and hers beten in Oyle upon tuck w^t fyne gold; and upon every horse hed a chaffron of her armes; and by every horse there must a gentleman goo on fot in gownes and hodes.

Item tappoint iiij Gentlemen to bere at iiij Corners of the Charet iiij baners of her Armes; and other iiij baners of Saints to

be borne by iiij officers of armes in the Kings Cotes; all the horses that shall doo service aboute the charet to be trapped in black to the pasternes, and their trappers also to be garnished w^t scochions and chaffrons of armes.

Item the chief morner on horseback, her horse trapped in black velvat to folowe immediatly the Corps; after her eight ladyes on palfreys trapped in black cloth; they to ride alone in their mantells and sloppes; every horse to be led by a man on fote in a demy black gowne w^tout cappe or hode.

Item after them must folowe a seconde Charet covered with black cloth, drawen w^t vj horses trapped in like manner; in the whiche charet there must be iiij Ladyes, and after this charet must ride vij Ladyes, oon folowing another.

Item after them must folowe a thirde Chayre drawen and appairailed in every point like the seconde charet, w^t vij Ladyes or gentlewomen folowing the same charet to be full of Ladyes or gentlewomen.

Item there must be provided palles of Cloth of Gold of Baudekyn, to be offered by the principal morners that is to saye, for every Duchesse iij, for every Countesse ij, and for every Baronesse oon.

The Paynter's Chardge.

FIRST iiij banners of Saynts; every of them of a yerde and iij q̃rters square of double sarcenet beten w^t oyle and fyne gold w^t a scochion of armes on every bañer, i of the Trinytie, another of Saynt George, the thirde of õ Lady, the iiijth of Saynt Catherine.

Item four banner Rolles of her Armes to be borne aboute the Chayre, every oon an elle long w^tthin sise; the same to be likewise beten w^t fyne gold in oyle w^t Prince Arthures Armes and hers, and suche other as shall please the King's highnes to appoint.

Item for the garnishing of the herce ten bañer Rulles of like sise party gold.

Item xvj dā pensells for the garnishing of the herce.

Item xxij Scochions of fyne gold beten on black tuke in oyle for the chare and horses.

Item $\frac{xx}{iii}$ Scochions beten in partye gold uppon buckram in oyle for thother two Charets, and the iiij horses that shall bere the banners of Saynts.

Item xxij chaffrons for the Charett horses and thofficers of armes horses that shal bere the banners.

Item - - - - - scochions in metall uppon paper riall.

Item - - - - - scochions in colours uppon paper riall.

Item a magestie and a valence, and eight hachements of black sarcinèt wrought in partir gold, and in every corner of the same a scochion of her armes, and at the valence her words and armes, the said valence to be frynged w^t black sylk and gold.

The Chargies of the Wardrobe.

FIRST Cloth to be provided for xxx Ladyes and gentlewomen morners and sitting in the Charets; every to have aftir her estate and degre.

Item Cloth to be provided for the noblemen that shalbe present, her Chamberlayn, Stewarde, and officers of her household, thofficers of Armes and suche other gentlemen as shalbe appointed to doo service touching this Enterrement.

Item in like maner provision to be made for livereyes for the noble mennes servaunts and other, according to a rate whiche shalbe made hereafter.

Item cours Cloth to be provided for powre mennes gownes and hodes, that shall bere the long torches.

Item Cloth to be provided for the Charets, horse trappers, the barriers, formes and stoles, hanging of the Church, and other things necessary aboute the herces.

Item Cloth for x men that shall in demye gownes, bare hedded, wayte uppon the ix principal morners on fot, and in like maner for the charet men and henxmen.

Item it must be remembered that in case there shall not be the nombre of C.C. yomen officers of her household and gentlemennes servāts, whiche may only attende for the cariage of staff torches, there must besids be somoche Cloth provided as will furnishe the said nombre to attende only for that purpose.

The Rate of the Lyverey.

A DUKE or Duchesse must have for their mantell sloppe and gowne xvj yerds at x^s. the yerde, and lyverey for xvij servāts after their degrees.

An Earl or Countesse for their gowne sloppe and mantel to have xvj yerds, at viij^s. the yerd, and lyverey for xij servāts.

A Baron or Baroness for their gowne and hodd vj yerds at viij^s. Lyverey for x servāts.

A Baneret and a Knight of the Garter vj yerds and lyverey for viij servāts.

A Bishop is rated w^t. a Baron.

A Knight v. yerds at vj^s. viij d the yerd and v. servāts.

A Squier v yerds and lyverey for ij servāts.

A gentleman v yerds, lyverey for i servānt.

Every Yoman and grome to have iiij yerds and every gentlemannes servānt iiij yerds.

To be also remembered.

TAPPOINT Prelats to execute during the tyme she shalbe unburied, dayle at the obsequies to be doon for her.

Item to have the personages that shalbe appointed to be present advertised therof by tres.

Item the King's pleasure touching doles, and after what sort the same shalbe distributed. In like maner for the dietts of all them that shal attende uppon the Corps, or have other service for that purpose.

28 *Copy of an original Minute of Council for the Ceremonial, &c.*

Item provision to be made for the boweling, sering and enclosing of the corps in lede.

Item for lights and other things necessary to be employed about the Corps during the tyme of the contynuanee of the same w^{thin} the house, or in the next church or chaple, and who shall execute all exquies and ceremonyes for the tyme aboute the said Corps.

Item proportions to be made for all maner of lights that shalbe necessary for thentirement.

Item proportions to be made for Blacks to be destributed at that tyme.

Item what psonages and howe many psonages women shalbe appointed to be principal morners.

Item how many Charetts shalbe prepared to folowe the Corps and what apparail shalbe appointed for the same.

Item what place the Bodye shalbe intired in.

Item what nombre of Prelatts shalbe present at the enterrement.

Item what dole shalbe delt in every place and whither the same shalbe in pence, di grotes, grotes, or in all aftr the diversitie of the place.

Item that letters may be made for thappointment of suche psonages of honour and shalbe at the same.

The xxvth. daye of this present moneth of January it is commanded that all suche stuff as is comytted to the doinge of the Chaundler, the Paynter, the Sadler, and all other having any thing to be doon touching the enterrement, shalbe ready and bestowed in suche places as be to them appointed for the same.

VII. *A Survey of the Priory of St. Helen's in London, taken in the Twenty-third Year of King Henry the Eighth; communicated by J. P. Malcolm, Esq. F. A. S.*

Read June 26, 1806.

The late Priory of
Saint Elenes within
the Citye of London.

THE View and Surveye ther taken the xxjth.
daye of June in the xxxiij yeare of the raigne of
our Soveraigne Lord Kinge Henrye the viijth. by
Thomas Mildmay one of the Kings Auditors
thereunto assigned.

That is to saye

Fyrste the cheaf entre or cominge in to the
same late Priory ys in and by the street gate
lyying in the pishe of St. Elenes in Bysshopsgate
Streat which leadeth to a little cowrte next
adjoyning to the same gate havinge chambers
howses and buyldinges environinge the same out
of w^{ch}. cowrte there is an entre leadinge to an
inner cowrte w^{ch}. on the north side is also like-
wise environed wth. edificyons and buyldings call-
ed the Stewardes lodging with a Counting house
apperteninge to the same. Item next to the
same cowrte ther ys a faire Kechinge withe a
pastery house, larder houses and other howses of
office apperteninge to the same and at the Est
ende of the same Kechyn and entre leadinge to the
same hall wth. a litle plor adjoyning having under
the same hall and plo^r sondrie howses of office
next adjoyning to the Cloyster ther and one

howse called the Covent plor. Item iii fair Chambers adjoyninge to the hall whearof the one over the entree leadinge to the cloyster thother over the Buttrees and the third over the larder. Item from the said entre by the hall to the Cloyster w^{ch}. cloyster yet remaneth holly leaded and at the north side of the same cloyster a fare long howse called the fratree. Item at thest end of the same Cloyster a lodginge called the Suppyors lodging wth. a litle gardin lieng to the same And by the same lodginge a pare of staires leading to the Dortor at the Southend whearof ther is a litle hows wherein the Evidence of the said hows nowe dou remayne wth. all howses and lodgings under the same Dorter. Item at the West-

The Scite
of the late
mines late Quire extending from the dore out of
the church yearde unto the lampe. or p^ticyon
deviding the priorye from the pisshe w^{ch}. is holly
leaded Item at thest ende of the said cloyster an
entre leading to a little Garden and out of the
same littell garden to a faire garden called the
Covent garden cōteninge by estima^cn half an
acre And at the northend of the said garden a
dore leading to another garden called the Kechin
garden and at the westende of the same ther is
a Dovehowsshe and in the same garden a dore
to a faire Woodyerd wth. howses p^ti^cons and gar-
dens wth. in the same Woodyerd a Tenement wth
a garden a stable and other thapptances to the
same belonginge called Elizabeth Hawtes lodg-
inge All which p^rmisses ben rated extentyd and
valued The Kings highnesse to be discharged of
the repa^cons of the yerely value of - - - - -

The
parisshe of
SaintElenes
within the
Citie of
London.

The Scite
of the late
mines late Quire
extending from the
dore out of the
church yearde
unto the lampe.
or p^ticyon
deviding the
priorye from the
pisshe w^{ch}. is
holly leaded

vj lb. xiiij s. iiij d.

Item one Tenement their in the hold of	}	xx. s.
Willm Baker by the yeare - - - - -		
Item one other Tenement in the hold of Jane	}	xiiij. s. iiij. d.
Julian by the yeare - - - - -		
Item one other Tenement ther in the hold of	}	xiiij. s. iiij. d.
Edmude Brewer by the yeare - - - - -		
Item one other Tenement ther in the hold of	}	xiiij. s. iiij. d.
Eye Sturdye by the yeare - - - - -		
Item one other Tenement ther in the hold of	}	xiiij. s. iiij. d.
Lanclott Harryson by the yeare - - - - -		

vijlb. xiiij. iiijd.

Sm^a. — xlb. vj. s. viij. d.

Exnd. p me Thomam Mildmaie, Auditor.

VIII. *Copy of a Roll of the Expenses of King Edward the First at Rhuddlan Castle, in Wales, in the tenth and eleventh years of his reign, remaining among the Records in the Tower; communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. Director: with a Translation, by the Rev. John Brand, M.A. Secretary.**

Read Nov. 27, 1806.

“Imprimis onat se idem Ric ^s recepisse de	
Garderoba Reg’ anno decimo p plures	
vices - - - - -	$\frac{c}{vij}$ lvij li. vj ^s . viij ^d
D eadem p Petrū de Welles - - - - -	xxxvij li. iiij ^s .
D eadem p majorem Eboz - - - - -	ccxxxij li. vj ^s . viijden.

* It was in 1281, in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the First, that Lewellin, prince of Wales, endeavoured to throw off the English yoke; and commenced a revolt by seizing the castle of Hawarden, in Flintshire; and laying siege to the castles of Flint and Rhuddlan. On the 6th of April, the king being then at Devizes, summoned his barons, and other military tenants, to attend him at Worcester on Whitsunday following,* in order to proceed against the Welsh; and afterwards, by a second summons, dated from Hartlebury, near Worcester, called upon them in greater numbers to attend him, properly equipped, at Rothelan, on Sunday, on the morrow of the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula.† Rhuddlan, or as it is called in the records, Rothelan Castle, appears to have been the head quarters of the king during this expedition; and most of his orders, entered on the *Rotuli Walliæ*, of the tenth and eleventh years of his reign, are dated thence. This roll of expences, which was discovered in 1805, among the unsorted records in the White Tower, consists of four membranes, containing the particulars of the sums paid to the carpenters, masons, smiths, and other workmen employed at the Castle, which no doubt had great additions made to it on this occasion. The wages also of archers and sailors, and of mowers and haymakers, are here detailed under separate heads; besides a great variety of articles under the head of *necessaries*.

* Rot. Walliæ in turr. Lond. m. 10. in dorso.

† Ibid. m. 7. in dorso.

Eodem anno de fine Dñe de Baliolo pro s ^r o	
viço suo Watt. - - - - -	xxvj li. xij ^s . iij den.
D' fine Baronis de Creistoke - - - - -	$\frac{xx}{m}$ li.
D' fine Abb'tis Glaston' - - - - -	xxij li. vj ^s . viij den.
Idem recogn se recepisse de garderoba Re-	
gis anno undecimo - - - - -	x ^c . xxxiiij li. ij ^s . iij den. o.
D' dño Will'o de Perton - - - - -	xl. li.
S ^m . M M. cc. xxxij. li. xix ^s . viij den. ob.	

Expn
necessarie.

DIE venis p^ria post f^m Assumpcōis beate Marie apud Rothe-
lañ li' ma^rgro Riço Lengingn' pcip' p diem xij den p vad' suis &
tum vigintenarioz quol't pcip' p diem vj^d. et lxij Carpentar'
quol't pcip' p diem. iij. den euntibz in Angles' p xvj diebz videl't
a die dom^a. xxij. die Aug^oti usqz vij. diem Sept' utroqz die
comp. xvij. li. xvj. s. D' dom^a p^rima se^rqn' li' dño Petro de
Brūptōn p vadiis centū Carpen quol't pcip' p diem iij^d. &
eoz constabular' pcip' p diem viij^d. de quibz qinqz sunt vigin-
tenarii & pcipit quil't p diem vj^d. p vad' suis a die dom^a. xxij
die Aug^oti p Septem dies sequentes xij li. ij^s. ix^d. D' dom^a
xxx^o. die Aug^oti liber $\frac{xx}{m}$. vj. Carpen de nu^mo pred'co cum
eoz vigintē p vad' suis a die dom^a. xxx. die Aug^oti p Septem
dies se^rqn' et p vadiis Ma^rgri Henr' de Oxon' Carpentarii eoz
capitanei pcipien' p diem viij^d. p idem tempus p manus de P.
de Bromptōn. xli. x. s. D' dom^a. vj. die Septembr' liber ma^rgro
Henr' de Oxon' & $\frac{xx}{m}$. xiiij. Carpen cum Vigintinar' p vad' suis
a die dom^a sexto die Septem p septem dies se^rqn' p manū dñi
P. de Brumptōn. xi li. viij^s. viij^d. p vad' septem Carpentar' de
novo recept' p manū Joh'is de Londōn p dcos septem dies uno
eoz pcipien' vj. den & quol't alioz iij. den. xvij^s. vj^d. Pro vadiis
xv. Carpen et ferratoz quol't pcipien' p diem. iij^d. preter unū
qui non pcepit nisi iij^d. p diem a die dom^a. xxx. die Aug^oti p
septem dies se^rqn'. xxxiiij s. v. den.

S^m. lv. li. x. s. v. den. pbat.

Carpn'.

It'm p vadiis xij. de predcis Carpen a die dom^a sexto die Septembr' p septem dies seqn'. xxviii^s. D' dom^a xiiij. die Sept' li' centum et viij carpen' constabulario et vigintenariis computatis & duobz fabris et duobz ferratoribz Const' p cipn p diem. viij. den. Vigintenar' vj. d. et quol't alioz iiij. den. preter unū qui p cipit iij^s. p vadiis suis a die dom^a xiiij. die Sept' p septem dies seqn' p man dñi P. de Brumpton xij. li. xij^s. vij d. D' Lune xxij. die Septem li' centum et viij Carpentař et aliis predcis p vad' suis a die dom^a. xxj. die Septm p septem dies seqn' xij. li. xij^s. vij den. D' martis in festo S^ci Mich'is li' centum et viginti Carpn et uno Vigintenario cum Constab' vigintenař fabř et aliis predcis computatis p vad' suis a die dom^a. xxviii. die Septm usq; tium diem Octobr' utroq; die comp' p septem dies p man dñi P. de Brumpton xv. li. v. den. It'm p vadiis. xij. Carpen et un^o vigintenarii a die martis pxima post fm oim s^coz usq; diem Lune p^x seqn' utroq; die computato p septem dies xxxj. s. vj. d. Pro vad. xx. Carpen cum vigintenario duoz ferratoz et duoz fabroz a die martis pxima ante f'm oim s^coz usq; diem Lune p^x seqn p septem dies Lvj^s. vij. den. Pro vad' eozdem a die Martis p^xa post f'm oim S^coz p septem dies seqntes Lvj. s. vij. den.

S^m. xlviij. li. xviiij. s. iij den. pba?

D' Mercurii. xxi. die Octobr' apud Rothelan liber'. Lx. Carpentař, Constabulario et Vigintenariis computatis p vad' suis, duoz fabroz et duoz ferratoz quol't p cipiente p diem iiij. den. Constab' et vigint' ut prius a die martis pxima post f'm in crastino oim s^coz p xiiij. dies. xv. li. x^s. iiij. den. D. Martis. iij. die Novembr' liber' tribz vigintenař & ferrator' p vadiis suis a die Martis pxima post f'm oim s^coz usq; diem Lune pximo seqn' p vij. dies. vj. li. xvj^s. vj. den. It'm liber' Will'mo Brid Carpn p cipienti p diem iiij. d. p vad' suis a die Ven'is s^cdo die April' usq; vigil' p xviiij dies v. s. iiij. den. Eid'm p vadiis uni^o Carpn p cipientis p diem. iij. den a die Ven'is s^cdo die April' p septem dies seqn' xxj. den. D' Martis in septim Pasch' liber' cuidam Carpentař opanti in castro p vad.

suis trium dierum xij^d. Will'mo Brid p vad: suis a die Venis
pxima post festum s̄ci Petri ad vincula p q̄tuor dies seqn' xvj.
deñ. Pro Expn novem Carpñ eunciam de Maclesfield usq,
Abercōn p preceptum Reg' vj. s. Will'mo de Tiringh'm clico
assign' ad soluconem Carpñ p vad' suis a die dom^a xxij, die
Aug^oti usq, diem dom^a. xxj. diem Septm p xxvij. dies, ix^s.
iiij. d. p diem iiij^d. Duobz fabris uno pcipiente p diem iiij. deñ
et alio iij. deñ p vad. suis a die dom^a xxij. die Aug^oti usq,
diem dom^a. xij. diem Septm ut^oq, die comp' p xxj diem. xij^s. iiij^d.
Eod'm p vad' suis a die Martis pxima post fm oim s̄coz et
duobz ferratoz ab illo eodem die quol't ferratoz pcipiente p
diem. iij. deñ per novem dies seqn' ix^s. ix. deñ.

Sm^a. xxiiij. li. xiiij s. vij deñ. prob.

nauts.

D. Venis pxima post fm assumpcōis beate Marie apud
Rothelañ libeř xlvij nautis Regis conducentibz Naves usq,
Angleš p vad' suis a die dom^a xxij die Aug^oti p septem dies
seqn' quol't pcipien' p diem iij deñ preter vij. quoz quil't pci-
pit' p diem vj^d. iiij. li. xiiij. s. vj. deñ. Pro vad' vij. garconum
deservientiū d̄cis. vij Mağris p idem temp^o quol't pcipiente
per diem ij deñ viij^s. ij. d. Mağro de Galia Reğ pcipiente p
diem. vj. deñ et novem nautis d̄ce Galie quol't pciṑ p diem.
iiij d. p vad' suis d̄coz septem dierum. xix. s. iiij. d. D. Lune
ultimo die Aug^oti libeř. d̄cis Lvj. nautis cum octo Mağris et
sex garcōibz p vadiis suis septem dierū a die dom^a. xxx. die
Aug^oti usq, diem Sabbī quintū diem Septm p mañ Sym le
Rous. vj. li. ij. deñ. Pro vad' novem nautaz cum Mağro de
Navi que vocatur la Marye de Lyme Mağro pciṑ p diem
vj. d. p pred̄cis septem diebz xvij^s. vj deñ. Mağro de Galya
Cestř & novem nautis suis p vad' suis a die dom^a xxvij.
die Septm p q̄tuor dies seqn. xj. s. Cuidam Naute ducenti
venacionem Regis de Cestř usq, Rothelañ p stipend' suis. vj. s.
viij. deñ. Cuidam Valletto custodienti d̄cam venacionem in
mare p vad' suis septem dierum. xiiij. deñ.

Sm^a. xiiij. li. xvij. s. v. deñ. pbat^o.

Sagittarii.

D' Sabbi p̄xima post festum Assumpcōis beate Marie apud Rothelan' libeř Galfr' le Chamberlein p̄ vad' xii Balistarioř xiiij. Sagittarioř xxiiij. dierum. videl't a die Assumpcōis beate Marie usq; Vigil' Nativitatis beate Marie utroq; die computato. Balistario p̄cipiente p̄ diem. iiij. den̄ & Sagittař. ij. den̄. vij. li. viij. D' Jovis. xxvii. die Augusti libeř dño Rořto Giffard p̄ vad' octo Constabuř Equitum quol't p̄cipiente p̄ diem xij^d. & Dccclvij. Sagittař quol't p̄cipi p̄ diem. ij^d. et eoř xliij. Vigintē quol't p̄cipiente p̄ diem iiij^d. a die Martis xxv. die Aug^oti p̄ septem dies seq̄ntes Lv. li. vj^s. Dño R. Giffard p̄ vad' sex Sagittař de novo ve'iencium a die Ven̄is xxvij. die Aug^oti p̄ sex dies seq̄ntes. vj^s. D' Jovis iij. die Septm̄ libeř Guillemyno et socio suo balistariis p̄ vad' suis a die Jovis xx. die Aug^oti usq; diem Mercur̄ sc'dm diem Septm̄ utroq; die comp̄ quol't p̄cipiē p̄ diem. vj^d. xiiij. s. Dño R. Giffard p̄ vad' octo Constab' et Dcccxxvj. Sagittař. cum xlj. vigintē a die Mercurii sc'do die Septm̄ usq; diem Mercurii p̄x' post f̄m Nativitatis beate Marie p̄ septem dies Liiij. li. vij. s. vj. den̄. Die Ven̄is p̄xima post f̄m Nativitatis beate Marie libeř dño R. Giffard p̄ vad' M. xl. Sagittař & decem Constabuř & Lii Vigintē a die Jovis p̄xima post f̄m Natiṽ beate Marie usq; diem Mercurii p̄x' post f̄m exaltaconis scē Crucis utroq; die comput' Lxvij. li. iiij^s. D' Ven̄is p̄xima post f̄m exaltaconis scē Crucis p̄ vad' M. lx. sagittař cum Liiij. Vigintē a die Jovis p̄x' post f̄m, exaltaconis scē Crucis usq; diem Mercurii p̄x' post f̄m scī Mathei Ap'li utroq; die compuř p̄ septem dies cum vadiis x Constabulař Equitum Lxviij. li. viij. s. vj. den̄.

Sagitt' ped.

S̄m̄. CC. liij. li. xiiij. s. p̄b.

D. Ven̄is p̄xima post f̄m scī Mathei Ap'li li' dño R. Giffard p̄ vad' M. xx hōim Sagittař cum Lj. vigintē a die Jovis p̄xiā post f̄m scī Mathei Ap'li usq; diem Mercurii p̄xm̄ post f̄m scī Mich'is p̄ septem dies seq̄n' utroq; die comp̄ cum x. Constabulař Equitib; Lxv. li. xix. s. vj. den̄. Guillemino

Ad huc Sagitt'.

et socio balistariis p vad' suis a die Mercurii sc'do die Septm̄ usq; diem Mercurii p̄x post f̄m s̄ci Mathei Ap'li p xxj. diem xxj^s. p diē ij^d. D' Mercurii p̄x post f̄m s̄ci Mich'is li' viij. Constab' & centū sagittař existentibz in municione castri del Flint p vad' suis a die Martis in festo s'ci Mich'is usq; diem Lune p̄x seqn' p septem dies seqn' p mañ dñi Will'mi Pyforer vj. li. ix. s. vj. deñ. Dño R. Giffard p vad' eoꝝ d' sagittař a die M̄rtis p̄xima post f̄m s̄ci Mich'is usq; diem Lune p̄x seqn' p septem dies p manus dñi Will'i Piforer vj. li. ix. s. vj. deñ. Dño R. Giffard p vad. M. sagittař a die Jovis p̄xima post f̄m s̄ci Mich'is usq; diem Mercurii in Crastino s̄cē Fidis utroq; die comput' p vij. dies computatis constab' et vigint' Lxiiij. li. xv. s. Die Lune xxv. die Octobr' apud Rothelan' libeř dño R. Giffard p vadiis q̄tuor constab' CCCC. sagitt' a die dom̄a xxiiij. die Octobr' usq; diem Mercurii q̄rtum diem Novembr' p xj. dies. xl. li. xiiij. s. Dño Will'mo de Audel' pro vad' q̄que Constab'. D. xl. Sagitt' cum xxvij Vigintenař a die sabbi p̄xima post f̄m s̄ci Luce usq; diem Jovis in crastino ap'loꝝ Simonis et Jude p sex dies xxix. li. xvii. s. Dño R. Giffard pro vad' ccclviij. Sagittař cum xvij vigintenař sive Constab' a die Veneris p̄xima post f̄m ap'loꝝ Symonis et Jude p tres dies usq; diem Dom̄a in crastino oīm S̄coꝝ ix. li. vij. s. vj. deñ.

S̄m. ccxxiiij. li. xiiij. s. p̄b^r.

Dño R. Giff. pro vadiis uni⁹ constab' peditis p̄cip p diem vj. d. & Liij. Sagittař cum duobz vigintenař a die Lune in festo animaz usq; diem Mercurii seqn' p tres dies xxix. s. D' Jovis xiiij die Jan li' dño R. Giffard p vad' q̄nq; Constab'. D' xx. sagittař cum xxvj vigintenař a die Jovis p pred̄co usq; diem Mercurii p̄x post f̄m convers' s̄ci Pauli p xiiij dies seqn' Lxvij. li. iiij. s. Dño Will'mo le Botiller p vad' uni⁹ Constabuř. CC. vj. Sagittař cum x. vigintenař a die Sabbi. xvj. die Januař usq; diem Mercurii. xxvij diem ejusdem mensis p xij dies. xxij. li. iiij. s. D' Martis p̄x post f̄m Assenc' dñi lib' dño R. Giffard pro vad' CC. Sagitt' cum duobz Constab' & de-

Ad huc Sagitt'.

cem vigintē a die dom^a in festo s^ci Bened^ci usq^q diem Sab^bbi xv diem Maii p Lvj. dies. C. iij. li. xij. s. D' dominica in festo Pentecost' li' Dⁿo R. Giffard p vad' unius Constab' et centū Sagittar^ū a d^ca die dom^a xvj. diem Maii usq^q diem Sab^bbi p^x post Octab' s^ce Trinitatis p xxj. diem. xix. li. viijs. vj. den. Die s^ci Joh'is Baptiste li' Ri^co de Esth^m p vad' Lvij. Sagittar^ū cum trib^z vigintena^r a die dom^a p^xima p't f^m s^ci Joh'is Bapt^{is} usq^q diem Sab^bbi p^x se^qn' p septem dies Lxx. s. D' dom^a in festo tⁿsl'onis s^ci Martini libe^r dⁿo R. Giffard p vad' L. Sagittar^ū et uni' Constab' equitis cum trib^z Vigintenariis a d^ca die dom^a usq^q diem Sab^bbi x. diem Jul' p septem dies Lxviij. s. x. d. D' dom^a in festo tⁿsl'onis. s^ci Bend^ci li' eidem p vad' L. sagittar^ū t^m a d^ca die dom^a usq^q diem Sab^bbi in Vigil' s^ci Jacobi utroq^q die comp[̃]. p xv dies vj. li. v. s. D' Sab^bbi q^rto die Sept^m apud Cestr^ū li' Ri^co de Daneport p^ci^p p diem xij^d. p vad' suis & Lx sagittar^ū conducenciū David de Rothelaⁿ usq^q Cestr^ū p duob^z dieb^z xxij^s. Pro vad' R. Clerici dⁿi R. Giffard a die Ven^{is} p^xima ante f^m s^ci Barth'i usq^q diem Mercurii in crastino s^ce Fidis utroq^q die comp[̃] p xlix. dies p diem iij^d. Dⁿo Batoⁿ e^po denunciante. xvj^s. iij^d.

Sma. CCxxix. li. viij. d. pbat[?].

Cementarii.

D' dom^a p^xima post f^m assumpcōis beate Marie libe^r uni Ma^gro Cementar^ū p^cipienti p diem vj^d. & qⁿq^q Cementar^ū quol't p^cipien' p diem iij^d. et uni opario p^cipienti p diem iij^d. p vad' suis a d^ca die dom^a usq^q diem Sab^bbi p^x ante f^m s^ci Math'i ap'li p xxviij dies Lxviij. s. viij. den. Eidem ma^gro p vad' suis et q^atuor Cementar^ū suo^z & uni^o oparii a die dom^a in vigil' s^ci Mathei p septem dies se^qn. xiiij^s. vij^d. Eidem p vad' suis et trium Cementar^ū suo^z et uni^o oparii a die dom^a p^xima ante f^m s^ci Mich'is usq^q t^rtium diem Octobr' p septem dies xij. s. iij. d. Eidem p vad' suis et trium Cementar^ū suo^z & duo^z opario^z a die dom^a in festo s^ci Luce usq^q diem Sab^bbi p^x post f^m oⁱm s^co^z utroq^q die comp[̃] p xxj diem. xlij. s. D' Sab^bbi xv. die Jaⁿ libe^r xi. Cementar^ū missis

ad Regem precipiente p vad' suis tūm diez magro W. de Luda
xxij^s.

Sm^a. vij. li. xvij. s. vj. deñ. p^r.

Falcator^r.

D' dom^a pxima p^ot fm s^ci Joh'is Bapt' li' xxij. Falcato^r
quol't pcipieñ p diem j. d. ob. p vad' suis a die s^ci Joh'is Bapt'
p q^atuor dies seqn' xj. s. D' Mercurii seqn' li' xxij falca-
to^r quol't. pcipieñ p diem vj^d. p vad' suis duoz dierum xxij^s.
D' Jovis seqn' li' d^cis falcator' p die Jovis xj. s. vj deñ. It^m
xij Sparsoribz feni p vad' suis d^coz trium dierum sil't dierum
Martis Mercurii et Jovis quol't. pcipiente ij^d. vj. s. Die Venⁱis
s^cdo die Junii li. xxij falcato^r p vad' suis illius diete. xj.
vj. deñ. It^m d^cis xij Sparsoribz feni p vad' suis illius diete ij. s.
D. M^rcurii in festo tⁿsl'onis s^ci Thome M^ris liber^e $\frac{xx}{ij}$. xvj.
Sparso^r feni p vad' suis illius diete quoz $\frac{xx}{ij}$ pcipit quil't p
diem j. deñ ob. & quil't alioz ij deñ. xij. s. viij. d. Pro vadiis
xvij. falcatoz quol't. pcipiente p diem vj. deñ. p diebz Mer-
curii et Jovis xvij. s. Pro vad' novem sparsoz feni quol't. pci-
pieñ p diem ij. deñ. p d^cis duobz diebz. ij. s. Die dom^a seqn'
liber^e. xij falcator' p vadiis suis dierum Venⁱis et Sabbi. xij. s.
Pro vad' sex sparsoz feni d^coz duoz dierum ij. s. D' Lune
seqn' li' centum & lx sparsoribz feni p vadiis suis dierū dom^{ce}
et lune. xvj. s. vj. deñ. D' Martis xix die Junii li' xij falca-
to^r p vadiis suis dierū Lune Martis Mercurⁱ Jovis Venⁱris &
Sabbi Lune et Martis cuil't. p diem vj deñ. Lij. s. Pro vadiis
xxxij Sparsoz feni p d^cos octo dies quol't. pcipieñ p diem ij
deñ. xliij. s. D' Mercurii seqn' liber^e xvj falcator' p vad' suis
illius diei vij. s. ix. deñ. Pro vad' xxx Sparsoz feni p illum
diem v. s. j. deñ. D' Sabbi seqn' li' xj falcato^r p vadiis suis
dierum Venⁱis et Sabbi. xxij s. Tribz Sparsoribz feni illo
die. vj. den.

Sm^a. xij. li. xvij. deñ. p^r.

a
necia.

D' Martis pxima ante fm beate Marie Magdal' li' p vj
carettis qual't cum iij equis conductis p feno cariendo de
pratis usq^z Castrū de Rothel' p unū diem. vj. s. x. deñ. Pro
vij carettis qual't cum ij equis conductis p cariagio feni Re^g

apud Rothelañ vj. s. viij. d. D' Mercurii seqn' li' xxiiij homi-
 nibz colligentibz fenū et tassantibz p vad' suis uni⁹ diei iiij.
 Pro stipendiis duoz hoīm emendancium iter ubi cariatum fuit
 fenū de pratis x. deñ. D' Venis seqn' li' xx. carrett⁹ conductis
 p cariagio feni Reḡ de pratis ad Castrum p tres dies lxs.
 iiij. deñ. It'm lxxvij hominibz p⁹pantibz levant⁹ colligen⁹ et
 adunantibz fenum p dcos tres dies xxxiiij s. iiij. deñ. Pro
 cariagio turbe unde domus coopiebat⁹ in q'm fenum ponebat⁹
 xvij deñ. Pro itinere emendando ad cariaand' fenum x
 deñ. Pro una furca ferri empta p feno revertendo iij. deñ.
 Die Sabbi pxima ante fm beati Petri advinc'la li' p tribz ca-
 rettis conduct' p cariag' feni Reḡ dierum Venis & Sabbi. vj. s.
 iiij. deñ. Pro stipn xxxj hoīm colligenc' fenū & tassanciū
 p dcos duos dies x. s. iiij. d. Pro stipend' xij. falcatoz fal-
 canciū fenū Reḡ p unū diem. vj. s. D' Dom^a seqn' li' p una
 caretta cum tribz equis & una cum ij. equis conduct' p
 cariagio feni Reḡie p unū diem. ij. s. Pro vad' xvij Sparsoz
 feni p unū diem. ij. s. x. deñ. Pro fçura fossati circit' domū
 ubi do fenum ponebat' xx. deñ. Pro emendaçone dom⁹
 feni. xvij. deñ. Pro CCC. di' clavoꝝ emp⁹ ad emendacionem
 dce dom⁹ viij^d. Octo ho'ibz p⁹pantibz fenū in illa dieta xvj.
 deñ. Pro q'nq. caret⁹ qual't cum tribz equis conduct' p feno
 cariaando de pratis ad Castrum p unū diē v. s. ij d.

Sm^a. vij. li. xij. s. iiij deñ. p^a.

D' Lune pxima p⁹t fm sçi Laurentii li' cuidam opario p
 fossato faciendo circiter domū feni Regine xx deñ. Cuidam
 opario pro stipn suis septem dierum ad numdandam domū in
 q'm fenū Reḡ ponebat' xxj deñ. Pro uno Mullione feni
 ponendo in domū et tassando xx^d. pro feno ext^ahendo a
 domo et siccando & it'um reponendo xxij deñ. Cuidam
 Valletto custodienti fena in pratis p Lxxvj dies xij^s. viij^d. D'
 Sabbi in festo sçi Ambros' li' Will'mo le Plomer pciḡ p diem
 xij deñ. p vad' suis a die dom^a in festo sçi Bened'ci usq. diem
 dom^a xvij diem April' p xxix dies. xxix^s. Garçoni suo pci-
 pien p ebdomⁱ xvij. deñ. p stipeñ suis ejusdem tempis. vj. s.

Adhuc de
n'cc'is.

Pro octo caretatis plumbi ꝑdē caret' v.s. empt' ad Cameram Reg' in Castro de Rothelan' coopiendam xl. s. Pro xij. ti. stagni empt' ꝑ consolidacōne. ij. s. v. d'. Pro uno cribro & busca emptis ad fundend' dēm plumbū. xj. den'. D. Lune xix. die April' li' dco Will'mo ꝑ vad' suis. lxxvij. dierum videl't a die Lune predco usq; diem Nativitat' sēi Joh'is Bapt' utroq; die comp. lxxvij. s. Pro vad' garcois sui novem ebdom' ꝑ dēm tempus xij. s. vj. d. Pro vad' alt'ius garcois sex ebdom' dēi tempis. ix. s. Pro Centum & vj. li. stagni empti ad consolidand' ꝑ dēm tempus xxj. s. ij. d. Pro busca emptā ad fundend' dēm Plumbum ꝑ id'm temp^o. xvj. den. Eid'm Will'mo ꝑ vadiis suis. lxxj. dierum videl't a die venis in crastino sēi Joh'is Bapt' usq; diem venis in diem septm' utroq; die comp. lxxj. s. Duob; garc' suis ꝑ vad' suis dcaz x. ebdom' xxx. s. Pro busca emptā ad fundend' dēm Plumbum ꝑ id'm temp^o. ij. s. Pro cariagio stagni de Cestr' usq; Rothelan'. vj. den.

Sm^a. xv. li. xij. s. vij. den. ꝑ'.

Adhuc de
n'cc'is.

Joh'i le Chanderer ꝑ lumino busca pinguedine colore & aliis officio candelarie nccariis a festo assumpcois beate Marie usq; f'm sēi Mich'is ꝑ plures vices lxj. s. v. den'. D. Sabb'i pxima ꝑ't f'm Assumpcois beate Marie apud Rothelan' li' Ranulpho Foleschank' ꝑ vad' iij. Carbonar' uno ꝑcipien' iij. d. & quol't alioz iij. d. a die dom^a. xxij. die Aug^oti usq; diem Sabb'i xij. diem septm' utroq; die comp' ꝑ xxj. diem. xxj. s. ix. den. Eidem ꝑ vad' iij. Plastratoz eodem tempe xxij. s. ix. den. Pro vad' trium famuloz servienciū Carpentariis & trium serviencium Plumbatoz ꝑ idem temp^o quol't ꝑcip' ꝑ diem iij. d. xxx. s. vj. d. Dāvid' de Waltham & socio suo quol't ꝑcipien' ꝑ diem iij. d. & xv. opariis quol't ꝑcipien' ꝑ diem iij. d. ꝑ vadiis suis ejusdem tempis. iij. li' xij. s. ix. d. Pro vad' xxij. opatoz & uni^o turbarii ꝑcipien' ꝑ diem. v. d. ꝑ vad' suis a die Martis pxima post f'm exaltaconis sēe Crucis usq; diem Sabb'i ꝑx' post f'm sēi Mich'is utroq; die comput' ꝑ six dies. C. xij. s. v. den. Duob; Homib; custodiē molendinū Reg' ꝑ vad' suis a die venis pxima post f'm sēi Barth'i usq;

diem Martis in crastino s̄ce Crucis quol't p̄cipiē p̄ diem ij. d.
p̄ xix. dies. vj. s. iiij. deñ. Pro vad' xxx. oparioz opanciū p̄
vigiliam & diem s̄ce Crucis quol't p̄cipiē p̄ diem ij. d. xv. s.
Cuidam Plastratori p̄ vadiis suis illoz duoz dierū. xij. deñ.

Sm^a. xvij. li. iiij. s. xj. d. p^r.

Henr de Greneford p̄ maherem clavis & bordis emptis p̄
ip'm & p̄ caretis conductis p̄ cariagio maheremū de Rothelañ
usq; naves ituras vers Angles' cum aliis minutis expñ. lxij. s.
iiij. deñ. ob'. Eidem p̄ grossis clavis & minutis bordis &
lathis & portagio maeremū de castro. ad molendinū xxxvj. s.
Eidem p̄ viij^m. clāv empt p̄ ip'm & diversis cariaḡ maeremū &
bord' empt ad canlam Regine & ad plures domos castri & ad
aulam Reḡ. lvij. s. viij. d'. Eidem p̄ xij. caretis conductis
quaz iiij^o. cum tribz equis q'l't & aliaḡ qual't cum. ij. equis ad
maerem cariaḡ de nemore s̄ci Assaph' usq; castrum & p̄ car-
cagio & discarcagio eazd'm p̄ unū diem. xij. s. Eidem p̄ xj.
caretis conductis p̄ unū diem quaz quatuor cum ij. equis &
vij. cū. ij. eq̄. & p̄ stipend' trium hoīm au carcanciū d̄cas
Caretas. x. s. ij. deñ. Ranulpho Foleschank p̄ maeremio empto
ad fabricam de Maclesfeld p̄ preceptum Reḡ. ij. s. Pro qua-
dam mola cum una axe ferrea emptā ad fabricam castri. vij. s.
j. deñ. Pro vij. dol' vacuis emptis p̄ palicio pontis de Rothe-
lañ faciendo. ij. s. viij. deñ. Pro serruris emptis ad barreras
ville & pontis firmandas de nocte xvij. deñ. Henr de Grene-
ford p̄ ^mij. d. clāv & stipendiis xxx. hoīm carcanē naves de
maerem vers Angles' & p̄ qñq; caretis conductis ad idem p̄
unū diem. xij. s. viij. d'. Eid'm p̄ vadiis uni^o garcōis custo-
dien d̄cm maerem p̄cipiē p̄ diem. ij. d. ob'. a die ven̄is p̄x^a p^ot
f̄m s̄ci Barth'i p̄ xvij. dies seqñ. ij. s. ix. d'.

Sm^a x. li. ix. s. x. deñ. ob. p^r.

D. Martis in festo s̄ci Mich's li' p̄ vadiis duoz turbarioz
septem dierum quol't p̄cipiē p̄ diem v. deñ. v. s. x. d. Pro
cariagio turbaḡ ad coqnam Reḡ coopiendam vij. s. vj. deñ.
Pro cunis & gatis emptis p̄ plastratoribz domoz castri. viij. deñ.
Pro uno batello empto ad op^o Reḡe p̄ Roḡm Fikeis xiiij. s.

Adhuc de
necaiis.

Adhuc de
a'cc'is.

Pro cari agio femoris ext^a Castrū & cariagio turbaž ad coop-
turam diſsaž domuū castri p vj. dies p mañ David. xxj. s. iiij.
deñ. Pro xxix. caretis conduct' ad literam querendam in campo
p tres dies & p stipend' xij falcatož & qñq, hoīm eos coadiu-
vanē & colligenč dčam literam & xij. hominū carcanciū dčas
caretas. lvj. s. xj. deñ. Henř Sparwe clamatori pcipien p
diem. iiij. deñ. p vad' suis a die dom^a. xxiiij. die Aug⁹ti usq,
diem Mercurii in crastino sči Mich'is p xxxix. dies. xij. s.
Mağro Will'mo Pistori Reğ p qñq, caretis conductis p ip'm
ad cariad' farinam de Cestr usq, Rothelañ. v. s. x. deñ. Pro
ij. caretis ad cariad' maereñ p xvij. dies xxxij. s. vj. d.
Pro stipñ trium Wallenš opanciū in castro p tres dies. iiij. s.
ij. deñ. Pro cariağ quatuor dol' pleñ fabaž expñ in hospicio
ab aqua usq, in castrum. ij. s. Pro f'ctura Coquine. x. s. vj.
deñ. D. Martis pxima ante f'm Ascenš d'ni li' p cariagio
xxxiiij. dol' vini ab aqua usq, in castrum. xx. s. v. deñ. Pro
cariağ frumenti videl't p C. xlv. q'rteriis a die Parasceri' usq,
vigil' ascenš d'ni ab aqua usq, in castrum xxij. s. j. deñ. D.
dom^a. xxiiij. die Octobr apud Rothelañ li' David de Waltham
pcipien p diem iiij. d. & uni plastatori pcipien p diem iiij. d'.
& xix. opariis quol't pcipien p diem ij. deñ. ob'. p vad' suis a
die dom^a in festo sči Luce usq, diem pñ ante f'm sči Martini
p. xxij. dies. C. vj. s. iiij. d'. ob'.

Sm^a. xvj. li. v. s. j. deñ. ob'. p^r.

D' Lune xxv. die Octobr h' cuidam opario Wallen opanti
in castro in diversis modis pcipien p diem. ij. deñ. ob' p vad'
suis xvj dierū. iiij. s. iiij. d'. Cuidam turbario pcipien p diem
v. d. ob' p vad' suis. x. dierum iiij. s. vij. d. Sex hominib;
portant cendulam ad aulam castri coopiendam quol't pcipien
p diem. ij. d. ob' p vad' suis. vij. dierū. viij. s. ix. deñ. Pro
diversis cariagiis maheremii turbaž bord' & veſum domož usq,
ad castrū p mañ David' de Waltham p vices diversas lxxvij. s.
x. deñ. Pro cariagio bladi de mari usq, in castrum. viij. deñ.
Pro repac'one pistrine p Ric'm de Paris. x. s. Pro $\frac{M}{xxx}$. $\frac{C}{xij}$. claſ
empf ad bord' & lath' p domib; castri. xlvij. s. viij. d. Pro

Adhuc de
n'ccⁱⁱis.

una catena & una serrura emp^r ad batell' p man^o Ranulph' Foleschank viij. den. Pro calce emp^t ad cam^{am} Regine in castro. xx. d. Pro. xxij. dol' vacuis emp^t p palicio faciendo ad curtilagiū Regine. xvij. s. iiij. d. Pro f'ctura uni^o dom^o ad opus piscatoris Reg^e in castro. xij. s. iiij. d. Steph'o Pictori depingenti cam^{am} Reg^e & p colo^r emptis p ip'm & p stipn^o suis. xiiij. s. Pro caria^g vena^onis de Cestr^{usq} Rothelañ. ix. den. Wildebor piscatori pcipieñ p diem. x. den. & sex sociis suis piscatorib³ Regine quol't. pcipieñ p diem. iij. d. piscantib³ in mare p vad' suis a die dom^a. x. die Jañ usq³ diem dom^a. xxj. diem febr^r p xlij. dies iiij. li' xvij. s. Eisdem p esca emenda ad pisces capiendos. ij. s. vj. d. Joh'i de Salsaria Regine eunti ad piscand' in stagno Stafford' p vad' suis a die Martis xix. die Jañ usq³ p'mū diem febr^r p xiiij. dies p diem. ij. den. ij. s. iiij. den.

Sm^a. xv. li. v. s. v. den. pr.

Adhuc de
n'ccⁱⁱis.

Joh'i de Salsar^e Regine p hiis que s n'cc^{ia} erant p pisce mittendo Regi de Stafford' usq³ in Wall'. iij s. Will'mo piscatori Reg^e & gar^oni suo piscantib³ in Lacu Stafford' p vad' suis xiiij. dierū videl't a. xix. die Jañ usq³ p'mū diem febr^r. iiij. s. j. den. Riço le Forester eunti pro Cuni^olis capiendis ad opus Reg^e p vad' suis & putura furetto^z suo^z p d^om temp^o. iij. s. vj. d. Trib³ ferrato^r Reg^e revtentib³ Regi vers^o Standon p expn^o suis. iij. s. D' Lune in crastino s^ci Benedⁱ li' Will'mo Brid p f^cura palitij circiter vina^r. castri. viij. s. Will'mo le Plover facienti bancos circit^o d^om vina^r p stipn^o suis. xij. den. Pro stipn^o. iiij. hoīm adimplen^o d^om vina^r aqua. viij. d. D' Martis se^qn' li' p. ij. caretis conductis cum sex equis ad caria^od' frumentū de aqua ad castrum. ij. s. iiij. d. Pro repa^one uni^o carette R' ducentis unā pipam mellis de Aber^ocon usq³ Rothelañ. xvj. den. Pro porta^g ficuū & racemo^z misso^z apud Aber^ocōn. j. den. Pro ij. caretis conduc^t cum sex equis cariantib³ frumentū de Cestr' usq³ Rothelañ. ij. s. iiij. d. D' Jovis p'mo die April' li' Joh'i de Sals^a. Regine p hiis faciendis que n'cc^{ia} sibi fuerant ad piscem mittend' Regi de Stafford'. v. s. Pro una caretta cum iiij^{or}. equis conducta ad caria^od' harnes

Regine a Rothelañ usq, Abercoñ. ij. s. Pro $\frac{M}{vj}$. turb' empt' ad ponend' circit' vinañ Regine in Castro. xij. deñ. Pro cariağ dce Turbe usq, in castrum p. iij. dies. ij. s. vj. d. Pecok' & garçoni suo cubantibz dças turbas p stipendiis suis. iiij. dierū. xx. deñ. Sm. xlj. s. vj deñ. p.

D. Jovis pmo die April' li' p cariağ ficuū & raceñ de Rothelañ usq, Abercoñ. viij. deñ. D' Martis in festo invençonis sçe Crucis li' pabilonario Reğ ad ea emenda que sibi n'ccia fuerant ad pabiloñ emendand'. xij. deñ. Pro maeremio empto ad opa Castri p Will'm Brid. ij. s. Pro portagio $\frac{M}{ij}$. li' de Gardeñ R. ad Gardeñ Regine. v. deñ. Pro cariağ fructus Reğ de Rothelañ usq, Abercoñ. xij. deñ. Pro repaçone sellaž & altius harneš appendiç ad currum r^e. x. s. iiij. d. D' Martis. xj. die Maij li' p portagio casei de Rothelañ usq, Abercoñ. iiij. d. Pro portag uni⁹ robe d'ni Otonis ad dñm Otonem. v. deñ. Pro inundaçone vivarii r^e. in castro. vj. deñ. Pro dco vivario adimplendo aqua iiij. s. viij. d. Pro una serrura emptā ad id'm vivariū. iiij. d. Pro. ij. serruř amovendis & corrigendis in cañna Reğ. j. d. ob. Pro Curia castri mundanda. xvj. deñ. Pro passagio d'ne Joh'e filie Reğ apud Abercoñ. ij. s. Pro cariağ harneš filie Reğ de Abercoñ usq, Rothelañ. iij. s. viij. d. Pro furcis & rastell' emptis p feno Reğ. xvij. deñ. Pro. iij. tankardis emptis ad opus d'ne Elizab' filie Reğ. vj. deñ. Pro stipñ. iiij. hoīm portanč aq'm ad vivañ Reğ infra castrum. ij. s. viij. deñ. Pro expñ Riçi de Foxcote conducentis ceram de Rothelañ usq, de Kaernarvan. viij. deñ. Henř de Montepesš p cariağ cere & amigdal' de Cestr̃ usq, Rothelañ. ij. s. Cuidam fabro eunti apud Maclesfeld p opaçonibz Reğ ibid'm faciendis p expñ suis. ij. s. Pro uno pocenetto empto p d'na Elizab' filia Reğ. vj. deñ.

Adhuc de
n'ccia

Sm^a. xxxviij. s. vj deñ. ob'. p.

D' venis pxima post f'm sçi Lauř li' p cariağ. $\frac{xx}{ij}$. dol' vini ab aqua usq, in castrū. xxij. s. Pro cariağ novē quarteriož frumenti de Cestr̃ usq, Rothelañ. iij. s. Pro parcameno empto ad Gardeñ Regine. xvj. deñ. Pro una caretta ducente Lan-

Adhuc de
m'ccaiis.

ceas & balistas de Rothelañ usq^q le Hope eundo & redeundo.
xv. deñ. Pro repacone serruraž castri. iiij. deñ. Hudde pis-
tori p^p cariagio ^c/_{iiij}. q^rteř frumenti p^p diversas vices. de aqua
usq^q in castrum. xxiiij. s. iij. d. Eidem p^p repacone granarii
ubi fr̃m ponebat^l. ij. s. Eid^m p^p xij. equis conductis p^p cariagio
fr̃i de Ruffyn usq^q Rothelañ p^p unũ diem. iiij. s. Eidem p^p una
caretta cum tribz equis conducta p^p eodem p^p unũ diem xiiij.
deñ. Pro uno coffro uno pocinetto tankardo & bukett' emptis
p^p d'na Elizab' filia Reğ. ij. s. j. deñ. D' venis. iij. die sept' li'
p. ij. caretis qual't cum iij. equis conduct' p^p cariagio Harnesii
filie Regis de Rothelañ usq^q le Flynt, Cestr̃, Wiz, & Macles-
feld p^p iiij. dietas. ix. s. iiij. deñ. Pro una caretta cum.
ij. eę conducta p^p cariagio Harnes Margarete de Burgo p^p d'cas.
iiij. dietas. iij. s. iiij. deñ. Pro una caretta cum. ij. eę con-
ducta p^p cariağ Harnes domicell' filiaž Reğ. iij. s. iiij. d. Pro
una caretta cum. iij. eę conducta p^p cariağ Harnes domine de
Hach'. iiij. s. iiij. deñ. Pro una caretta cum. iiij. equis con-
duct' p^p cariagio Harnes Gardeř Regine p^p d'cas q^atuor dietas.
vj. s. Pro una caretta cum. ij. equis cond' p^p cariagio capelle
filiaž Reğ. iij. s. iiij. deñ. Pro uno curru conducto p^p auxil'
cariagii Harnes Joh'e Ferre p^p unũ diem. vj. deñ. Pro una
caretta cum qⁱnq^q equis & una cum. ij. equis c'duct' p^p cariağ
Harnes Regine a Bromburgh' usq^q Maclesfeld p^p qⁱnq^q dietas.
x. s.

S^ma. Cj. s. vij. d.

Adhuc de
m'ccaiis.

D' venis. iij. die Septm̃ li' p^p una caretta cum. iiij. equis
conducta p^p cariağ coffroz Gardeř Regine de Rothelañ usq^q
Maclesfeld p^p iiij. dietas. iiij. s. viij. deñ. Pro cariağ Harnes
Gardeř robaz Regine de Kaernarvan usq^q Rothel'. viij. s. vj.
deñ. Pro. ij. caretis qual't cum. iij. eę c'ductis p^p cariagio
dci Harnes de Cestr̃ usq^q Maclesfeld. vij. s. Galfř de Butilleř
Regine p^p vinis in intandis in castro. x. s. Matheo de Horne
in ptem soluconis. xxx. li' sibi debet' p^p cariagio bladi de Angl'
usq^q Cestr' p^p mare percipiente Thoma de Gonneys. xiiij. li'.
vj. s. viij. d. Baldewyno Hostiario sup f'tura Aule castri. C. s.

uñ r̃. Eid'm sup cariaḡ maeremij Aule. xl. s. unde r̃. Will'mo le Plomer in ptem sol'onis vad' suoḡ. xx. s. Pabilonař Reḡ in ptem sol'onis vad' suoḡ. x. sol. Maḡro Thome Marescallo p repacione Harneš equoḡ reḡie. xij. s.

Sm^a. alloč xxij. li. xvij. s. x. d. p^r.

Dona.

Die purificac'onis regine apud Rothelañ li' diversis menestrall' ibidem existentibz de dono regine. x. li'. Cuidam spiatrici de dono. xij. deñ. Robto de Veti ponte de dono denunciante Maḡro W. de Luda, xx. s. D' martis in festo nativit' beate Marie li' Will'mo le Plomer recedenti de dono. xij. s. iij. deñ. Nuncio dñi Coñ Guelreñ revertenti ad priam suam de dono xij. s. iij. deñ. Cuidam spiatrici ad unam domũ sibi emendam de dono. xx. s. Joh'i Picard p restauř uni⁹ runcini sui mortui. xl. s. Admetto Cissori p restauro unius runcini sui mortui. xl. s. Quibzdam Vallettis Regine phendinantibz apud Ruffyn ad acquietand' cariaḡ uni⁹ dol' vini de dono. ij. s. viij. deñ. D' dom^a in vigil' converš s̃ci Pauli li' Rad'o le Vavassour refferenti rumores Regine de captione Castri de Dolinthalein de dono C. s. Joh'i de Moese ve'ienti statim cum eisdem rumoribz cum l'ris Coñ Glouč de dono. C. s. Reginaldo garc'oni dñi. W. de Monte rebelli ve'ienti cum eisdem rumoribz cum l'ris dñi sui de dono. vj. s. viij. deñ. D' ven'is proxima post fñ s̃ci Benedci li' Boz egroto p't recessum nuncioz Arragonũ de dono. ij. s. Cuidam paup̃ mulieri de dono r^e. ij. s. Quibzdam nautis salvantibz vina in navi facta in mari de dono. xx. s. Cuidam Jstrioni de dono. xij. deñ. Cuidam garčoni ducenti Regine unũ palefř ex pte dñi Joh'is de Bonn de dono regine. ij. s. vj. deñ.

Sm^a. xix. li. iij. s. vj. deñ. p^r.

Garderoba.

D' Martis in festo Nativitat' beate Marie li' p sex ulnis tele & sex ulnis sindonis fortis empt' p penuncellis & signis Wallenš de Ewyas & p f'ctura eoḡdem. xij. s. iij. deñ. Pro xxij. ulnis tele empte p diversis officiis die relevačonis Regine. vj. s. iij. deñ. Pro cariaḡ duoḡ doleoḡ & uni⁹ bale amigdal' de mari usq, in castrum. x. deñ. D' Jovis seqn' li' p cotone

Adhuc de
necceis.

empto p candel' parisiis faciendis ad opus Regine. xiiij. d.
Pro uno pomo granat' empto & dato maġro Henr de Newark.
viiij. s. p. vj. ulnis canabi empt' p fenestr' capelle Reġ. xxj. d.
Pro una libra galenġ. ij. libr̃ & dimidia cinamonij. iij. libr̃
pipis, una libra zinzibeř, dimid' libr̃ cubeb' garioph' & nuć
muscat' viij. li' & dimid' gani feniculi & Aneř, una libra zuk'
& j. q'rter Carewy. xxiiij. s. x. deñ. Pro mediālibz captis de
Riço de Montepess' ad opus r^e. x. s. Pro xij. libr̃ ficuū &
raceñ empt' de eodem. xij. s. ix. deñ. Pro xij. ulñ canabi
nigri p pabiloñ Reġ emendand' iij. s. vj. deñ. Pro emenda-
c'one pabiloñ Regine. x. s. Pro filo ompto ad cerr^ecionem
tentoř. xvj. deñ. Pro una fraello ficuū & uno frello raceñ
empt' de Joh'ne Banquer. xxvj. s. viij. deñ. Eid'm p Oxizakr̃
ad opus r^e. viij. s. Eidem p j. q'rterone cere ad op^o r^e. xv. s.
ij. deñ. Eid'm p xij. li' & dimid' liminij. ij. s. j. deñ. Eidem
p j. libra cotoñ. x. deñ. Eidem p una libra croci. vj. s. Eid'm
p xxiiij. libr̃ cere. xiiij. s. iij. d. Eidem p una libra pipis xij.
deñ. D' Jovis ij. die septm li' p viij. libr̃ cere. iij. s. viij. deñ.
Pro una libra croci emptā de Joh'e Banq^er. v. s. Pro diver-
sis spēbz & sirupis emptis ad opus Vič Tartaseñ. ix. s. Pro
diversis medicinalibz emptis ad op^o r^e. p maġr' Nich'm. xxviij.
s. j. deñ.

Sm^a. x. li'. xviiij. deñ. p^r.

Elem^a & Oblat'.

Die venis pxima post fñi s̃ci Lauř li' p putura fruñ prediç
Rothelañ. vij. s. viij. d. Pro putura fruñ Hospit' Rothelani.
xij. deñ. D' purific' r^e. in oblac'onibz ad missam. iij. s. Pro
fēura cerei r^e. eodem die. xj. deñ. ob. Pro oblac'onibz r^e. &
circumstanciū ad missam die nativit' b'te Marie. xiiij. deñ.
D' venis xxij. die Octobr̃ ap'd Rothel' li' in oblac'onibz ad
celebracōm misse p anima Will'mi de Bigorr'. xxij. d. In
oblac'onibz die parasç. xiiij. d. In oblac'onibz die pent'.
xx. deñ. In oblac'onibz misse p anima r^e. Norwaġ. xx. d. In
oblac'onibz die nativitatis beate Marie. ij. s. viij. deñ.

Sm^a. xxij. s. ix. d. ob. p^r.

De nunciis.

D' purific' Regine li' Will'mo r^e. eunti apud Cestr̃ p prunis querend' ad opus r^e. p expñ suis. vj. d. D' Lune in crastino sc̃i Bened̃i li' cuid' garc'oni deffer' L̃ras R. dño W. de Perton usq̃ Cestr̃ iiij. d. Cuidam garc'oni deffer' l̃ras Reḡ usq̃ Maclesfeld p sagittar̃ querend'. viij. d. Will'mo nũcio deffer' l̃ras Reḡ Londoñ qui mitti debuerant ad Cuñ Rom' p expñ suis. xij. d. Cuid' garcōi deffer' l̃ras usq̃ Abercoñ. iij. d. D' dom^a pxima post f̃m sc̃i Joh'is Bapt' li' cuidam garcōi deffer' l̃ras R. usq̃ Abercoñ p expñ suis. iij. d.

Sm^a. iij. s. p^r.

De vadiis mil'.

D' Sabati q̃nto die Jañ li' dño Engolranio coñilitoni dñi Joh'is de Deyvill' & q̃tuor scut' f. suis p vad' suis a p̃mo die April' usq̃ q̃rtũ diem Junij p. xix. li'. x. s. Eidem p vadiis q̃nti scut' sui a xij. die Maij usq̃. iiij. diem Juñ p xxiiij. dies. xxiiij. s. D̃cis q̃nq̃ scutifer̃ p vad' suis. xv. dierũ seḡn q̃tum diem Junij lxxv. s. v. d. Dño Riço de Brus sup vad' suis p mañ Roḡti de Edenh^am p p̃ceptũ maḡri W. de Luda. x. li'. D' Martis in festo nativitat' beate Marie li' dño. G. de Picheford de prest' sup vadiis suis. xl. s. D' Lune in festo c'vers̃ sc̃i Pauli li' dño Joh'i de Westōn sup vad' suis p mandatum thesaurar̃. vj. li'.

Sm^a. xlij. li' ix. s. p^r.

De vad' Bal' p^{tur}. sup' vad' suis in anno xiiij.

D' veñis pxima p̃t f̃m assump̃conis beate Marie li' Will'mo de Hertfeld sup vad' suis. xx. s. Joh'i Artald sup vad' suis. xx. s. Roḡto de Cloptōn sup vad' suis. xx. s. Steph'o de Burgullon sup vad' suis. xx. s. Roḡto de Vilers sup vad' suis. x. s.

Sm^a. iiij. li' x. s.

D' vadiis scutifier' p^r. sup' vad' suis in anno xiiij.

Roḡto de Cantelu sup vad' suis. xx. s. Petro de Welles sup vad' suis. xx. s. Henr̃ de Qwetel' sup vad' suis xvj. s. viij. d. Will'mo fil' Glaij sup vad' suis xx. s. Will'mo de Wyndes' sup vad' suis xxxiiij. s. Roderico de Jspañ sup vad' suis xx. s. Roḡto le Dispenser sup vad' suis. xl. s. Joh'i Silvestrod' sup vad' suis. L. s. Matheo del Eschecker sup vad' suis. xvij. s. vj. deñ. Symoni de Chiltenh^am sup vad' suis. x. s. Riço de Burgh sup vad' suis. ij. s. vj. d. Maḡro. J. de Clifford sup vad' suis. iiij. s. viij. d.

Sm^a. xij. li' xv. s. iiij. d. p^r.

Prestita.

Ponunt' sup'
ip'is in libr' de
p'st' in anno
xiiij. ad solvend'

Will'mo Cissori Com̄ Mar^l. de prest' p manucapcōm maḡri
G. de Aspal' x. s. Dño G. de Genvill' p mañ dñi. J. Capthi
sui de p's' p pceptum dñi Batoñ epi. xx. li'. Dño. A. Beck'
p mañ dñi Hugoñ Capthi sui de p's'. xl. s. Dño Bangoř epi p
mañ dñi. J. Capthi sui p preceptum. Dñi Batoñ epi. x. s. maḡro
W. de Luda de diversis p'st' lx. s. v. deñ. Dño Batoñ epi p
man^o Maḡri W. de Marchia de p's' lxxvj. s. viij. d. Dño Water-
ford epi p man^o maḡri W. de Luda de p's' lx. li'. Joh'i de
Bello campo de Esseḡ de p's' vj. s. viij. deñ. Dño J. de Vesey
de p's' p man^o Roḡri de Stratton. maḡro W. de Luda denun-
ciante. C.s. Dno Batoñ epi p man^o maḡri W. de Marchia
de p's' vj. li' xiiij. s. iiij. deñ. Dño A. Bek' p man^o uni^o gar-
cōis sui p pceptum maḡri W. de Luda de p's' x. s. Dño H.
Com̄ Linč p canonicū suū p mandatum Regē. C. xiiij. li' vj. s.
viij. d. Walto Sauvaḡ p garč suū p putura equi sui. vj. s. viij. d.
Dño. G. de Picheford p pticulars vij. li' xvij. s. vij. d. Maḡro
W. de Luda de p's' p pticulas. lxxv. s. ij. deñ. ob.

Sm^a. prest' pret' de ultima pticula. C.C. xxvij. li' iij. s. ij. d. ò.
ss. Sm^a. expenš huius Rot'li. M^l. CCCxxv. libr' x. s. iiij. d. ò.
pbat^r.

ss. Sm^a. Totalis istius Rot'li cum expenš Rot'li altius de
Hospicō R^e. M^l. M^l. CC. xx. libr' ij. s. x. deñ. ò.

ss. Et est Sm^a. de Rec' ut patet supius M^l. M^l. CC. xxxij.
libr' xix. s. viij. d. ò. Et sic sm^a Recepti excedit Sm^m misaḡ
xij. libr' xvj. s. x. deñ. que ponunt^r sup Regi'am in libr' p'st' in
anno Terciodecio quas dñs Ričs de Bures recognovit se liber-
asse eidem p negociis suis p'p'is.

[In dorso.]

Sm^a Smmāḡ ist^o ro^l. $\frac{c}{M} \cdot \frac{c}{ij}$. xvij. li' x. s. viij. d. ob.
- - - - - de Annis. r^o. sui x^o. & xj^o. p R. de Bures
clicum Regis."

TRANSLATION.

Imprimis the said Richard (de Bures) charges himself with having received from the King's Wardrobe in his tenth year, at several times - - - - -	858: 6: 8
From the same, by Peter de Welles - - - - -	37: 4: 0
From the same, by the Mayor of York - - - - -	233: 6: 8
In the same year, by the fine of Lady de Baliol for her Welsh service - - - - -	26: 13: 4
By the fine of the Baron of Greystock - - - - -	80: 0: 0
By the fine of the Abbot of Glastonbury - - - - -	23: 6: 8
The same acknowledges that he has received from the King's Wardrobe in his eleventh year - - - - -	934: 2: 4½
From Sir William de Perton - - - - -	40: 0: 0
Total of Receipt - -	<u>£.2232: 19: 8½</u>

Necessary Expenses.—Carpenters.

ON Friday next after the feast of the assumption of the blessed Mary at Rothelan, paid to Master Richard Lengingam receiving by the day 12*d.* for his wages, and the wages of three overseers of twenty, each receiving 6*d.* per diem, and sixty-three carpenters, each receiving 4*d.* by the day, going to Anglesey for sixteen days; viz. from Sunday the 23*d* of August to the 7th day of September, each day being reckoned 18: 16: 0

52 *Translation of a Roll of the Expenses of King Edward the First*

On the Sunday next ensuing, paid to Master Peter de Bromp- *l. s. d.*
ton, for the wages of an hundred carpenters, each receiving
4*d.* per diem, and their constable receiving 8*d.* by the day; of
which, five are overseers of twenties, and each receives 6*d.* per
diem for his wages, from Sunday 23*d.* of August, for the
seven following days 12 : 3 : 9

Sunday the 30th of August, paid to forescore and six
carpenters of the above number, with their overseers of
twenties, for their wages, from Sunday August 30th, for the
seven following days, and for the wages of Master Henry of
Oxford, carpenter, their captain, receiving 8*d.* per diem for
the same time, by the hands of P. de Brompton 10 : 10 : 0

Sunday the 6th of September, paid to Master Henry of Ox-
ford, and forescore and fourteen carpenters, with their over-
seers of twenties, from Sunday the 6th of September, for the
seven following days, by the hands of Master P. de Brumpton 11 : 8 : 8

For the wages of seven carpenters newly received, by
the hands of John of London, for the said seven days, one of
them receiving 6*d.* and each of the others 4*d.* 17 : 6

For the wages of fifteen carpenters and shoeing-smiths,
each receiving 4*d.* a day, except one, who only received 3*d.*
per diem, from Sunday 30th of August, for the seven follow-
ing days 1 : 14 : 5

Sum 55 : 10 : 5

Carpenters.

Item for the wages of twelve of the aforesaid carpenters, *l. s. d.*
from Sunday 6th of September, for the seven following days. 1 : 8 : 0

Sunday 13th day of September, paid to an hundred
and eight carpenters, the constable and overseers of twenties
being accounted for, and two smiths and two shoeing-smiths.
The constable to receive per diem 8*d.* the overseers of twenties
6*d.* and each of the others 3*d.* except one, who receives 3*d.*

for their wages, from Sunday the 13th day of September, l. s. d.
for the seven following days, by the hands of P. de Brumpton 12 : 12 : 7

Monday the 22d of September, paid to an hundred and eight carpenters and others aforesaid; for their wages, from Sunday 21st day of September for the seven following days. . . 12 : 12 : 7

Tuesday, the feast of St. Michael, paid to one hundred and twenty carpenters, and one overseer of twenty, with the constable, overseers of twenties, smiths, and others aforesaid, being accounted for, for their wages, from Sunday 28th of September, to the 3d day of October, each day being reckoned, for seven days, by the hands of Master P. de Brumpton . . . 15 : 5 : 0

Item, for the wages of twelve carpenters and one overseer of twenty; from the Tuesday next after the feast of All Saints, to the Monday next following, each day being reckoned, for seven days. 1 : 11 : 6

For the wages of twenty carpenters, with the overseer of twenty, two shoeing-smiths and two smith, from the Tuesday next before the feast of All Saints to the Monday next following, for seven days 2 : 16 : 7

For the wages of the same, from the Tuesday next after the feast of All Saints, for the seven following days . . . 2 : 16 : 7

Sum 48 : 18 : 3

Carpenters.

Wednesday 21st day of October, at Rothelan, paid to sixty carpenters (the constable and overseers of twenties being included) for their wages, and the wages of two smiths and two shoeing-smiths, each receiving 4d. a day; the constable and overseers of twenties as before, from Tuesday next after the feast of St. Luke to Monday on the morrow of All Saints, for fourteen days 15 : 10 : 4

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Tuesday the 3d of November, paid to three overseers of
 twenties - - - - - and shoeing-smiths for their wages, from
 Tuesday next after the feast of All Saints to the Monday next
 following, for seven days 6: 16: 6

Item, paid to William Brid, carpenter, receiving 4*d.* per
 diem for his wages, from Friday, 2d of April to the Vigil of
 Easter for sixteen days 5: 4

To the same for the wages of one carpenter, receiving
 4*d.* by the day, from Friday 2d April, for the seven following
 days 1: 9

Tuesday in Easter week, paid to a carpenter working in
 the castle, for his wages for three days 1: 0

To William Brid for his wages, from Friday next after
 the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, for the four following days. 1: 4

For the expences of nine carpenters going from Macles-
 feld to Aberconway, by the King's order 6: 0

To Willam de Tiringham, clerk, appointed for the pay-
 ment of the carpenters wages, from Sunday 23d day of
 August to Sunday the 21st of September, for twenty-eight
 days, at 4*d.* per diem 9: 4

To two smiths, one receiving 4*d.* per diem, and the other
 3*d.* for their wages, from Sunday 23d of August to Sunday
 12th of September, each day being reckoned, for twenty-one
 days 12: 3

To the same for their wages from Tuesday next after the
 feast of All Saints, and for two shoeing-smiths, from that
 same day, each of the shoeing-smiths receiving by the day
 3*d.* for the nine following days 9: 9

Sum 24: 13: 7

Sailors.

Friday next after the feast of the assumption of the
 blessed Mary, at Rothelan, paid to forty-seven sailors of the

King, conducting ships to Anglesey, for their wages, from Sunday 23d day of August, for seven days, each receiving per diem 3*d.* except seven, each of whom received per diem 6*d.* 4:14:6

For the wages of seven boys, serving the said seven masters for the same time, each receiving 2*d.* per diem . . . 8:2

To the master of the King's galley, receiving 6*d.* by the day, and to nine sailors of the said galley, each receiving 3*d.* per diem for their wages, for the said seven days . . . 19:3

Monday the last day of August, paid to the said fifty-six sailors, with eight masters and six boys, for their wages for seven days, from Sunday 30th of August to Saturday the 5th day of September, by the hands of Symon le Rous. . . . 6:0:2

For the wages of nine sailors, with the master of the ship, called the Marye of Lyme, the master receiving 6*d.* a day, for the said seven days 17:6

To the master of the galley of Chester, and his nine sailors for their wages, from Sunday the 28th day of September, for the four following days 11:0

To a certain sailor bringing the King's venison from Chester to Rothelan, for his wages 6:8

To a certain servant, keeping the said venison at sea, for his wages for seven days 1:2

Sum 13:18:5

Archers.

Saturday next after the feast of the assumption of the blessed Mary, at Rothelan, paid to Geoffry le Chamberlin, for the wages of twelve cross-bow men, thirteen archers, for twenty-four days, viz. from the day of the assumption of the blessed Mary to the Vigil of her Nativity, each day being reckoned, each cross-bow man receiving by the day 4*d.* and each archer 2*d.* 7:8:0

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Thursday 27th of August, paid to Robert Giffard for the wages of eight constables of cavalry, each receiving per diem 12*d.* and of eight hundred and fifty seven archers, each receiving by the day 2*d.* and of their forty-three captains of twenties, each receiving 4*d.* per diem, from Tuesday the 25th day of August, for the seven following days 55 : 6 : 0

To Master R. Giffard, for the wages of six archers, newly come, from Friday 27th day of August, for the six following days 6 : 0

Thursday 3d day of September, paid to Guillemyn and his companion, cross-bow men, for their wages, from Thursday 20th day of August to Wednesday the 2d day of September, each day being reckoned, each receiving 6*d.* a day . 18 : 0

To Master R. Giffard for the wages of eight constables and eight hundred and twenty-six archers, with forty-one captains of twenties, from Wednesday the 2d day of September to the Wednesday next after the feast of the nativity of the blessed Mary, for seven days 53 : 7 : 6

Friday next after the feast of the nativity of the blessed Mary, paid to Master R. Giffard, for the wages of one thousand and forty archers, and ten constables, and fifty-two captains of twenties, from the Thursday next after the feast of the nativity of the blessed Mary to the Wednesday next after the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, each day being reckoned 67 : 4 : 0

Friday next after the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, for the wages of a thousand and sixty archers, with fifty - three captains of twenties, from the Thursday next after the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, to the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, each day being reckoned, for seven days, with the wages of ten constables of cavalry 68 : 8 : 6

Sum 252 : 14 : 0

Archers.

Friday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, l. s. d.
 paid to Master R. Giffard for the wages of a thousand and
 twenty archers, with fifty-one captains of twenties, from
 Thursday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, to
 Wednesday next after the feast of St. Michael, for seven
 days following, each day being reckoned, with ten constables
 of cavalry 65: 19: 6

To Guillemine and his companion, cross-bow men, for
 their wages, from Wednesday the 2d day of September to
 Wednesday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle,
 for twenty-one days, at 2d. by the day 1: 1: 0

Wednesday next after the feast of St. Michael, paid to
 eight constables and one hundred archers, being in the forti-
 fication of the castle of Flint, for their wages, from Tuesday
 on the feast of St. Michael to the Monday next following, for
 the seven days ensuing, by the hands of Master William Pyforer 6: 9: 6

To Master R. Giffard, for the wages of the same archers,
 from the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael to the
 Monday next following, for seven days, by the hands of Mas-
 ter William Piforer 6: 9: 6

To Master R. Giffard, for the wages of a thousand archers,
 from Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael to the
 Wednesday on the morrow of St. Faith, each day being
 reckoned, for seven days, reckoning the constable and cap-
 tains of twenties 63: 15: 0

Monday 25th day of October, at Rothelan, paid to Master
 R. Giffard, for the wages for four constables, four hundred
 archers, from Sunday 24th day of October to Wednesday the
 4th day of November, for eleven days 40: 14: 0

To Master William de Audeley, for the wages of five con-
 stables, five hundred and forty archers, with twenty-seven cap-
 tains of twenties, from Saturday next after the feast of St.

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Luke to Thursday on the morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude, for six days	l. s. d. 29 : 17 : 0
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To Master R. Giffard, for the wages of three hundred and fifty - eight archers, with seventeen captains of twenties, or constables, from the Friday next after the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, for three days, to Sunday on the morrow of All Saints

9 : 7 : 6

Sum 224 : 13 : 0

Archers.

To Master R. Giffard, for the wages of one constable of foot, receiving 6 <i>d.</i> per diem, and of fifty-three archers, with two captains of twenties, from Monday on the feast of All Souls to the Wednesday following, for three days	l. s. d. 1 : 9 : 0
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Thursday the 14th of January, paid to Master R. Giffard for the wages of five constables, five hundred and twenty archers, with twenty-six captains of twenties, from Thursday aforesaid to Wednesday next after the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, for the fourteen days following

67 : 4 : 0

To Master William le Botiller for the wages of one constable, two hundred and six archers, with ten captains of twenties, from Saturday 16th day of January to Wednesday 27th day of the same month, for twelve days

22 : 4 : 0

Tuesday next after the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, paid to Master R. Giffard for the wages of two hundred archers, with two constables and ten captains of twenties, from Sunday on the feast of St. Benedict to Saturday the 15th day of May, for fifty-six days

103 : 12 : 0

Sunday on the feast of Pentecost, paid to Master R. Giffard, for the wages of one constable and one hundred archers, from the said Sunday 16th day of May, to Saturday next after the octaves of the Holy Trinity, for twenty-one days

19 : 8 : 6

St. John Baptist's day, paid to Richard de Estham for the

wages of fifty-seven archers, with three captains of twenties, from the Sunday next after the feast of St. John Baptist to the Saturday next following, for seven days

l. s. d.
3: 10: 0

Sunday on the feast of the Translation of St. Martin, paid to Master R. Giffard for the wages of fifty archers and one constable of cavalry, with three captains of twenties, from the said Sunday to Saturday the 10th day of July, for seven days

3: 8: 10

Sunday on the feast of the Translation of St. Benedict, paid to the same for the wages of fifty archers, from the said Sunday to Saturday on the Vigil of St. James, each day being reckoned, for sixteen days

6: 5: 0

Saturday the 4th day of September, at Chester, paid to Richard de Daneport, receiving 12*d.* per diem for his wages, and of sixty archers, conducting David de Rothelan to Chester, for two days

2: 3: 0

For the wages of R. Clerk of Master R. Giffard, from Friday next before the feast of St. Bartholomew, to Wednesday on the morrow of St. Faith, each day being reckoned, for forty-nine days, at 4*d.* per diem, the Lord Bishop of Bath being voucher

16: 4

229: 0: 8

Sum

Masons.

l. s. d.

Sunday next after the feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary, paid to one master mason, receiving 6*d.* per diem, and five masons each receiving 4*d.* and one workman receiving 3*d.* a day for their wages, from the said Sunday to the Saturday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, for twenty-eight days

3: 7: 8

To the same master for his wages, and his four masons and one workman, from Sunday on the Vigil of St. Matthew, for the seven following days

14: 7

To the same for his wages, and of his three masons

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and one workman, from Sunday next before the feast of St. Michael to the third day of October, for seven days l. s. d.
12: 3

To the same for his wages, and of three masons and two workmen, from Sunday on the feast of St. Luke to Saturday next after the feast of All Saints, each day being reckoned, for twenty-one days 2: 2: 0

Saturday the 15th day of January, paid to eleven masons sent to the King, for their wages of three days, by order of Master W. de Luda 1: 2: 0

Sum 7: 18: 6

Mowers.

Sunday next after the feast of St. John Baptist, paid to twenty-two mowers, each receiving $1d. \frac{1}{2}$ per diem for their wages, from St. John Baptist's day, for four days following 11: 0

Wednesday following, paid to twenty-three mowers, each receiving $6d.$ per diem for their wages of two days 1: 3: 0

Thursday following, paid to the said mowers for Thursday 11: 6

Item, to twelve spreaders for their wages, during the said three days, viz. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, each receiving $2d.$ 6: 0

Friday 2d day of June, paid to twenty-three mowers for their wages that day 11: 6

Item, to the said twelve spreaders of hay for their wages that day 2: 0

Wednesday on the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, paid to fourscore and sixteen spreaders of hay for their wages that day, whereof fourscore received each per diem $1d. \frac{1}{2}$ and each of the others $2d.$ 12: 8

For the wages of eighteen mowers, each receiving $2d.$ per diem for Wednesday and Thursday 18: 0

For the wages of nine spreaders of hay, each receiving $2d.$ per diem for the said two days 3: 0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Sunday following, paid to thirteen mowers for their wages on Friday and Saturday	13	0	
For the wages of six spreaders of hay, on the said two days	2	0	
Monday following, paid to one hundred and sixty spreaders of hay for their wages on Sunday and Monday	16	6	
Tuesday 19th day of June, paid to thirteen mowers for their wages, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, each 6 <i>d.</i> per diem .	2	12	0
For the wages of thirty-three spreaders of hay, during the said eight days, each receiving per diem 2 <i>d.</i>	2	4	0
Wednesday following, paid to sixteen mowers for their wages that day	7	9	
For the wages of thirty spreaders of hay on that day . .	5	1	
On the Saturday following, paid to eleven mowers for their wages on Friday and Saturday	1	2	
To three spreaders of hay on that day	0	6	
Sum	13	1	6

Necessaries.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tuesday next before the feast of the blessed Mary Magdalen, for six carts, each with three horses, hired to carry the hay from the meadows to the castle of Rothelan, for one day	6	10	
For eight carts, each with two horses, hired for the carriage of the King's hay at Rothelan	6	8	
Wednesday following, paid to twenty-four men raking together and putting the hay in a mow, for their wages for one day	4	0	
For the wages of two men mending the road, by which the hay was carried from the meadows	0	10	
Friday following, paid for twenty carts, hired for the			

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carriage of the King's hay from the meadows to the castle,	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
during three days	3	0	4
Item, to seventy-seven men, preparing, raising, raking			
together, and stacking the hay, during the said three days .	1	14	4
For the carriage of turf, with which the house was covered,			
in which the hay was placed	1	5	
For mending the road for carrying the hay	0	10	
For an iron fork bought to turn the hay	0	3	
Saturday next before the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula,			
paid for three carts, hired for the carriage of the King's			
hay, on Friday and Saturday	6	4	
For the wages of thirty-one men, collecting and stacking			
the hay on the said two days	10	4	
For the wages of twelve mowers, mowing the King's hay,			
for eight days	6	0	
On the Sunday following, paid for one cart, with three			
horses, and one with two horses, hired for the carriage of the			
Queen's hay, for eight days	2	0	
For the wages of seventeen spreaders of hay, for one			
day	2	10	
For the making of a ditch about the house, where the said			
hay was put	1	8	
For mending of the hay-house	1	6	
For three hundred and a half of nails to mend the said			
house	0	8	
To eight men preparing the hay that day	1	4	
For five carts, each with three horses, for carrying the			
hay from the meadows to the castle, one day	5	2	
	Sum	7	13
		4	

Necessaries.

Monday next after the feast of St. Lawrence, paid to a

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
certain workman for making a ditch about the Queen's hay-house	1	:	8
To a certain workman, for his wages for seven days, to clean the house in which the King's hay was put	1	:	9
For putting and piling up one rick of hay in the house .	1	:	8
For taking hay out of the house, and drying it, and putting it in again	1	:	10
To a certain servant, watching the hay in the meadows during seventy-six days	12	:	8
Saturday on the feast of St. Ambrose, paid to William the Plumber, receiving 12 <i>d.</i> per diem for his wages, from Sunday on the feast of St. Benedict to Sunday the 18th of April, for twenty-nine days	1	:	9
To his boy, receiving 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per week for his wages during the same time	6	:	0
For eight cart loads of lead, price by the cart load 5 <i>s.</i> bought to cover the King's chamber, in the castle of Rothelan	2	:	0 : 0
For twelve pounds of tin, bought for soldering	2	:	5
For a melting-pot and brushwood, bought to cast the said lead	0	:	11
Monday 19th day of April, paid to the said William for his wages for sixty-seven days, <i>viz.</i> from Monday aforesaid to the day of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, each day being reckoned	3	:	7 : 0
For the wages of his boy nine weeks, during the said time	13	:	6
For the wages of another boy, six weeks of the said time	9	:	0
For one hundred and six pounds of tin, bought for soldering during the said time	1	:	1 : 3
For brushwood bought to melt the said lead during the same time	1	:	4
To the same William, for his wages of seventy-one days, <i>viz.</i> from Friday on the morrow of St. John Baptist to Friday 3d day of September, each day being reckoned	3	:	11 : 0
To his two boys for their wages during the said ten weeks	1	:	10 : 0

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For brushwood bought to fuse the said lead during the	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
same time		2	0
For carriage of tin from Chester to Rothelan		0	6
	Sum	15	13
		7	

Necessaries.

To John the Chandler for wick, brushwood, tallow, colour, and other things necessary in the office of the chandlery, from the feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary to the feast of St. Michael, at several times 3 : 1 : 5

Saturday next after the feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary, at Rothelan, paid to Ranulph Foleschank for the wages of four charcoal-makers, one receiving 4*d.* and each of the others 3*d.* a day, from Sunday 23d day of August to Saturday the 12th day of September, each day being reckoned, for twenty-one days 1 : 1 : 9

To the same for the wages of four plasterers for the same time 1 : 2 : 9

For the wages of three servants serving the carpenters, and three serving the plumbers, for the same time, each receiving 3*d.* per diem 1 : 10 : 6

To David of Waltham and his companion, each receiving 4*d.* a day; and to fifteen workmen, each receiving 3*d.* per diem for their wages, during the said time 4 : 12 : 9

For the wages of twenty-two workmen and one turf-cutter, receiving 5*d.* a day for their wages, from the Tuesday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross to the Saturday next after the feast of St. Michael, each day being reckoned, for nineteen days 5 : 12 : 5

To two men keeping the King's mill for their wages, from the Friday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, to the Tuesday on the morrow of the Holy Cross, each receiving 2*d.* per diem for nineteen days 6 : 4

For the wages of thirty workmen, working on the Vigil	l.	s.	d.
of the Holy Cross, each receiving 3d. per diem		15	0
To a certain plaisterer for his wages on these two days		1	0
Sum	18	4	11

Necessaries.

To Henry de Greneford for timber, nails, and boards, bought for him, and for carts hired for the carriage of timber from Rhudland to the ships sailing towards Anglesey, with other minute expences 3 : 2 : 4½

To the same for large nails, small boards, and laths, and for the carriage of timber from the castle to the mill 1 : 16 : 0

To the same for eight thousand nails bought by him, and for divers carriages of timber and boards bought for the Queen's chamber, and for several houses of the castle, and to the King's hall 2 : 17 : 8

To the same for thirteen carts, four whereof with three horses each, and the other with two each, hired to carry timber from the wood of St. Asaph to the castle, and for loading and unloading of the same for one day 13 : 0

To the same for eleven carts, hired for one day, four of them with three horses, and seven with two horses, and for the wages of three men loading the said carts 10 : 2

To Ranulph Folescanks for timber bought for the workshop at Maclesfeld, by the King's command 2 : 0

For a certain mill-stone, with an iron axle-tree, bought for the workshop of the castle 7 : 1

For seven empty casks for making paling for the bridge of Rothelan 3 : 8

For locks bought to fasten the bars of the town and bridge by night 1 : 6

To Henry de Greneford for three thousand nails, and the

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wages of thirty men loading the ships with timber towards	l. s. d.
Anglesea, and for five carts hired for the same for one day	12 : 8

To the same for the wages of a boy watching the said timber, receiving $2d.\frac{1}{2}$ per diem from Friday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, for eighteen days following	3 : 9
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Sum	10 : 9 : $10\frac{1}{2}$
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Necessaries.

Tuesday on the feast of St. Michael, paid for the wages of two turf-cutters for seven days, each receiving $5d.$ per diem	l. s. d. 5 : 10
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For the carriage of turves to cover the King's kitchen	7 : 6
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For cradles and machines bought for the plaisterers of the houses of the castle	0 : 8
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For a boat bought for the Queen's use, by Reginal Fikeis	14 : 0
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For the carriage of dung out of the castle, and the carriage of turves to cover two houses of the castle, for six days, by the hands of David	1 : 1 : 4
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For twenty-nine carts hired to seek litter in the field, for three days; and for the wages of twelve mowers and five men helping them, and gathering together the said litter, and of twelve men leading the said carts	2 : 16 : 11
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To Henry Sparwe, the crier, receiving $4d.$ per diem for his wages from Sunday the 23d day of August to Wednesday on the morrow of St. Michael, for thirty-nine days	13 : 0
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To Master William, the King's baker, for five carts hired by him, to carry meal from Chester to Rothelan	5 : 10
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For two carts to carry timber, for eighteen days	1 : 13 : 6
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For the wages of three Welshmen working in the castle, three days	4 : 2
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For the carriage of four casks filled with beans, expended in the household, from the water to the castle	2 : 0
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For the making of the kitchen	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	10	:	6
Tuesday next before the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, paid for the carriage of thirty-four casks of wine, from the water to the castle	1	:	0 : 5
For the carriage of wheat, viz. for 145 quarters, from Good Friday to the Vigil of the Ascension of our Lord, from the water to the castle	1	:	3 : 1
Sunday 24th day of October, at Rothelan, to David de Waltham, receiving 4 <i>d.</i> per diem, and to one plaisterer receiving 4 <i>d.</i> per diem and nineteen workmen, each receiving 2 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ per diem, for their wages, from Sunday on the feast of St. Luke to the day next before the feast of St. Martin, for twenty-three days	5	:	6 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sum	16	: 5 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Necessaries.

Monday the 25th day of October, paid to a certain Welsh workman in the castle, in different ways, receiving 2 <i>d.</i> per diem for his wages, for sixteen days	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	3	:	4
To a certain turf-cutter, receiving 5 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ a day for his wages, for ten days	4	:	7
To six men carrying shingles to cover the hall of the castle, each receiving 2 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ per diem for their wages, for seven days	8	:	9
For the different carriage of timber, turves, boards, and old houses, to the castle, by the hands of David de Waltham, at different times	3	:	18 : 10
For the carriage of corn from the sea to the castle	0	:	8
For the reparation of the bakehouse, by Richard de Paris	10	:	0
For thirty-nine thousand four hundred of nails, bought for the boards and laths for the houses of the castle	2	:	7 : 8
For a chain and lock bought for the boat, by the hands of Randal Foleschank	0	:	8

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For lime bought for the Queen's chamber in the castle	1	:	8
For twenty-two empty casks, bought to make paling for the Queen's court yard	18	:	4
For making a house for the use of the King's fisherman in the	13	:	4
To Stephen, the painter, painting the King's chamber, and for colours bought by him, and for his pay	14	:	0
For the carriage of venison from Chester to Rothelan	0	:	9
To Wildebor, the fisherman, receiving 10 <i>d.</i> per diem, and his six companions, the Queen's fishermen, each receiving 3 <i>d.</i> per diem, fishing in the sea, for their wages, from Sunday 10th day of January to Sunday 21st of February, for forty-two days	4	:	18 : 0
To the same for buying bait to catch fish	2	:	6
To John of the Queen's Salsary, going to fish in the lakes of Stafford, for his wages, from Tuesday 19th day of January to the first day of February, for fourteen days, at 2 <i>d.</i> per diem	2	:	4
	Sum	15	: 5 : 5

Necessaries.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To John of the Queen's Salsary, for things wanted by him for sending fish to the King from Stafford into Wales	3	:	0
To William, the King's fisherman, and a boy, fishing in the lake of Stafford, for their wages of fourteen days, viz. from the 19th day of January to the 1st day of February	4	:	1
To Richard le Forester, going to catch rabbits for the King's use, for his wages, and the keeping of his ferrets during the said time	3	:	6
To three shoeing-smiths of the King returning to the King towards Standon, for their expences	3	:	0
Monday on the morrow of St. Benedict, paid to William Brid for work about the Stewpond of the castle	8	:	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To William the Plumber making seats about the said Stew- pond, for his pay	1	0	0
For the pay of four men filling the said Stewpond with water	0	8	0
The Tuesday following, paid for two carts with six horses hired to carry wheat from the water to the castle	2	4	0
For the reparation of a cart of the King's, conveying a pipe of honey from Aberconway to Rothelan	1	4	0
For the carriage of figs and raisins sent to Aberconway	0	1	0
For two carts hired with six horses, bringing wheat from Chester to Rothelan	2	4	0
Thursday the 1st day of April, paid to John of the Queen's Salsary, for doing such thing as were necessary for the sending of fish to the King from Stafford	5	0	0
For one cart with four horses, hired to convey the Queen's baggage from Rothelan to Aberconway	2	0	0
For six hundred turves, bought to place about the Queen's Stewpond in the castle	1	0	0
For the carriage of the said turf into the castle, for three days	2	6	0
To Peacock and his boy, laying the said turves, for his wages for four days	1	8	0
Sum	2	1	6

Necessaries.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thursday the 1st day of April, paid for the carriage of figs and raisins from Rothelan to Aberconway	0	8	0
Tuesday on the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, paid to the King's tent-maker to buy such things as were ne- cessary for mending the tents	1	0	0
For timber bought for the works of the castle, by William Brid	2	0	0

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For the carriage of three thousand pounds from the King's wardrobe to the wardrobe of the Queen	<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 0: 5
For the carriage of the King's fruit from Rothelan to Aberconway	1: 0
For the reparation of saddles and other harness belonging to the Queen's chariot	10: 4
Tuesday 11th day of May, paid for the carriage of cheese from Rothelan to Aberconwey	0: 4
For the carriage of Master Oto's robe to Master Oto	0: 5
For cleansing the Queen's Stewpond in the castle	0: 6
For filling the said Stewpond with water	4: 8
For one lock bought for the same Stewpond	0: 4
For removing and mending of two locks in the Queen's chamber	0: 1½
For cleaning the court of the castle	1: 4
For the passage of the Lady Joan, the King's daughter, at Aberconwey	2: 0
For carriage of the baggage of the King's daughter from Aberconwey to Rothelan	3: 8
For forks and rakes bought for the King's hay	1: 5
For three tankards bought for the use of the Lady Elizabeth, the King's daughter	0: 6
For the pay of four men carrying water to the King's Stewpond, within the castle	2: 8
For the expences of Richard de Foxcote, carrying wax from Rothelan to Karnarvan	0: 8
To Henry de Montepesson for the carriage of wax and almonds from Chester to Rothelan	2: 0
To a certain smith going to Maclesfeld for making the King's works there, for his expences	2: 0
For a posnet bought for the Lady Elizabeth, the King's daughter	0: 6
Sum	<hr/> 1: 18: 6½ <hr/>

Necessaries.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On Friday next after the feast of St Lawrence, paid for the carriage of fourscore casks of wine from the water to the castle	1	2	0
For the carriage of nine quarters of wheat from Chester to Rothelan	3	0	
For parchment bought for the Queen's wardrobe . . .	1	4	
For a cart bringing lances and cross-bows from Rothelan to the Hope, going and coming	1	4	
For mending the locks of the castle	0	4	
To Hudde the baker, for the carriage of three hundred quarters of wheat, at different times, from the water to the castle	1	4	3
To the same for the repair of the granary where the wheat was placed	2	0	
To the same for twelve horses, hired for the carriage of wheat from Ruthyn to Rothelan, for one day	4	0	
To the same for one cart with three horses, hired for the same for one day	1	2	
For a coffer, a posnet, a tankard, and a bucket, bought for the Lady Elizabeth, the King's daughter	2	1	
Friday the 3d day of September, paid for two carts, each with three horses, hired for the carriage of the baggage of the Queen's daughter from Rothelan to Flint, Chester, Wich, ^a and Macclesfeld, for four days	9	4	
For a cart with two horses, hired for the carriage of the baggage of Margaret de Burgh, for the said four days . . .	3	4	
For a cart with two horses, hired to carry the baggage of the maids of honour of the Queen	3	4	
For a cart with three horses, hired for the carriage of the baggage of the Lady de Hach	4	4	
For a cart with four horses, hired for the carriage of the baggage of the Queen's wardrobe, for the said four days . .	6	0	

^a Wiz, in the original, must have been intended for *Wich*, meaning Northwich, on the road to Macclesfield.

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For a cart with two horses, hired for the carriage of the chapel of the King's daughter	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	2	4	
For a chariot, hired to help to carry the baggage of Joan Ferre, for one day	0	6	
For a cart with five horses, and one with two horses, hired for the carriage of the Queen's baggage from Bromburgh to Macclesfeld, for five days	10	0	
Sum	5	1	7

Necessaries.

Friday the 3d day of September, paid for one cart with four horses, hired for the carriage of the coffers of the wardrobe of the Queen, from Rothelan to Maclesfeld, for four days	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	4	8	
For the carriage of the baggage of the wardrobe robes of the Queen, from Caernarvon to Rothelan	8	6	
For two carts, each with three horses, hired for the carriage of the said baggage from Chester to Maclesfeld . . .	7	0	
To Geoffry of the Queen's butlery, for wines brought into the castle	10	6	
To Matthew de Horne, in part of payment of 30 <i>l.</i> due to him for the carriage of corn from Anglesey to Chester, by sea, by order of Thomas de Gonneys	13	6	8
To Baldwin, door-keeper, for making the hall of the castle	5	0	0
To the same for the carriage of timber of the hall . . .	2	0	0
To William the Plumber, in part of payment of his wages . . .	1	0	0
To the King's tent-maker, in part of payment of his wages . . .	10	0	
To Master Thomas the marshal, for the repair of the harness of the Queen's horses	12	0	
Sum	23	18	10

Gifts.

On the day of the Queen's churching, at Rothelan, paid
to divers minstrels attending there by the Queen's Gift . . . 10: 0: 0

To a certain female spy, as a gift 1: 0

To Robert de Veteriponte, (Master W. de Luda being
voucher), by way of gift 1: 0: 0

Tuesday on the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary,
paid to William the Plumber retiring, by way of gift . . . 13: 4

To the messenger of the Lord Earl Gueldres, returning
to his own country, as a gift 13: 4

To a certain female spy, to purchase her a house, as a
gift 1: 0: 0

To John Picard, for the restoration of a nag of his that
was dead 2: 0: 0

To Admet the Taylor, for the restoring a nag of his that
was dead 2: 0: 0

To certain servants of the Queen staying at Ruthyn, to
the carriage of a cask of wine, by way of gift 2: 8

Sunday on the Vigil of the Conversion of St. Paul, paid
to Ralph le Vavassour, bringing news to the Queen of the
taking of the castle Dolinthalein, as a gift 5: 0: 0

To John de Moese, coming immediately with the same
news, with letters of the Earl of Gloucester, by way of gift. 5: 0: 0

To Reginald, the boy of W. de Montere bello, coming with
the same news, with letters of his Lord, by way of gift . . . 6: 8

On Friday next after the feast of St. Benedict, paid to
Boz, being sick, after the departure of the messengers of
Arragon, by way of gift 2: 0

To a certain poor woman, by way of gift, from the
Queen 2:

To certain sailors for the salvage of wines in a ship
wrecked at sea, by way of gift 1: 0: 0

To a certain player, as a gift 1: 0

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To a certain boy, bringing to the Queen a palfrey, on the	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
part of Master John de Bonn, by the Queen's gift		2	6
Sum	19	4	6

Wardrobe.—Necessaries.

Tuesday on the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary,	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
paid for six ells of web cloth, and six ells of strong fine			
linen, bought for pennons and Welsh standards of Ewyas,			
and for the making of the same	13	4	
For twenty-two ells of web cloth, bought for divers offices			
the day of the Queen's uprising	6	3	
For the carriage of two casks, and one bale of almonds,			
from the sea to the castle	0	10	
Thursday following, paid for cotton, bought for making			
Paris Candles, for the Queen's use	1	1	
For one pomegranate, bought and given to Master Henry			
de Newerk ^a	8	0	
For six ells of canvas, bought for the windows of the			
King's chapel	1	9	
For one pound of galingale, two pounds and a half of			
cinnamon, three pounds of pepper, one pound of ginger, half			
a pound of cubeb cloves and nutmegs, eight pounds and a			
half of fennel and anise seed, one pound of sugar, and one			
quarter of caraways	1	3	10
For medicines, taken of Richard de Montepesson, for			
the King's use	10	0	
For twelve pounds of figs and raisins, bought for the			
same	12	9	
For twelve ells of black canvas, for mending the King's			
tent	3	6	

^a Either there must be a clerical error in the sum, or this must have been some jewel, or ornament; as it is not to be conceived that a sum exceeding ten pounds of our money should have been given for a pomegranate.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For mending the Queen's tent	10	0	
For thread, bought for mending the tents	1	4	
For a frail of figs, and a frail of raisins, bought of John Banquer	1	6	8
To the same for oxysaccharum, ^a for the use of the Queen	8	0	
To the same for one quarter of wax, for the Queen's use	15	2	
To the same, for twelve pounds and a half of wick	2	1	
To the same, for one pound of cotton	0	10	
To the same, for one pound of saffron	6	0	
To the same, for twenty-three pounds of wax	13	4	
To the same, for one pound of pepper	1	0	
Thursday the 2d day of September, paid for eight pounds of wax	4	8	
For one pound of saffron, bought of John Banquer	5	0	
For different spices and sirups, bought for the use of Viscount Tartasen	9	0	
For different medicines, bought for the use of the Queen, by Master Nicholas	1	7	1
Sum	10	1	6

Alms and Oblations.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Friday next after the feast of St. Lawrence, paid for the pittance of the preaching friars of Rothelan	7	8	
For the brethren of the hospital at Rothelan	1	0	
On the day of the Queen's churching, in oblations at mass	3	0	
For the moulding the Queen's wax that same day	0	11½	
For the oblations of the Queen, and those that stood round at mass, on the birth day of the blessed Virgin	1	2	
Friday the 22d day of October, at Rothelan, paid in oblations at the celebration of mass for the soul of William de Bigorr	1	10	

^a A composition of vinegar, sugar, and the juice of sour pomegranates.

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In oblations on Good Friday		1	2
In oblations on the day of Pentecost		1	8
In oblations of mass for the soul of the Queen of Nor-			
way		1	8
In oblations on the birth-day of the blessed Mary . . .		2	8
		<hr/>	
Sum	1	2	9½
		<hr/>	

Minute Expenses.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the day of the Queen's churching, paid to the Queen's			
William going to Chester to seek prunes for the Queen's use,			
for his expences	0	6	
Monday on the morrow of St. Benedict, paid to a boy			
carrying letters of the King to Master William de Perton at			
Chester	0	4	
To a boy bringing letters of the King to Macclesfeld to			
seek for archers	0	8	
To William the messenger, carrying letters of the King			
to London, which were to be sent to the court of Rome, for			
his expences	1	0	
To a boy bringing letters to Aberconway	0	3	
Sunday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, paid			
to a boy carrying letters of the King to Aberconway, for his			
expences	0	3	
		<hr/>	
Sum	3	0	
		<hr/>	

For the Wages of Knights, Soldiers—Sum 24l. 9s.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Saturday the 5th day of January, paid to the Lord Engol-			
rane, serving with the Lord John de Deynile, and his four			
Esquires, for their wages from the 1st day of April to the 4th			
day of June, for sixty-five days	19	10	0

To the same, for the pay of his fifth Esquire, from the 12th day of May to the 4th day of June, for twenty-four days 1: 4

To the said five Esquires for their pay, for fifteen days following the 4th of June 3: 15: 5

To Master Richard de Brus, on account of his wages, by the hands of Robert de Edenham, by order of Master William de Luda 10: 0: 0

Tuesday on the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary, paid to Master G. de Picheford in advance of his pay . . . 2: 0: 0

Monday on the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, paid to Master John Weston, on account of his pay, by order of the treasurer 6: 0: 0

Sum 42: 9: 0

Of Bailiffs Wages.

Friday next after the feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary, paid to William de Hertfield for his wages . . 1: 0: 0

To John Artald for his wages 1: 0: 0

To Robert de Clopton for his wages 1: 0: 0

To Stephen le Burgullon for his wages 1: 0: 0

To Robert de Vilers for his wages 10: 0

Sum 4: 10: 0

Wages of Esquires.

To Robert de Cantelu for his wages 1: 0: 0

To Peter de Welles for his wages 1: 0: 0

To Henry de Qwetel for his wages 16: 8

To William, Fitz-Glay, for his wages 1: 0: 0

To William de Wydsore for his wages 1: 14: 0

To Roderick of Spain for his wages 1: 0: 0

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Robert le Despencer for his wages	2	0	0
To John de Silvestrod for his wages	2	10	0
To Matthew of the Exchequer for his wages	17	6	
To Symon de Chilterham for his wages	10	0	
To Richard de Burgh for his wages	2	6	
To Master J. de Clifford for his wages	4	8	
Sum	12	15	4

Advance Money.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To William the Taylor of the Earl of Mar ^l . in advance for the Manucaption of G. de Aspal	10	0	0
To the G. Lord de Genevill, by the hands of Sir J. his chap- lain, in advance, by the command of the Lord Bishop of Bath	20	0	0
To Anthony Beck, ^a by the hands of Sir Hugh his chaplain, in advance	2	0	0
To the Lord Bishop of Bangor, by the hands of Sir J. his chaplain, by order of the Lord Bishop of Bath	10	0	0
To Master W. de Luda, for divers advance monies	2	5	0
To the Lord Bishop of Bath, by the hands of Master W. de Marchia, in advance	3	6	8
To the Lord Bishop of Waterford, by the hands of Mas- ter W. de Luda, in advance	60	0	0
To John de Beauchamp of Essex, in advance	6	8	
To the John Lord de Vescy, in advance, by the hands of Roger de Stratton, Master W. de Luda being voucher	5	0	0
To the Lord Bishop of Bath, by the hands of Master W. de Marchia, in advance	6	13	4
To Anthony Bek, by the hands of a boy of his, by order of Master W. de Luda, in advance	10	0	0
To H. Earl of Lincoln, by his canon, by the King's command	113	6	8

^a Anthony Bek was promoted to the Bishoprick of Durham, in the year 1283.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Walter Sauvage, by his boy, for the keeping of his horse		6	8
To Master G. de Picheford by the particulars	7	17	6
To Master W. de Luda, in advance, by particulars	3	15	2½
Sum of the Advance Money, besides the last particulars	227	3	2½

The Sum of the Expences of this Roll 1325*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* ½.

Sum total of this Roll, with the Expences of the other Roll of the Queen's household, 2220*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* ½.

And the Sum of the Receipt, as appears above, is 2232*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* ½.

And so the Sum of the Receipt exceeds the Sum of the mises 12*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* which are placed to the Queen in the Book of Advance Money, in the 13th year, which Master Richard de Bures acknowledges to have delivered to the same on his private account.

Indorsed on the Roll.

The Sum of Sums of this Roll, 1318*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* ½.

IX. *Copy of a Libel against Archbishop Neville, temp. Rich. II. and of the Draft of an Indenture of Covenant for the erecting of a Monument to King Henry VIII. and his Queen, by Peter Torrigiano; communicated by William Illingworth, Esq. F.A.S. in a Letter to William Bray, Esq. Treasurer.*

Read Jan. 15, 1807.

SIR,

I BEG leave to enclose to you a transcript (N^o 1,) of a libel against Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, in the reign of Richard the Second;^a which is a curious specimen of the old English, in the northern dialect of that day; and expresses the popular opinion and animosity entertained against the archbishop, as one of the favourites of the unfortunate king, at the commencement of the civil discords of that reign. It appears from an original parliamentary petition, that two copies of this libel were affixed on the pillar of the Chapter House of Westminster, where the Lords and Commons were assembled in parliament, and a third on the door of Saint Paul's Cathedral.

I also send a transcript (N^o 2,) of a draft of an indenture of covenants for the erecting of a tomb, by the celebrated Torrigiano, to the memory of King Henry the Eighth, and Queen Katherine, his first wife; found amongst the papers of Cardinal Wolsey, in the Chapter House, at Westminster. It is not improbable that the costly tomb, stated, in Speed, p. 784, to have been begun in copper, but never finished, might have been the one covenanted by this instrument to be erected. In the indenture is the recital of another, between the executors of King Henry the Seventh and Torrigiano, for the erecting, at the expense of 1500*l*. the much admired monument in Henry the

Among the Petitions in Parliament, temp. Richard II. in the Record Office at the Tower.

Seventh's Chapel, to the memory of that King and Elizabeth his Queen.

If you conceive either of these inclosures of sufficient curiosity to be presented to the Society, I shall beg the favour of your taking that trouble.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. ILLINGWORTH.

Pentonville, Jan. 6, 1807.

N^o 1.*Deus ——— & Mundus ——— & Diabolus.*

3he Comunes of Ingelond, wherfor blame 3e þe Kyng & his Conseil of þe unhappe & disese & myschief of þis Reaume of Ingelond, þ^t is not a longe on þe Kyng, for þ' is no lond in þis world, þ^t hath a more rightfull, worthier, a more gentil Kyng, þan 3e have of Kyng Rich; þe worthiest prince sone, þ^t e^{ve} was seye, for was þ' never Kyng more willy to done worsship and ese to þe Reaume, þan he is; and þ^t was sene in Scotland.

But þ' is an op' Kyng in 3our Lond, þ^t is Alisaundre Nero bishop of 3orkshire; he distroieth þ^t lond be north, & for his vengeaunce of him al þe lond shal be destruyed, for godde wote, & þe lordes witen wel, & þe coïes wyten wel, þ^t þ' þas never siche a tirraunt in holy chirche, no among þe coïes of þis cuntree, for he opp^usseth more þe cuntree & dothe more extorcione & distruccione & disese to þe cuntree, þan þe Kyng & al þe Lordes of Ingelond; & þ^t 3e wyten wel; bot þe Kyng not þ' of a worde, & if he wist, he wold be als evel ap- payde þ'w^t. as þe lest man of þis lond, & noman wold be wors payde þan he, for trewly he destruyeth more þe cuntree falsly & extorcionsly þan þe Kyng, þei he tasked þe lond ilka 3er þrise, 3if þ' dye ony man in his cuntree, he will have þousand pound or an hundred pound, or elles half his good for pvyng of his testament, 3if þ' be a riche þ^rst or pson or vicar in þ^t cuntree, wer' he as good a man as Thomas of Cant^r- bery he shal be somound and apper, & he shal be suspended or prived or be condempned in þe value of his þnfyce, or a gret sōme of gold, and op' extorciones w^touten nombre; godde & 3e & þe world wot it wel, þat he shuld be a þ^rlat of holy chirche, he is a þ^rdo, a þef, a Tray- tour, bothe to godde & to his Kyng, he maketh to his Kyng as he wer a saynt, but al þe world wot it wel, þe fayrer he speketh þe falsser he is. But 3if ony man shuld seyen it, it meste be a Southernmā, þ^t it is, Kyng Rich man, & no nothern man, þat holte of Kyng Alisaundre;

for þei dor not sey, wer Kyng Alisaundre wel exāmynd of his extor-
ciones & his mayntenāce; and his tirrantrie of þ' he hath take falsly
ageyne þe Kynges lawes, he shuld leve for ever þe Kyng lx.¹/_m. li' Alas
þ' a tirraunt of holy chirche shal lese al þe lond, and þe Kyng wot not
þ'of; ne no man dor tellen it to him.

Sint——mich——testes.

*

Alisaundre Nero }	Cavete Coïes!
Rex in Eboraco }	

* On a label suspended to the parchment.

N^o 2.

Transcript of a Draft of an Indenture of Covenants for the erecting of a Tomb to the Memory of King Henry the Eighth, and Queen Katherine his Wife; found amongst the Papers of Cardinal Wolsey, in the Chapter House at Westminster.

THIS Endenture made the vth. day of the moneth of January the yere of ð Lord god Mⁱ.V^c.xviiij, and in the xth. yere of the most drade So^vaign Lorde Kyng Henry the viijth. Bytween A. B. and C. D. for and on the behalf & of ð said dradd So^vaign Lorde the Kyng on the oon ptie and Petir Torrysany of the citie of Florence Graver, now beyng resident in the procincte of Saint Petir of Westmⁿ on the othir ptie witnessith that wher as the same Petir by his Endenture of Coven^ants beryng date the xxvjth. day of the moneth of Octobre in the yere of ð Lord god Mⁱ.V^c. xij and the iiijth yere of the Reign of ð said So^vaign Lorde among othir things in the same con- teyned coven^antid and grauntid unto the most Re^vent ffadir in god Richard Bisshop of Wynchest^r Richard Bisshop of London and othir noble psones Execut^os of the testament and last will of the late noble Kyng of most famous memory Kyng Henry the vijth. whom god p^don, fadir unto ð most dradd So^vaign Lorde Kyng Henry the viijth. to make and worke or doo to be made and wrought wele surely clenly workemanly curiously and substancyally for the so^me of Mⁱ.V^c.li'. s^tlings expressid in the same Endentures of Coven^ants a Tombe or Sepulture of whit marbill and of black touchstone w^t ymags figures beasts and othir things of Cop pure gilt for the said late noble Kyng Henry the vijth. and most excellent Quene Elyzabeth his wif late parents of ð said So^vaign Lorde the Kyng that now is to gedir w^t othir dy^vse ymags epitaphies and othir things expressid in the same Endenture of Coven^ants as in the said Endenture between the said most re^vent ffadir Richard Bisshop of Wynchest^r Richard Bisshop of London & othir the said Execut^os of the testament of the said late

Kyng of most famous memory Kyng Henry the vijth. on the oon ptie and the said Petir Torrysany by the name of Petir Torrysany of the Citie of fflorence Payntō of the othir partie to the whiche be had relacyon more pleynly it is conteyned Thereupon yt is coven^antid condescendid agreed and accordid the day of makyng herof bitwen the said A. B. & C. D. for & in the name of ō said so^vaign Lorde Kyng Henry the viijth and the same Petir Torrysany in the manⁿ and fōme fowlowyng, that is to wyt, The foresaid *Anthony*^a coven^antith pmyttith & grauntith and hym his heires & his Executōs by thise pⁿtis byndith that he the same Petir his Executōs assignes or p^vants for the sōme of Twoo Thousand pounds of good and lafull money of Englund to the said Petir his executōs or assignes in di^vse specyalties or wrytings obligatory conteynyng the said M. M. li' wheryn certeyn mⁱchaunts fflorentynes heraftir named byn hold and bound unto dy^vse psones counsellōs of ō said so^vaign Lord Kyng Henry the viijth. & to his gracious use payable at se^vall dayes of payment to be dely^ved aftir the manⁿ & fōme heraft^r folowyng shall w^yyn the space of foure yeres next cōmyng aft^r the date of this Endenture make or cause to be made & p^fyghtly fynysshed in alle things as it shall app^teyne anothir Tombe or sculptur' of like whit marebill & of black toucheston of the same our said most dradd so^vaign Lorde the Kyng and the most excellent princesse Kateryn his most derist Quene & wif, and the whiche now tombe soo to be made shalbe at the lest of the costs chargs price & garnisshements that shall amounte and ascend unto the said sōme of $\frac{m}{ij}$. li' st^r and the whiche new Tombe soo fully clerly and p^fyghtly to be made and fynyshed aswell in beawtie fairenesse costs & adourments for the same ō So^vaign Lorde Kyng Henry the viijth & Quene as in alle othir pporcyons and alle othir thyngs expressid in the said endenture the foresaid Petir coven^antith and grauntith by thise pⁿtis shalbe more grettir by the iiijth parte than ys the said Tombe whiche the same Petre before made & fynysshed for the same Kyng Henry the vijth. accordyng in alle things and by alle things aftir the rate & pporcyon of the Coven^ants and graunts conteyned and spe-

^a So in the original.

cyfied in the same Endenture of Coven^{ants} made betwen the executōs of the same late Kyng & the said Petir, unto the whiche be had relacion. And farthermor' the foresaid Petir coven^{ant}ith promyttit hand grauntith by thise p^{re}ntis that the same Petir w^{yn} monethes next cōmyng after the Date of thise p^{re}ntis shall make or cause to be made an patrone or an example for the same Tombe to be made accordyng to the Coven^{ants} promyses & graunts of the same Petre above specyfyed and aftir suche man^{er} and fōme as to the same Petir his executōs or assignes by the most Re^{ve}nd ffadre in god Thomas by goddis p^{ro}mission of the holy chirche of Rome of the Title of Saint Cicile beyond Tybre Prest Cardynall and Archebissshop of Yorke or his assignes soo the said Tombe shall not excede the said sōme of $\frac{m}{ij}$. li' as is aforesaid shalbe ordered and assigned in that behalf. And ovir that, that the foresaid Petir his executōs or assigns w^{yn} the space of iiij yeres now next ensuing shall notifie and shew or cause to be notyfied and shewed unto the same o^{ur} said so^{ve}raign Lord Kyng Henry the viijth. or his assignes the p^{ro}flight makyng & cliere fynyshyng of the said Tombe soo to be made in alle things as yt shall appteyn and that at the day of suche notyfycacyon and shewyng as is aforesaid o^{ur} said so^{ve}raign Lorde Kyng Henry the viijth. or his gracioux assignes shall shewe name assigne & appoynt unto the said Petir his executōs or assignes a good & a sufficyent Rowme or place wher the said Tombe soo to be made shalbe putte & set and in the whiche place or Rowme soo to the same Petir his executōs or assignes by our said So^{ve}raign Lorde or his assignes to be made named assigned and appoynted as is aforesaid the foresaid Petir coven^{ant}ith & grauntith by thise p^{re}ntis wele & truly dylygently substancyally & workemanly shall sette up make & clerely fynyshe in all things as it shall appteyn **PROVIDED ALLEWEY** that if the same place or rowme unto the foresaid Petir his Executōs or assignes w^{yn} the said tyme aft^{er} the man^{er} and fōme aforesaid shall not be shewed publissed or notified & the said Tombe soo consygned & delyv^{ed}ed that than the same Petir his executōs & assignes & all othir p^{er}sones his sureties of & for the full & cliere p^{ro}fōmyng of all things conteyned in this Endenture shalbe clierly acquyted & dischargid ayenst o^{ur} said So^{ve}raign Lorde & alle othir p^{er}sones by thise p^{re}ntis.

AND of & for the full payment & satisfaccyon of the said M.M. li' s^ll. for the same Tombe soo to be made & p^rightly fynysshed the same A.B. & C.D. for and on the behalf of o^r said So^vaign Lord Kyng Henry the viijth. coven^antyn & grauntyn unto the said Petir & his executōs by thise p^rntis that the same o^r So^vaign Lorde or his assignes shall dely^v unto the said Petir Torrysany his Executōs or assignes thise obligacyons ensuyng & wheryn the m^echaunts f^lorentynes herafter named byn hold & boundyn unto dy^vse p^rsones of the most noble Counseill of o^r said So^vaign Lord & to his most gracyoux use in the sōmes of money herafter specyfyed that is to sey, first, two obligacyons of John Fraunceis & Reyner de Bard & othir ascendyng unto the sōme of six hundreth Pounds s^lllings payable wthyn two yeres now next cōmyng that is to sey at thend & t^hme of ev^ey half yere parte It iij se^vall obligacyons wheryn John Canalchanty & othir m^echaunts of f^lorence byn bound in CCCC. li' s^lllings to the use of o^r said So^vaign Lorde in iij yeres now next cōmyng, that is to sey, ev^ey yere oon thirde parte therof by evyn porcyons. I^tm oon obligacyon or moo in the whiche byn bound the foresaid John Canalchanty & othir m^echaunts f^lorentynes in M. li' s^lllings to be paid wthyn the tyme or tymes of iij or iij yeres now next ensuing. And alsoo the same obligacyons dooth ascend unto the said sōme of Two M. li' s^ll. And alle the whiche obligacions shalbe left in the hands & kepyng of indifferently and therupon yt is coven^antyd agreed & accordid bitwen the same p^rtie the day of the makyng herof that the same shall wele & truly dely^v or cause to be dely^ved alle the same obligacyons at oon tyme or at dy^vse tymes unto the said Petir his Executōs or assignes at alle lefull request of the same Petre or his executōs the said Petre his executōs fyndyng & gevyng unto the said A.B. & C.D. & to their assignes from tyme to tyme suche and sufficyent p^rsones of substaunce at the pleasur & appoyntment of the said most Re^vend f^radir my Lord Cardynall of & for suche sōmes of money of the obligacyon or obligacyons whiche unto the said Petir his executōs or assignes shalbe soo dely^ved. And the foresaid A.B. & C.D. for & on the behalf of o^r said So^vaign Lord Kyng Henry the viijth. coven^antyn & grauntyn unto the said Petir by thise

Þntis that ð said Soʒaigh Lord shall make & put the said Petir in his place & right by his gracioux wrytyng wherby the said Petre his executōs or assignes to his or their own proper uses shalle levy recovir and receyve the said sōmes of money conteyned in the same obligacyons of the same mchaunts fflorentynes w'out any delay in any wyse and that his grace or his assignes from tyme to tyme shall cause & compell the same mchaunts and eʒych of theym accordyng to his lawes or othirwise wele & truly to pay or doo to be paied unto the forsaid Petir his executōs or assignes alle the said sōmes of money and eʒy pcell therof at the dayes of payments conteyned in the same obligacyons & eʒyche of theym w'out any contradiccions or delay in any wyse. And yf it happen the seid mchaunts estraungʒs by misfortune to make defauzte in any pte or pcell of the said payments afore lymyted that it ought to be payd that than it shalbe leffull to the seid Petre or his assignes to suee for the seid payment unto ð seid Soʒaigh Lord King Henry the viijth.^a

^a Pietro Torrigiano, (the artist who appears as a party to the foregoing Indenture, by the name of Torisany), was a celebrated sculptor of Florence; Vasari, in his life of this artist, says, that he was taken to England by certain Florentine merchants, where he executed a great many works for the King, in marble, bronze, and wood: after he quitted England, he went into Spain, where, being accused of heresy, he was imprisoned, tried, and condemned by the Inquisition, but escaped execution, by starving himself to death, in the year 1522. See the *Vite de Pittori*, part iii. p. 61, Edit. 1647. Besides the magnificent monument of King Henry the Seventh, in his chapel, at Westminster: Vertue ascribes to the same artist the tomb of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and that of Dr. Young, Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Chapel. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, Vol. I. p. 98, first edition.

X. *Further Remarks on an Ancient Coin of Atusa, by the Rev: Stephen Weston, B.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. in a Letter to the Earl of Leicester, President.*

Read May 8, 1806.

TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES.

MY LORD,

HAVING had the honour to exhibit very lately a curious unpublished small brass coin, to your Lordship and the Society, which bore on the right side a female turreted head, and on the reverse a square inscription, as follows, ΑΤΟΥΣΙΕΩΝΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΠΡΟΝ, and within the square, an arrow and a palm-branch; I beg leave to make some further remarks upon this very rare and interesting coin, which I then, in my first dissertation, supposed to belong to a town of Atusa, situate on the Caper, that, in conjunction with the Lycus, runs into the Mæander, in Asia Minor; but, upon reconsidering the matter, I am convinced that the Caper, in Asia Minor, is not the river on which Atusa stood; but the Caper which, as well as the Lycus, runs into the Tigris. I in some measure prepared the way for this opinion, by observing in my late paper, that the arrow on this coin was a type of the Tigris, or Dejlet of the Persians, or ancient Hidkel of the Assyrians. I shall now state my reasons for believing that the Atusians were inhabitants of the banks of the Caper that runs into the Tigris, and not into the Mæander.

The first is the form of the inscription, which is only found on the coins of Cappadocia and Parthia; the next is the Greek preposition Πρὸς, which is used to mark out the position of a place where

there are two of a name in different countries, as ANTIOXEΩN Πρὸς, ΔΑΦΝΗΝ, ANTIOXEΩN Πρὸς ΞΥΦΑΤΗΝ, and with a dative case ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩΙ, in order to distinguish these people from the Seleucians Πρὸς ΤΩΙ ΤΙΓΡΕΙ, upon the Tigris. The third is, that both the arrow and the palm-branch are peculiar to Assyria; and we add, fourthly, that the name *Atusa* has a relation to the worship of Persia, in this neighbourhood, in the words *Atesh*, fire, and *Atosa*, the mother of Xerxes.

I have the honour,

My Lord,

To remain

Your Lordship's very humble Servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward-street, Portman-square,

May 2, 1806.

XI. *Copies of five Curious Writs of Privy Seal, one of them in the Time of Queen Mary, and the others of Queen Elizabeth, communicated by Craven Ord, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. from the Collection of the late Sir William Musgrave, Bart.*

Read May 1, 1806.

BY THE QUENE.

MARYE THE QUENE

WE will and comāunde you forthewithe uppon the sight hereof ye deliver or cause to be delivrd to our trustie and welbeloved s'vnte Edmonde Standen Clarke of our stable one wagon of tymbre worck for Ladies and Gentlewomen of our prevye chamber withe wheelles and axeltrees strakes, nayles, clowts and all maner of work thertoo apperteyninge, fine redde cloths to kever and line the same wagon fringed with redde sylke and lyned with redde buckeram paynted with redde colours Collers drawghts of redde lether, hamer clothes with our armes & badges of our colours and all other things apperteyninge unto the same wagon And these our letters shalbe your sufficient warraunte and discharge on this behalfe at all tymes Yeven under our signet at our Manour of Westm^r. the xxviiijth daye of Aprill In the thirde and fourthe years of our reign.

BY THE QUENE.

ELIZABETH,

WE woll and comānde you that Immeadiatly uppon the sight hereof ye delyver or cause to be delyverid to Walter Fishe oure Tayler to be emploide to oure use sixe yards of Crymesen golde Bawdkyn reised

with crymsen velvet and one yarde of Crymesen satten wrought with braunches and works of gold. Also that ye delyver of our gift unto our right trustie and welbeloved Councillor the lord Marques of Northampton^a one cane staffe garnisshed with silver and gilt with astronomy uppon yt. and two Rules of silver and gilt in yt. and a little shipmans cumpas in the toppe Being in your custody and charge at our pallaice of Westm^r. And these oure letters signed with oure signe manucll shalbe your sufficient warraunt and discharge in this behalf Yeoven at oure said Pallaice of Westm^r. the furst day of May in the furst yere of oure reign.

To oure Trusty and welbeloved s'vnt George
Bredyman keper of our Pallaice aforesaid.

BY THE QUENE.

ELIZABETH,

WE woll and comānde that imeadiatly upon the sight hereof ye delyver or cause to be delyv'd unto S^r. Thomas Beng knight master of our Revells for the making of certeyne masking garments these p'cells following videl^t of grene clothe of golde with w'ks lxxj yards iij qrts dimⁿ—Purple golde tincell with knotts xx yardes dimⁿ—Purple Caffa striped with golde xxviiij yards dimⁿ quarter—Purple golde caffā Bawdkin xxiiij yards—Purple satten wrought with golde xxiiij yards Incarnatⁿ satten wrought with golde xvij yards qrtⁿ one naile. Also that ye delyver unto Katerin Asteley chief gentilwoman of our Privy Chamber for oure use seven Copes of tissue reised with crymesen vellat—Two Copes of purple tissue reised with vellat—Three vestments, and one tunycle of tissue reised with crymesen vellat, fyve vestments & fyve tunycles of tissue reised with purple vellat, all orphrased with nedleworke of silke, & golde, which parcells remayne in your cus-

^a William, Lord Parr of Kendal, was created Marquis of Northampton by Edward VI. He was made Earl of Essex by Henry VIII. being brother to Queen Catherine Parr. In the first year of Queen Mary's reign he was condemned with the Duke of Northumberland, but soon after pardoned; and restored by patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558.

todye & charge at our pallaice of Westmⁿ and these our L^rcs signed with our signe manuell shalbe your sufficient warraunt and dischargd for the delyverye hereof Yeuen at our said Pallaice the xth day of December in the third yere of oure reigne.

To our trustie & welbeloved s^vnt George
Bredyman keper of oure said Pallaice.

BY THE QUENE.

ELIZABETH,

WE woll and comāunde you that uppon the sight hereof ye delyver or cause to be delyverid for our owne use unto Master Fishe our tayler theise parcells following viz. Nynetene yardcs & a half of tawny cloth of silver tyssued with gold and silver Sixe yardcs of murrie vellat half a yarde of murry satten The riche border and garde of crymesyn vellat embroiderid with damaske golde, pearle and small beadstones of golde that is upon the gowne of crymesyn vellat and crymesyn satten alover embroderid with pirles of damaske golde and silver and also one forepart of a kyrtell of crymesyn satten allover embroderid with pirle and pearle. Farder we will that ye delyver unto my Lord of Leycester of oure gift one staffe coverid with black frized vella garnished with golde having uppon the toppe a perfume of golde, under that a penner of golde, a diall of golde, an inkpot of golde, a knyffe the haft of golde, a fyle the haft of golde, a rule and a compas of golde, a whetstone tipped with golde, and a virrall of golde at the nether ende. All whiche parcells remayne in your custodie and chardge at oure Pallaice of Westm^r. And these our letters signed with oure signe manuell shalbe your sufficient warraunt and discharge for the delyverie thereof Yeoven at our saide Pallaice the xxijth. of Septemb^r in the vij yeare of our raigne.

To our Trustie and welbeloved s^vnt George
Bredyman keper of our saide pallaice of Westmⁿ.

BY THE QUENE.

ELIZABETH,

WE woll and comāunde you that uppon the sight hereof ye delyver or cause to be delyv'ed unto unto our servaunt Walter Fyshe twelve yards of purple vellat frized on the backsyde with white and russet sylke to make us a nyght gowne. And also that ye delyver to Charles Smyth Page of our Robes Fourtene yards of murreye damaske to be employde in making of a night gowne for the Erle of Leycester. And two hole pecis of cymesen silke chamlet stryped with golde the one conteyning xxx yerds iij q̄rters diṁ and the other xxx yerds q̄rter diṁ to make Frauncs Haward and Elizabeth Knolls of our p'vie chamber eyther of them a trayne gowne, whiche percells remayne in your custody and chardge and these our letters signed with oure hand shalbe your sufficient warraunt and dischardge for the delyverye thereof Yeven under our signet at our Pallaice of Westm̄. the xxviijth daye of Marche in the xiiijth. yere of oure raigne.

To our trusty & welbeloved s'vant George
Bredyman keper of our said Pallaice of Westm̄.

XII. *Inquiries respecting the Origin of the Inhabitants of the British Islands, in three Letters from the Reverend Samuel Greatheed, F. A. S. to John Wilkinson, M. D. F. A. S.*

LETTER 1.

Read Jan. 29, and Feb. 5, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

Newport-Pagnel, Jan. 15, 1807.

THE origins of the most celebrated nations are, from natural causes, usually enveloped in obscurity. Their sources, like those of the mightiest rivers, are not only minute, but remote, and often disputable. In some cases, however, the access to them becomes more, rather than less practicable, with the lapse of ages: and it certainly becomes the more interesting, in proportion to the celebrity which nations gradually acquire. To these circumstances, I ascribe that attention with which you have honoured the hints that I have occasionally dropped, concerning the original population of the British Islands. I willingly acquiesce with your desire for a brief detail of my reasons for differing in opinion, on this subject, with writers for whose learning and genius I entertain the sincerest respect. If you judge the following suggestions worthy of being communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, I shall hope that they may lead to a more complete investigation of the subject, and to the correction of any mistakes that I may have committed. I apprehend the inquiry to be well suited to the purposes of their institution, and that it will afford scope to the diversified talents of their numerous members. My endeavour to recommend it to their consideration, will, I hope, be accepted as an expression of my gratitude for the honour of having lately been admitted of their number.

Although British and foreign writers have agreed to call the first inhabitants of Britain CELTS, they differ widely on the meaning of that name. The principal antiquaries of other countries, as Pelloutier, in his "Histoire des Celtes;" Mallet, in his "Introduction to the Danish History;" Latour D'Auvergne, in his "Origines Gauloises;" and others, regard the ancient Celts as progenitors both of the modern Germans, and likewise of the Welsh and Irish. On the other hand, Bishop Percy, in his preface to "Mallet's Northern Antiquities;" Mr. Pinkerton, in his "Dissertation on the Goths;" and most subsequent English writers, maintain the original Britons to have been *Celts*, but entirely different from the progenitors of the Germans and Scandinavians. These opinions, being diametrically opposite, cannot both be true: yet the extent of talents and research by which each has been supported, renders it improbable that the *whole* of the error, which evidently somewhere exists, should be justly imputed to *either* party. It appears, *primâ facie*, most likely, that each class of writers would best judge of their *own* origin: and it may be found as reasonable to admit, that the ancestors of the modern Germans *were* Celts, as that the modern *English*, and the *Welsh*, never could have belonged to the *same* original stock.

It is not from the more usual objects of antiquarian pursuits, that we can hope to decide this question. Neither manuscripts, nor monumental inscriptions, are commonly co-eval with the origins of nations; nor have we ground to believe that the first inhabitants of Britain used either of these means to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. There remain, however, the *classic records* of Greek and Roman authors, who lived probably within a few centuries of the first population of our islands. There are also preserved very early *traditions* of the ancient *Britons*, which have but recently been presented to public notice. There exist, moreover, among us, to this day, very striking *distinctions of language*, that demonstrate the population of our islands to have been derived from nations, originally different from each other, and respectively allied to those, among whose descendants the neighbouring countries of Europe are still divided. By a distinct investigation of these three branches of evidence, and a

mutual collation of them, I have myself obtained some satisfaction on the subject, and shall be happy if I can impart it to others.

The most ancient writer that mentions the Celtic nation, is Herodotus, of the fifth century before the Christian Era. In his description of the river Danube, he says, (Euterpe, 33,) "This river, commencing at the city of Pyrene, among the *Celtæ*, flows through the centre of Europe. These *Celtæ* are found beyond the columns of Hercules; they border on the *Cynesians*, the most remote of all the nations who inhabit the western parts of Europe." He adds, (Melpomene, 49,) "It commences with the *Celtæ*, who, except the *Cynetæ*, are the most remote inhabitants in the west of Europe."

That the *Cynetæ*, or *Cynesii*, of whom he speaks as a nation distinct from the Celts, and possessing the most western parts of Europe, were the same that are called *Cunei* by many later writers, is evident from the "Ora Maritima" of Festus Avienus, verse 200, where he describes a people inhabiting the border of Spain and Portugal, under the name of *Cynestes*, seven centuries later than the age of Herodotus. That these were *IBERIANS*, might be fairly inferred from their identity of situation during that period, according to the testimony of numerous successive writers. So Dionysius Periegetes, who flourished at the commencement of our era, verse 281—284.

"On Europe's farthest western border dwell
Th' Iberians, who in warlike might excel,
From where renown'd Alcides' Columns rise,
To frigid seas, and Hyperborean skies."

The Cantabrians, who inhabited the northernmost part of Spain, are called by Strabo (lib. 3. p. 162. Ed. Paris, 1620,) *Cantabri Conisci*; a name sufficiently resembling the *Cynesii* of Herodotus, to imply that the latter appellation was in common use among the Iberians, and not restricted to a particular tribe.

The same author, (who was contemporary with Dionysius,) in his "Description of Gaul," confirms the statement of Herodotus, that the Iberians (or *Cynesii*,) were a separate nation, very different from the Celts. Speaking of the inhabitants of Gaul, seemingly with re-

ference to the account which Julius Cæsar had given of them half a century before, he says, "Some have divided them into three portions, denominated Aquitani, Belgæ, and Celtæ: but the *Aquitani* differ from the rest entirely, not only in language but in person; and resemble the *Iberi* more than the Celtæ. As for the *others*, their appearance is *Celtic*; their language is not wholly the same, but in some respects varies a little; in government and manners they are nearly alike," lib. 4. p. 319.

The other inhabitants of Gaul, here spoken of, were obviously the Celts and the Belgæ; whose differences from each other are represented only as those which mark correlative tribes of the same original nation, at the same time that they are so strongly contrasted with the Aquitani, as to evince, that *Gaul*, as well as *Spain*, was anciently occupied by people of two distinct nations; the more *eastern* of which, was the CELTS; the more *western*, the IBERI.

In proceeding to examine, whether a similar distinction then obtained in *Britain*, we must recur to the authority of Julius Cæsar, as the first ancient writer who visited our island. He remarks, that "Its *interior* part was inhabited by those who were immemorially natives of the island; but the *maritime* part, by those who had passed thither from among the Belgæ, intent on predatory hostilities." (De Bello Gallico, lib. v. chap. 10.) The only part of our coast with which Cæsar was acquainted, was that nearest to France; and this was then possessed, not by the Celts of Gaul, but by the Belgæ. All that he appears to have known of the inland Britons, is, that they were of a nation wholly distinct from the Belgic invaders. Had we no better information concerning them, it would be difficult to conceive their origin to have been other than *Iberian*: but we are not left to conjecture on the subject.

Tacitus, who wrote more than a century later, had an opportunity, from the progress of his kinsman, Agricola, through Britain, to obtain a much clearer knowledge of its inhabitants. He observed, that those who dwelt "nearest to the Gauls," (doubtless the Belgæ of Cæsar,) "resembled them;" but that "the brown complexions and curling hair of the *Silures*, intimated, that the ancient *Iberians* had passed

over from Spain, and had occupied that part of Britain." (*Vita Agricolaë*, p. 660. Ed. Lipsii, 1619.) The Silures inhabited South Wales; but they are evidently introduced here, as a principal tribe of the ancient Britons, of whom Cæsar has spoken as inhabitants of the *interior*. Having already traced the Iberians to Aquitain, (which, according to Pliny, was formerly called *Aremorica*, *Hist. Mundi*, lib. iv. c. 17), we may infer the greater probability, that they had passed to Britain from Gaul, than from Spain.

Tacitus distinguishes also the *northern* Britons from the southern; remarking, that "the red hair and large limbs of the inhabitants of *Caledonia*, evinced their origin to be *German*." In his time, the latter name was given, as it is now by us, in general, to the inhabitants of countries eastward of the Rhine; although they do not appear *ever* to have applied it to themselves. Pliny speaks of them, as distributed into five principal divisions; which he calls Vindili, Ingeuones, Isteuones, Hermiones, and Peucini; most of which were subdivided into various tribes, (*Hist. Mundi*, lib. iv. c. 14). The observation of Tacitus, who was well acquainted with the Germans, evidently implies that they differed greatly in personal appearance from the Iberians, and in some degree from the Belgic and Celtic Gauls. We find also, from historical facts, that it was requisite for a German to reside a considerable time among the Gauls, in order to be capable of conversing with them fluently; and for the *tallest* Gauls to be selected, and their *hair* artificially coloured, in order to pass for Germans. Yet the Belgæ claimed a German descent: and Strabo not only asserts, that these differed very little from the Celts of Gaul, but repeatedly maintains the national identity of *both* with the Germans. In his Fourth Book, p. 196, he insists, that "in their nature, and by their institutions, they were mutually akin and alike; and inhabiting adjacent countries, divided by the Rhine, were in most things similar to each other." In his Seventh Book, p. 290, he adds, more particularly, that the Germans varied little from the Gauls, either in their stature and complexion, or in their manners, their ferocity, and their food. It is evident that Strabo, who had so strongly marked the difference of the *Aquitani* from other Gauls, could not design to ascribe

to *them*, so close an affinity to the Germans: we may, therefore, rationally conclude, that the *Silures* and *Aquitani* belonged to the most western nation of Europe, commonly called *IBERIANS*; and the *Caledonians*, the *Celts of Gaul*, the *Belgæ*, and the inhabitants of *Germany*, notwithstanding diversities that were apparent among them, belonged to the great *CELTIC* nation, which occupied the more eastern part of Europe. The differences of personal appearance, and of dialects, which distinguished the Celtic and Belgic Gauls from the inhabitants of Germany, probably arose, partly from the climates and soils which they respectively occupied, and partly from an intermixture of the former with earlier inhabitants of Gaul, whom they had subdued. I apprehend that such an event as is here intimated, will appear nearly certain, in the course of the proposed discussion.

To return to the northern Britons: the *Caledonians* are reckoned by Ptolemy, who composed his Geography nearly a century after Tacitus, only as one among eighteen tribes that inhabited the northern division of Britain; as the *Silures* are, among seventeen, which he places in South Britain. In both instances, Tacitus seems to speak of the principal tribes, as representatives of the rest. Very few of the tribes enumerated by Ptolemy, are mentioned by any other writer; while, on the contrary, the Roman historians frequently speak of tribes which he has not named. At the close of the third century, the *Picts*, who have since given rise to so much controversy, are first named. All the tribes that dwelt north of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, appear to have been included under that denomination. Eumenius, in his panegyric addressed to Constantine the Great, mentions the *Caledonians*, as a branch of the *Picts*, "*Caledonum, aliorumque Pictorum, silvas et paludes.*"

Ammianus Marcellinus, in the latter part of the fourth century, says, that "at that time, the *Picts*, divided into two nations, *Dicaledones* and *Vecturiones*, together with a warlike people called *Attacotti*, and the *Scots* wandering in various parts, depopulated many places;" that is, in South Britain, (anno 368). It is well known that the appellation of *Scots* was used of the inhabitants of *Ireland*, long before it was applied to those of North Britain: and it is the more

likely to signify, in this instance, predatory invaders, as the same author previously had spoken of the Scots, in connexion with the Saxons, who had then no permanent possession in Britain; and as Eumenius had, in like manner, when addressing the father of Constantine, connected the incursions of the *Hiberni*, or native Irish, with those of the Picts, on South Britain. The *Attacotti*, on the contrary, seem to have resided in some part of Britain; as considerable numbers of them were enlisted into the Roman armies. Being, however, first noticed by Ammianus, it is possible, that their settlement in Britain might be recent, compared with that of the Picts; whom Eumenius, in the passage to which I have last alluded, states to have been hostile to the Southern Britons, previous to Julius Cæsar's invasion of the latter.

The conclusion, therefore, to be drawn from the earliest accounts of the *Picts*, appears to be this: that the title was generic, not special of any particular tribe; that it referred, as other names imposed by the Romans on barbarous nations, (*Hispani*, *Galli*, *Germani*, *Britanni*, for instance,) not to any national distinction, or origin, but to the country which they occupied; that the various tribes, included under this general denomination, were distributed into two classes, *Caledones* and *Vecturiones*; and these had immemorially been settled in North Britain, and inimical to their southern neighbours. That the two classes of Picts might be of two distinct *nations*, is not improbable. The *Vecturiones* probably occupied the northernmost extremity of our island, beyond the Caledonians, whom Ptolemy places on the Grampian Highlands; as they seem to have been brought to light when Severus penetrated its utmost recesses, not having been distinguished by Tacitus.

Of the original inhabitants of *Ireland*, we learn nothing from ancient authors, but their hostile incursions on South Britain, from the remotest ages, under the appellations of *Hiberni* and *Scoti*. Ptolemy, indeed, enumerates sixteen tribes as resident in Ireland; but it is wholly uncertain on what authority, as the Romans never invaded that island. On this subject, therefore, it is only from *internal* traditions and historical documents, and from remaining national distine-

tions of language, compared with those of neighbouring countries, that we can hope for satisfaction. To these branches of the discussion, will also best be referred the removal of such difficulties as embarrass the positive testimony which I have adduced, in proof that the earliest *southern Britons* were not *Celts*, but *IBERIANS*; and that the *CELTS* were of a distinct original nation, which comprised also the *Belgæ* and the *Germans*. To pursue the inquiry further, in one letter, might exhaust, instead of stimulating, your attention: but if, from what has now been attempted, you judge it expedient to renew the investigation, I shall not despair of confirming what may yet appear doubtful, and illustrating what is hitherto obscure.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged Friend and Servant,

SAMUEL GREATHEED.

To J. Wilkinson, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A.

LETTER 2.

Read March 5 and 12, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

Newport-Pagnel, Feb. 21, 1807.

It highly gratifies and encourages me, in pursuing the investigation of our National Origins, to learn the acceptance with which my former communication on the subject has been favoured. I acknowledge, that the collective testimony of Latin and Greek writers satisfies me, that the earliest inhabitants of Britain were of *Iberian*, and not, as has been generally supposed, of *Celtic* extraction; and that they re-

ceived additional colonies, at a very early period, which were really *Celtic*, though they have not commonly been accounted such. The view, however, in which alone I have already been able to present the inquiry, is merely of a general, remote, and obscure description: and it could not be of effectual service to the elucidation of our remaining national distinctions of language and manners, if there were no medium to connect these distant objects of discussion, by filling up the wide interval of time that separates them. Happily, such links of the argument are not deficient, though but recently discovered, and (as yet) far from being generally known. The “*Archaeologia of Wales*,” published under the direction of Mr. Wm. Owen, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, comprises ancient and authentic documents on the present subject of inquiry. Some of these have been ably vindicated by Mr. Sharon Turner, a member of the same society. Of the authenticity of those to which I shall refer, as *internal traditions and records of our original population*, it may be necessary to premise a brief defence.

In numerous M.SS. in the Welsh language, which have mostly, till the present century, been secluded in private libraries, are collections of short detached memorials, consisting of three lines connected by a title, and therefore denominated TRIADS. Such, at least, seems to me to have been the original form, in general, of these simple records; although many of them are now dilated by a comment, explanatory of the manner in which later writers, who collected them, understood the subjects to which they relate. Some of the Triads record the mythological and moral systems of the ancient Bards; others, the institutions of British legislators; and others (to which alone I have occasion to refer) a succession of events, from ages prior to the Roman invasion of Britain, down to the twelfth century. At that period, when our native history may be said to have commenced, this rude method of preserving important events and eminent characters from entire oblivion, appears to have fallen into disuse. It was, however, ill replaced by the fabulous ornaments with which Geoffrey of Monmouth disguised his extracts from chronicles of a somewhat earlier date. The Triads give no countenance

to the extravagant fictions of Brutus and Corineus, or to the romantic exploits of Arthur; although they fully establish the existence and the celebrity of the latter chieftain, as well as the truth of many events inserted in Geoffrey's narrative. Their internal evidences of veracity, the extreme simplicity of their form, and its fitness for their preservation *memoriter*, according to Cæsar's account of the practice of the ancient Druids, (Bell. Gall. vi. 13), incline me to think it much more probable, that those Triads, which relate to the remotest events, were transferred from memory to writing, when Christianity first prevailed over the Druidical superstitions, than that they should have been invented at a later period, when literature had made some progress in our country.

It is to be regretted, that the very curious contents of the Welsh Archaeologia, are still couched in a language, which is uninviting to the classical scholar, though by no means undeserving of his attention. I can, however, testify, that a slight application to the Welsh tongue, would suffice for the examination of those documents which immediately relate to the present inquiry. They are almost wholly included between pages 57 and 60, of the second volume of that publication: it will therefore be unnecessary, as it would be inconvenient, to cite every Triad separately, for circumstances that are recorded in them.

From a comparison of them, it appears, that when Britain became known to the Romans, it was inhabited by *seven* distinct colonies; of which the first three were emigrants from Gaul, and closely connected with each other. The earliest were the *Cymry*, from whom the Welsh, who still bear that name, are chiefly descended. An attempt, which one of the expositors of the Triads has made, to ascertain their *original* situation, demonstrates only his ignorance of it. To Britain, they came directly from *Llydaw*, or Armorica; and seemingly from the northernmost part of the Gallic coast, (to the whole of which that name was commonly applied), since it is added, that they crossed the *Mor-tawch*, or Hazy Sea, as the Welsh denominate that which is on the eastern side of England. It is strenuously asserted, that they migrated to Britain for the sake of peace; and as it was this very people which Tacitus represented to be of *Iberian* origin, it appears to

be a necessary inference, that the Iberians (who in Strabo's time retained possession of Aquitain) had formerly occupied the northern, as well as the western, coast of Gaul. It may also naturally be concluded, that the Cymry withdrew to Britain from the pressure of a *Celtic* invasion. The name of their conductor, *Hu gadarn*, or Hugh the *mighty*, was preserved, and highly venerated, by these early emigrants. As he is called by a very ancient Welsh writer, *Hu ysgwrn*, or the *exalted*, he was probably the *Hisicion* of Nennius, and the *Es-gannys* of an old Chronicle, whence Geoffrey of Monmouth, and William of Huntingdon, fabricated their *Ascanius*, the supposed father of Brutus.

Part of the Cymry remained in Armorica, when Hugh conducted his colony to Britain; and they seem to have maintained their position, while the Celts were penetrating to the western coast of Gaul. The progress of the latter, was the most likely cause of a *second* emigration to our island. This consisted of the *Lloegrwys*, from *Gwasgrwyn*; names which indicate the river *Liger*, or Loire, and *Gascogne*; and imply this party to have been immediate neighbours of the Aquitanians. They were of near affinity to the Cymry, and spoke the same language. They appear to have occupied the southern and eastern parts of England; the Cymry retiring beyond the river Severn, and to the north-western coast. The old *Cornish* are stated to be remains of the second colony; and *Lloegr* is the name by which the Welsh have always designated England.

The *third* colony seems to have been the chief remains of the Cymry from Armorica; being formed of the *Brython*, an appellation which the *Welsh* have occasionally assumed. The *Britanni*, who in the time of Pliny, were seated near Boulogne, were probably a part of these which remained there, and submitted to the Belgæ. The southern districts of our island being previously occupied, the Brython appear to have settled northwards: and the small kingdom of *Strathclyde*, which existed till the tenth century of our era, seems to have been derived from them.

Thus, most of the *maritime* Iberians apparently eluded the yoke of their invaders, by the advantages of their situation for removing; but

it is likely, that multitudes of the same nation were spread over the *interior* of Gaul, and were successively conquered by the Celts and the Belgæ. Those warlike tribes, to whom classical writers assigned the same origin with that of the Germans, had degenerated in their stature, and deviated in their customs and language, from their neighbours beyond the Rhine, at the period when the Romans found them in Gaul. These changes are most naturally accounted for, by their intermixture with the natives whom they had subdued, and who might still constitute the chief population of the country. On this principle, alone, it appears to me, that the adoption of *Druidism* by the Belgæ and the Celts of Gaul, while it was unknown to the Germans, can be satisfactorily explained. Cæsar assures us, also, that they procured their Druids from *Britain*; where he, consequently, supposed the system to have originated: but it seems more reasonable to conclude, that the emigrants had conveyed thither their chief priests, as to a place of freedom and safety; that the institution had flourished there, while it declined, amidst the ravages of war, in Gaul; and that the Celtic conquerors, having adopted the religious rites of the populace, found it necessary to send to Britain for priests. Similar events are not uncommon in history.

The Brython appear to have once inhabited most of the low country of North Britain: but the highlands remaining vacant, a foreign colony, called *Celydhon*, was admitted peaceably to settle in that barren territory. The name implies them to have been the *Caledonians* of Tacitus, and a principal division of the *Picts* of later writers. He states them to be *Germans*; and their British appellation is synonymous with that of *Celts*. The other branch of the Picts, mentioned by Roman authors, can only be explained by British records, of the *Gwydhyl*, a colony from Ireland, which was likewise peaceably allowed, at a very early period, to settle in North Britain, seemingly beyond the Grampian Hills, which were then occupied by the Celydhon. The latter, therefore, appear to have been the *Southern*, and the former the *Northern Picts*, of our earliest historians. The *Vecturiones*, who are ranked with the *Dicaledones*, as Picts, by Ammianus Marcellinus, are indeed commonly supposed to have been

situated more southward in Scotland: but I know of no higher authority for that opinion, than Richard of Cirencester; who wrote in the *fourteenth* century of our era, and was induced to assign that station to them, to identify them with the *Venricones* of Ptolemy.

The transplantation of a colony from *Ireland* to Britain, implies the former island to have been at least as fully inhabited, at that distant period, as our own. The ancient British records, and the oldest Irish traditions, concur to oppose the plausible conjecture, that Ireland was first peopled from Britain. The native Irish are, certainly, of the same original nation with the Welsh; yet vary from them so greatly, as to imply their separation to have occurred at a very remote distance of time, and their subsequent circumstances to have been very different. The Irish tradition, which states their ancestors to have come from *Spain* by sea, (notwithstanding the absurd fables, with which, like most early traditions, it is mingled,) appears worthy of credit. The state of navigation, at the time when their migration must have been accomplished, renders it more likely to have been accidental, than by a direct course across the ocean. Having proceeded from the north of Spain along the coast of Gaul, they might be blown off to Ireland, in attempting to cross the British Channel. The Celts had seized the eastern parts of Spain, before the age of authentic history: and it was easier for the northern natives to escape by sea, than by crossing the Pyrenees. Julius Cæsar, long afterwards, witnessed the sailing of a numerous party from the same country, on a similar occasion. The first removal of the Gwydhyl from Ireland to North Britain, is likely to have been occasioned by their internal discords. The northwestern islands of Scotland seem to have formed part of their earliest settlements.

Whatever may be the genuine etymology of the name of *Picts*, its application both to the Celydhon and the Gwydhyl, who were of distinct nations, probably arose from their being usually allied in hostilities against the southern Britons; whose local advantages were likely to be a temptation too powerful for the sense of gratitude which their guests ought to have retained. That these foreign tribes also intermixed with each other, may be inferred from the title of *red-*

haired, which the Welsh applied to *this* colony of the Gwydhyl, in distinction from one which long afterwards settled in Scotland. The *Caledonians* were similarly described by Tacitus. In the course of the fifth century of our era, the northern and southern Picts became united under the same monarchy: but although the latter had shortly before been converted to Christianity by Ninian, the former did not receive the Gospel for 150 years after; probably on account of their difference in *language*, as they were *then* converted by the celebrated Columba, and his disciples, from *Ireland*. Bede, in the eighth century, still distinguished them as the Northern and Southern Picts; but he reports what he had heard of their first arrival in Britain, in a manner which seems to confound those two distinct tribes. He says that they came from Scythia, (as Germany was often called) but first reached Ireland, and thence came to Britain; and that, being without women, they obtained them from Ireland. If the facts which I have cited receive credit, the question which has been so violently agitated, whether the Picts were *Irish* or *Gothic*, will admit of an easy and amicable decision: they were *both*. Many other arguments might be adduced in its confirmation.

The original Britons experienced early molestation, not only from their northern inmates, (against whose treachery they bitterly inveigh,) but likewise from *maritime* invaders. The first of these were the *Corraniaid*, who established themselves on the river Humber, and the adjacent sea coast. They are said to have come from a country called *Pwyl*, perhaps Holland. They afterwards coalesced with the Northumbrian Angles; which renders it probable that they were a *German* tribe.

The only remaining colonists of our island who preceded the Romans, were the *Belgæ*, whom Cæsar found on the southern coast, and whom the Welch call by the same name as the *Flemish* colony, which Henry I. introduced into Pembrokeshire, the men of *Galedin*. They first came peaceably, being expelled from their own country by the inundations to which it was peculiarly liable; and the Lloegrwys assigned them lands in Hampshire. It is probable that they gradually spread eastward along the southern coast; but not that they ever ex-

tended far into the interior country, as some modern writers have imagined. The Belgic colonies in *Ireland*, called by the natives *Fir-Bolg*, might arrive there on the same occasion, being too numerous to be accommodated, with the former, in Britain. The *Tuath de Danan* of the Irish traditions seem to have been the *Damnii* of Ptolemy, and were probably the Brython, whom the Celydhon compelled to take refuge in the north of Ireland. It appears that the Southern Picts occupied Galloway at a later period; and thus cut off the communication of the Strath-clyde Britons with their brethren in Cumbria.

At the time of Cæsar's invasion, the south-eastern coast of Britain was occupied by the *Belgæ*; and part of the eastern by the *Corraniaid*, another CELTIC colony: the south-western, and interior parts, by the *Lloegræys*; Wales, and the north-western coast of England, by the *Cymry*; and the southern part of Scotland, by the *Brython*; three IBERIAN colonies from *Gaul*: the Grampian Mountains, and perhaps part of the low lands, by the *Celydhon*, a CELTIC tribe; and the northern extremity of the island by the *Gwydhyl*, an IBERIAN colony from *Ireland*. The order in which these several migrations occurred, is indicated; but their *epochs* are uncertain. A comparison, however, of some events that are mentioned both in the Triads and by Roman historians, inclines me to apprehend, that the *Cymry* arrived in Britain about 700 years before the Christian Era, and the next *four* colonies within two centuries after. That all of them were subdivided into various subordinate tribes, appears certain. The Iberian colonies were first brought into a state of confederation, and submission to one supreme authority, by *Prydain*; who appears to have reigned in the fifth century before our Era. It is said, that, on this account, our island was called after his name, which the Welch still assign to it. The invasion by the *Corraniaid* seems to have occurred about two centuries later.

The lists of British kings, preserved in some chronicles and ancient genealogies, probably related to those of the *Lloegrian* colony; as they begin with Locrinus, the fabulous founder of that race; and as one of the most eminent among them, *Dynwal Moelmud*, a celebrated lawgiver, was of *Cornish* extraction. I have no satisfactory evi-

dence, that the three tribes ever obeyed one sovereign, except in times of public danger, when they elected a commander in chief. Such, after the Roman invasion, was the celebrated Caractacus, or *Caradoc*; whose captivity is recorded to have been the occasion of Christianity being extended to Britain, earlier than to most parts of Europe. His father, *Brán*, (or Brennus), with the rest of his family, remaining seven years at Rome, as hostages for his fidelity to the empire; they received the Christian faith, and zealously promoted it among their countrymen on their return.^a *Claudia*, the British wife of *Pudens*, mentioned for her piety by an apostle, and by a poet for her beauty, was probably a junior member of this family.^b

The only remarkable accession to the inhabitants of Britain, which intervened from the Roman conquest to that by the Saxons, consisted of a *second* colony from Ireland, whom the Triads call *Gwydhyt Phichti*, apparently on account of their subsequent union with the Picts. These invaders appear to be the *Dalriads*, who seized Argyleshire about the middle of the third century; and, although expelled by the Picts, two hundred years after, they appear to have reoccupied that district, in the sixth century, and to have since remained there. I suppose them to have been the *Attacotti* of Roman authors. During their retreat in Ireland, they were converted Christianity, with other inhabitants of that island, by the ministry of *Patric*, a British ecclesiastic. In the ninth century, they became united with the Pictish monarchy, to which their sovereign probably acceded by inheritance. The name of Picts was soon afterwards superseded by that of *Scots*, which properly belonged only to the *Irish* colonists. The affinity and neighbourhood of the Dalriads and the Northern Picts, gave occasion to Bede, and most later writers, to blend together these *two* colonies from Ireland: but the Triads, by clearly distinguishing them, remove the principal difficulties which have embarrassed the *Pictish* history.

The *Norwegians*, during the same century, wrested from the Picts the northern extremity of Scotland, and all the adjacent islands; and

^a Arch. of Wales, Vol. II. p. 63. Triad 35.

^b St. Paul, 2 Tim. iv. 21. Martial. Ep. xi. 54. iv. 17.

seized the eastern coast of Ireland, with the *Isle of Man*, which, also, the *Irish* had occupied. Their conquests, however, chiefly affected the population of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, in the former of which groupings they are said to have extirpated the inhabitants, who were of *both* the Pictish nations. In those islands, the *Norwegian* language was used, till the last century. The effects of the *Danish* conquests in Britain and Ireland, of the *Norman* in England, and the *English* in Ireland and Wales, do not require an enlargement of this investigation. It is to the *Saxon* conquest of England, that a revolution, unparalleled, not only in our country, but perhaps in any other, may justly be attributed. Till that event, I apprehend, the southern part of our island remained almost wholly *British*. I doubt whether the *Belgæ* did not, in England (as they appear to have done in Ireland) adopt the language of the natives. The *Romans* so completely evacuated Britain, that they are reported, by the *Triads*, to have left behind only women, and children under nine years of age; and these became *British*. To the Saxons, multitudes of the *Lloegrians* are said to have remained in subjection; and to have received the language, as well as the laws, of their Gothic conquerors. Many of them, notwithstanding, fled to *Armorica*; where, with others who had settled there at the close of the fourth century, they remained distinct from their French neighbours, and are still obvious in the *Bas Bretons*. Many of the *Lloegrians* took refuge also in *Wales*; as did also many of the *Brython*, and *Northwestern Cymry*, when their respective territories became subject to Scotland. In *Cornwall* only, the *Lloegrians* made a permanent resistance: and although subjected at length to the *Saxon* monarchy, continued for many ages to be a distinct people. At present, it is only in *Wales*, in the *Highlands of Scotland*, in the *Isle of Man*, and in the western parts of *Ireland*, that the posterity of the earliest inhabitants of our islands remain distinguished; chiefly by the dialects which they use, of a language which was once spoken extensively on the continent of Europe. A comparison of these dialects with each other, with our own language, and with the languages of several European nations in which traces of the ancient *British* may be discerned, concurs, in my apprehension, with the evidence

of classic authors, and with the original and progressive state of our population, which has here been rapidly sketched, to evince, that the earliest Britons were *Iberians*, and distinct from the great *Celtic* nation which first peopled the northern and middle countries of Europe.

This branch of the discussion remains yet to be examined; and, if I have not already exhausted your attention, I am willing, in a third letter, to pursue the subject. I have already trespassed further on your patience than I intended: but I cannot close this transient view of the gradations by which our nation has emerged from barbarism and obscurity, from internal discord and hostile desolation, to its present state of refinement, of union, of commercial and political eminence, without admiring the providence of God, by which so happy a contrast has been produced. *Deo soli gloria!*

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged Friend and Servant,

SAMUEL GREATHEED.

To J Wilkinson, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A.

LETTER 3.

Read May 14, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

Newport-Pagnel, April 9, 1807.

IN order to complete the plan, which I proposed in discussing the original population of the British Islands, it remains to be ascertained, whether the National Distinctions, especially of language, which subsist among us, coincide with the historical details, which have already been presented, respecting the earliest inhabitants of our islands.

I need not enlarge on the importance of *glossology* to the elucidation of antiquities. Mere etymological conjecture is, indeed, too vague, however plausible, for the foundation of any hypothesis. It is only in conjunction with the historical facts, which have already been deduced from classic authors, and from ancient British documents, that I consider the analogy of languages, spoken in our islands, with those of other European countries, as *decisive* in the present case.

On the subject of the original identity, or difference, of the languages that are used in the British Islands, the most opposite opinions have been expressed. Some of the best foreign grammarians (among whom is the learned Ihre, author of the Suio-Gothic Lexicon) have regarded the *Welsh* language as only a dialect of the ancient *Teutonic*: while Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Horne Tooke, have asserted, that the Welsh and the English tongues have *nothing* in common. Nothing is more easy, than to refute the latter opinion. The former is founded on the similarity of a considerable number of terms in the Welsh, and in the remains of the ancient Teutonic: but, I conceive, that the resemblance is not too great to be accounted for; first, from the well-known fact, that several terms are common to almost all European, and many Asiatic languages; and, secondly, from that intermixture of the ancient Celtic and Iberian nations, which the preceding historical investigation shews to have existed from a very remote epoch. On the other hand, for *one* term that is common to the Welsh, Irish, or Armorican, and to the Teutonic, *Gothic*, or any other dialect, a *thousand* terms in which they totally differ might be adduced: and the prevailing characteristics of these remains of the ancient *Iberian* and *Celtic* languages, are so dissonant, that, to ascribe them to the same original source, is inconsistent with the admission of more than one *radical* language having ever existed in the world.

It would not be difficult to demonstrate, from the nature of language, as well as from the constant tenor of history, that the diversity and contrariety of speech which exist in various countries, proceeded (as the Mosaic history asserts) from a *supernatural* cause; unless, as the ancient heathens imagined, men had sprung from the soil of the different regions which they subsequently inhabited. Taking

it, however, for granted, that languages *radically* different from each other, have existed, I proceed to assign the grounds on which I regard the Welsh, the Cornish, the Armorican, or Bas Breton, the Irish, the Gaelic, and the Manks, as dialects of *one* radical language, which I have called the *Iberian*; the German, Danish, Swedish, &c. as dialects of *another* radical language, the *Gothic*; and the English, the low-land Scotch, the Dutch, the French, the Italian, and the Spanish, as also the Cantabrian, or Basque, as *mixed* languages, which are composed of several, rather than dialects of any one radical language.

So extensive a field must be very rapidly surveyed. Demonstration is impracticable in a *letter*; and a cursory analysis is all that I can attempt. For the opinions that I offer, I request only the credit of having founded them on examination; and the indulgence, that they may not be rejected, till they shall have been brought to that test.

Although language properly consists of *sounds*, and *orthography* is artificial and adventitious, the latter is of no small importance in tracing the mutations, and consequently the analogies, of different languages. The *Welsh* and the *Irish* tongues vary so much in pronunciation, that natives of the different countries are reciprocally unintelligible. Yet, that these are dialects of the same language is evident, since one third of the radical Irish words are common to the Welsh; and the orthography is so similar, that a person who is well acquainted with either dialect, may discover the sense of what is written in the other. The Welsh has a greater mixture of *Latin*, the Irish of *Teutonic* terms. The former abounds with *aspirated guttural* sounds; which are frequently suppressed in the latter, although the symbols of them are retained in its orthography. The Welsh is singularly defective of *sibillants*; having no other sound of that kind than the acute sound of our *s*. The Irish has, moreover, that of our *sh*; but is still deficient of sibillants that were common to other dialects of the same language.

The *Gaelic*, which is used in the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides, and the *Manks*, which is peculiar to the Isle of Man, are

evidently subordinate dialects of the ancient Irish; their deviations from which, are indeed less than might have been expected to arise from local circumstances.

Of the three Iberian dialects which were first used in Britain, the *Cymraeg*, or Welsh, is the only one still commonly spoken. That of the *Brython*, or Britons of Strath-Clyde, is wholly lost; except that it may have contributed to the difference of the speech of North-Wales, or *Gwynedh*, from that of South-Wales, or *Deheubarth*. This is so great as to render it difficult for the northern and southern Welsh to converse together; for it consists, not only in difference of pronunciation, but in the use of various terms, that are peculiar to one or the other district. In Montgomeryshire, formerly *Powis*, also are distinctions of dialect: and in those counties west of the Severn, which are now attached to England, are some, which approach to the ancient Cornish, or *Lloegrian* language.

It is much to be regretted, that we have so few remains of this interesting branch of the ancient British. That it is not utterly lost, we are chiefly indebted to the learned, ingenious, and indefatigable Edward Llwyd; whose *Archaeologia Britannica* comprises an invaluable treasury of information respecting the original language of our islands. In his time, the Cornish was yet so commonly spoken, that he was able minutely to describe the differences of its sounds, from those of the Welsh. In all these, the Cornish so remarkably agreed with the *English* pronunciation, that there is scarcely a sound in our language, in which we vary from other European nations, that may not be traced to the Cornish, or ancient Lloegrian dialect. In several instances, such deviations of the Cornish from the Welsh, may reasonably be ascribed to the greater influence which the Belgic, the Latin, the Anglo-Saxon, and the French languages, had on the former, than on the latter dialect: but, in other cases, the sounds which were common to the Cornish and the English tongues, are foreign to any of those languages which could affect our own; and can, therefore, only be derived from the Lloegrian. Thus, the sound of *j*, or *g soft*, which is used (I think) only by the Italians and ourselves, was common

to the Cornish: and I apprehend that the Italian language, as well as the English, derived it from the Lloegrian (or *Ligurian*) Gauls.

The *Bas Breton*, or Armorican dialect, which is spoken in the north-western part of France, is compounded of the Welsh, the Cornish, and the modern French. It so nearly resembles the first, that it is practicable for natives of Wales and of Bas Bretagne, to converse together. So great a similarity implies, that it has been preserved by emigrants from Britain, rather than by original inhabitants of Gaul.

The Cantabrian, or *Basque* language, which is used in some northern districts of Spain, has been hitherto so little known in Europe, that the most opposite opinions concerning it have been expressed by learned men of various countries. I have classed it among the *mixed* European languages, rather than with the *dialects* of any one radical language; because, although I have had sufficient opportunity to ascertain, that the ancient Iberian, whence the preceding dialects were formed, was the ground-work also of the Cantabrian, yet the latter has, in common with other languages of southern Europe, received such vast accessions from the Latin, as to lose its original character. The greater part of its terms are Latin, and it has lost the peculiarity, by which every *dialect* of the Iberian is still distinguished, of changing the *initial consonants* of words, according to the connexion, or relation, in which they stand; somewhat in the manner of the *Masoretic* Hebrew. Its radical terms, however, are usually to be found in one or another of the Iberian dialects; and some of them in all of these, as well as in the English, and other languages which partake of them. It retains, also, in the most striking manner, the Iberian characteristic of conjugating and declining the *present* and *imperfect* tenses of *verbs active*, not by inflections, but by the use of *auxiliary verbs*. Hence we can still say in English, I *do* speak, and I *did* speak, instead of I speak, and I spake: whereas all the *Teutonic* dialects vary the tenses, persons, and numbers, by inflections, in the present and imperfect forms, as well as in every other part of the verb; in the same manner as those languages of southern Europe, which imitate the Latin conjugations of verbs. After these patterns,

both the Welsh and the Irish *admit* of inflections in all the tenses; but in *practice*, they more usually retain auxiliary verbs, as in the Armoric and the Cantabrian.

To enter on a full description of the Cantabrian language, would too much extend this letter, and would depart from its immediate purpose. I should not, however, have presumed to oppose General Vallancey's, and Captain Latour D'Auvergne's sentiments of it, and even to deviate from Llwyd's judgment respecting it, without adequate means of deciding its real character. For these I am chiefly indebted to My Lord Macclesfield; who, at the instance of Lord Leicester and the Bishop of Durham, has favoured me with the use of some exceedingly curious and valuable manuscripts, comprising a Latin and Cantabrian Dictionary, and a version of Genesis and Exodus, in the latter language. I have also Larramendi's Grammar in the Basque and Spanish tongues, from which *alone* General Vallancey formed his judgment of the entire dissimilarity of the former and the Irish. Llwyd, on the contrary, found so many terms common to both those languages, that he supposed the Irish to be compounded of the Cantabrian and the Welsh. Yet, of nearly four hundred Cantabrian words, which are inserted under several divisions of his Glossology, almost as many resemble Welsh, as Irish terms. The very peculiar and complicated formation of this language, accounts for the differences of opinion that have been entertained concerning it. It is only from the *radical parts* of its words, that a judgment of its real origin can be formed: but this criterion, when ascertained, is absolutely *decisive*. It is branched into several dialects; the principal of which are the *Biscayan*, and the *Guypuscoan*. In the former of these, the manuscripts before-mentioned are written: Larramendi's Grammar is adapted to the latter. The natives of Biscay (who greatly resemble those of Wales) call their own language simply *Euscara*, which signifies *vernacular*. It is evidently the origin of the *Spanish* and the *Portuguese* tongues, the latter of which most resembles it; but both these languages are still more strongly impregnated with Latin, than the Cantabrian is. The Portuguese has moreover derived

accessions from the modern French, in consequence of the means by which Portugal was recovered from the Moors.

The *French* language abounds with Iberian terms, to a degree, which, in concurrence with historical events that have been alleged, leads me to apprehend, that the Belgæ and Celts of Gaul adopted, in a great measure, the speech of the original inhabitants whom they subdued; especially as the *Dutch* language, also, is impregnated, though less fully, with Iberian words. It may appear more remarkable, that the modern *Italian* should approach much nearer to the Iberian, than the Latin did. This probably arises, in part, from the influence which the French court has usually assumed in Italy: but it is certain, that Lombardy was mostly peopled by the Gauls, in the earliest era of history; and, as the *classic* language declined, (with the power of the imperial city), the *provincial* dialects would naturally become predominant. It appears also, from Livy, that the ancient Gauls detached colonies into *Germany*; and Tacitus distinguished some tribes, which, though surrounded by Germans in his time, retained dialects resembling those of Gaul and of Britain: but I am uncertain whether traces of such a difference are still discoverable.

From this comparative view of the ancient *British* dialects, with the mixed languages of *southern* Europe, it might be inferred, even if the preceding historical details were deemed insufficient to establish the fact, that Spain was originally possessed by a nation distinct from the *northern* inhabitants of Europe; which spread thence to Gaul, Britain, and the north of Italy. From the testimony of classic authors, this nation appears to have been, *not Celtic*; but *IBERIAN*: and from our internal history, the mutations of the Iberian colonies in the British Islands, have been ascertained, from their first arrival, in a manner that perfectly accords with, and seems to account for, the distinctions of language by which they are still characterized.

Some brief hints on the *origin* of the Iberian language, may be expected, before I dismiss the subject; but these must evidently be in a great degree conjectural. It can hardly be doubted, that it passed into Spain from *Africa*. General Vallancey has endeavoured

to demonstrate, that the Irish dialect very closely resembled the ancient *Punic*, or Carthaginian. That language, however, is well known to have had much affinity to the *Hebrew*; and the celebrated Bochart reduced a Punic speech, preserved by Plautus, to Hebrew words; without doing great violence to its orthography, or deviating widely from the sense of some Latin verses of Plautus, which appear to have been designed for a translation of the Punic. General Vallancey's interpretation, on the contrary, retains no similitude of the *form* of Hebrew, and scarcely any of the *sense* of the Latin version. His comparison of Irish and *Maltese* terms, is much more satisfactory. The proximity of Malta to Africa, renders it very probable, that the island was first peopled from that coast, by the *Getulians*: and an anecdote which I have heard from good authority, tends to confirm the conjecture, that the Iberian language was spoken by that nation. Mrs. Logie, a Welsh lady, who was well known to some of my friends, and is believed to be still living, formerly resided at Algiers, where her husband was British consul. At one time, while she lived there, she was astonished, on hearing, in the *Bazar*, some people, from the interior country, conversing in a language so similar to the Welsh, that she could understand much of what they said. She then addressed them in her native tongue; and found that she could make herself intelligible to them. I shall only add, that the Getulians are, by Josephus, (Ant. l. i. c. 6.) derived from *Havilah*, the grandson of *Ham*; whose posterity certainly peopled Egypt, and some neighbouring countries of Africa: and that Megasthenes, as quoted by the same author, (l. x. c. 11.) asserts, that the conquests of Nebuchadnezzar extended to Lybia and Iberia. If the latter name then designated some part of *Africa*, instead of Spain, his report might probably be true.

I have already had occasion of intimating that, in some respects, the Iberian dialects resemble the Hebrew, and corresponding Oriental languages. In the Cantabrian, are a few words purely Hebrew:^a but the disparity, on the whole, indicates, that, if the Iberian originated

^a For instance *Maquila*, a staff, from מַקִּיל; the initial of which, other nations changed to *B*, as Βακχλος, Baculus:

from Phœnicia, it has been greatly mixed with other languages in its progress thence to the west of Europe. This is, indeed, (as might be reasonably expected) the case of *every* European language; so much, as probably to frustrate all attempts to trace them *decisively* to their Asiatic sources.

The affinity of the English to the languages of *northern* Europe, for the greater part, is too obvious to require discussion. It must, however, be remarked, that the Gothic dialects vary among themselves, not only in their terms and inflections, but much more in pronunciation. The *German* abounds with aspirated guttural sounds, while the *Swedish* like our own language, is wholly destitute of them. Such sounds, indeed, appear to have been used, in all the Gothic dialects, formerly, more than at present; the letter *h*, which, before a consonant, was probably *guttural* in some degree, being retained in their orthography, though it is now wholly suppressed by them in speech. The *Mæso-Gothic*, (as preserved by Ulphilas's Version of the New Testament) used both this letter, and the Greek χ . The latter of these is replaced by the German *ch*, which has a very strong guttural sound. The *Anglo-Saxon*, on the contrary, used only the simple *h*, in words which we spell with *gh*, although we either wholly suppress the sound of these letters, or change it to that of the aspirated *labial* F, as in *cough*. The substitution of those letters (which we adopted in common with the Cornish, the Dutch, and the Irish) for the Saxon *h*, implies the latter to have been gutturally pronounced; but probably in a slight degree, as the proper sound is now wholly lost in our language; not only as it is spoken in the southern counties of England, but even throughout Yorkshire, except on the borders of Lancashire, where it seems to have been retained from the Britons of *Cumbria*.

The pronunciation of the *low-land Scotch*, presents a very striking contrast, in this respect. So precisely does it resemble that of the German language, that I have known a Scotchman, speaking in his own dialect, make himself understood by Germans who were unacquainted with English. Reasons have already been assigned, for regarding the low-land Scotch as descendants of the ancient Caledonians, whom Tacitus described as a *German* colony: and the strong

resemblance of their pronunciation to that of the Germans, with its disparity from that of the Scandinavians, concur to refute the imagined descent of the Caledonian Picts from the *latter*, instead of the *former* branch of the Gothic nation. Scandinavia, on the contrary, was probably the *real* origin of the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles; who came from the borders of the Cimbric Chersonese, and whose pronunciation appears to have been very *slightly* guttural. I suspect, also, that the *Belgic* Gauls were derived from the same source; and that they advanced from the *Chersonese*, to the estuaries of the Elbe, the Vesper, the Ems, and the Rhine; whence they spread over the northern part of Gaul. Their admission to the southern coast of Britain, was probably the first step toward the suppression of those guttural sounds which are still retained so familiarly by the Welsh; the Roman conquest, doubtless, contributed to promote it; the Anglo-Saxon continued it; and the Norman succession so completely effected it, that we have now no aspirated guttural in our language.

The *English* tongue may, therefore, be regarded as having its foundation in the *Lloegrian*, or Cornish dialect of the Iberian language; but as having derived great accessions from the *Belgic* and *Anglo-Saxon* dialects of the Gothic, or ancient Celtic, language; and also from the *Latin*, both from the Romans, and through the medium of the *French*; the peculiarities of whose language, equally compounded as the English, have finally contributed to the copiousness, variety, and irregularity, which render both the idiom, and the pronunciation of our language, so difficult to be acquired by foreigners.

The perfect accordance of the state of the English tongue, as here represented, with the historical details formerly adduced, will not, I apprehend, need farther illustration. With a slight intimation of the apparent *source* of the Gothic language, I shall, therefore, close the investigation. The origin of the German and the Mæso-Gothic dialects, is well known to have been the same; and the Goths are acknowledged, I believe universally, to have descended from the *Getes*, who, in the time of Herodotus, were the principal inhabitants of *Thrace*. That author, who knew the *Scythians* better than any of his historical successors, always distinguishes them from the Thracians;

and represents the *Sarmatians* as correlative with the Scythians, and as speaking a dialect of the Scythian language. The modern *Sclavonic* nations, inhabiting Russia, Poland, and Bohemia, are allowed to be descendants of the Sarmatians. *Their* language, therefore, and *not* the Teutonic, (or Gothic) is the proper representative of the Scythian. The Scythians came (about seven centuries before Christ) from the eastern parts of Asia, northward of the Caspian Sea. The Thracians seem to have crossed the Hellespont, into Europe; and were probably, as Josephus asserts, descended from the youngest son of Japhet, *Thiras*, by whose name the river Dniester appears originally to have been called.

So far as these premises are admitted, a substitution of the term *Iberian* for *Celtic*, in our national antiquities, seems unavoidably to result from the preceding discussion; and, if so, the appellation *Celtic* may justly designate those colonists of our islands who have usually been denominated *Gothic*; the ancient Celts, and the more recent Goths, being only successive branches from the same primæval stock. Hoping that such attention may be excited to our *Original Population*, our *Early History*, and our *Radical Glossology*, as shall relieve these interesting subjects from the obscurity and confusion in which they have been involved; and gratefully acknowledging the regard, with which my feeble efforts, for this purpose, have been honoured by the Society of Antiquaries,

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged Friend and Servant,

SAMUEL GREATHEED.

To John Wilkinson, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A.

XIII. *An Inventory of certain Articles delivered out of the Armory at the Tower; contained in the Schedule to a Writ of Privy Seal,^a Anno 33 Henry VI. preserved among the Records in the Tower; communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. Director.*

Read Jan. 22, 1807.

“THIS is a parte of the Goods that been delivered oute of the Armory by the Kings Comaundement sythen the tyme that John Stanley hath been Sergeant of the Armoyre as it apperith hereafter mor playnly by the pcells that here folowen.

Furst viij swerds and a long blade of a swerde made in Wafters some gretter and some smaller for to lerne the King to play in his tendre age.

It'm a lytyl harneys that the Erle of Warwyk made for the Kyng or that he went over the see, garnysshed with gold which was delived to Duc of Suff. for his sone.

It'm xiiij li' delyved by John Merston clerc of the Jewells to the said Sergeant for to pay to certain Armurers which is doon as it apperith by endentures and the said money paied at the tymes that is to say vij. li'. at a tyme.

^a By this Writ, the Chancellor was directed to prepare letters patent under the great seal, according to the form therein contained, in which is the following clause, “Pardonavimus remisimus & relaxavimus Joh'i Stanley seniori hostiario camere n're, alias dc'o Joh'i Stanley seniori de Batersey in com' Sur' armigero, alias dc'o Joh'i Stanley armigero servienti armatur' n're, alias d'co Joh'i Stanley nup' de Wyrall in com' Cestr' armigero, seu quocumq' alio no'ie censeat'. o'imod' t'nsgressiones offensas mesprisiones contemptus & impetico'es p' ipsum Johem ante presentem diem contra formam statutor' de liberatis pannor' & tapicior' fc'os sive p'petratos unde punicio caderet in finem & redempcioem aut in alias penas pecuniarias seu imprisonamenta statut' predc'is nonobstantib'.”

It'm A Scottyssh Swerde hylte and pomell cov^d with Sylver and a smale Corone a bout^e the pomell which was stollen oute of the Kings Chambr' and the blade broken and cast into Tempse.

It'm j. Banner of Satyn of Entertaille of the Armes of England and Fraunce.

It'm ij. Banners beten of the Armes of England and Fraunce.

It'm iij. Banners of Satyn of entertaill of the Armes of Fraunce.

It'm iij. Banners beten of the Armes of Fraunce.

It'm vj. Banners of entertaill of Seint George Armes.

It'm vj. Banners beten of the Trinitee.

It'm iiij. Banners beten of our Lady.

It'm iij. Pennons of the feders of Entertaille.

It'm v. Pennons beten of the feders.

It'm CCC. ix. Pensetts of the feders.

Of the which Banners, ij. were deliv^d to John Chetewyn and ij, to Thom's Boulde and ij, to John Seynloo that tyme Squiers for y^e. Kings body and ij. nowe late to my Lord of Shrewsbury and all the remanent were delyv^d for y^e. Entierments of the iij Queenes that is to say, Quene Kat^rine the Quene of Fraunce and Quene Joh^an my Lord of Bedford and my Lady his Wyf and the pennons and y^e. pensett were deliv^d in like wyse for to sett aboute y^e heres of hem And wher' that it liked him that had the Rowel y^e of.

It'm a Breste with a boxe upon for the Egle and a pomell of a Swerd with Armes y^e in which was deliv^d to Parker Arm^rer for to make y^e Kings herneys by which he hath loste.

It'm ij. lityll Cote Armurs which been the Sergeants fee of the Arm^ye and so delyv^d by the Kings com^aundement to hym by cause that they were so lytyll and wole serve no man for thay wer made for hym when he was but vij yere of age.

It'm xxxij. Standards of
worsted of y^e Armes of England
and Fraunce.

It'm xxij. Standards of worst-
ed of the Arms of Fraunce.

The which Standards been
woren and Spendid in Karying
of the Kings herneys in and oute
in to his Chambr' for faulte of
their stuffs.

It'm v. Banners for Trumpetts deliv^ded to y^e. Trumpetts when the
Duc of Gloucestr' went to the restowe of Caleis.

It'm viij. Habergõns some of meleyn and some of Westewale of
the which v. of meleyn were deliv^ded to the College of Eyton and
othir iij broken to make slewys of Woyders and yēs.

It'm x. Gowers of sylke v. white and blewe and other iij pourpul
and oy^e ij pourpul and gold, which were deliv^ded into the Kings
Chambr' to serve hym when he had nede.

It'm vj. tresses of Sylke. iij White and Blewe and iij pourpul and
xv. smale poynts of silke for the Kings Briganders which were in
.^b in like deliv^ded in like wyse.

It'm ij. yerds. iij q̃rters of
Corse of rede Sylke.

It'm d' yerds d' q̃rters of rede
velewet.

It'm iiij grosses of poynts

It'm vj Armyng nayle.

All spendid and moch more to
oon of the Kings herneys.

It'm ix olde picers j. olde paytrill brode of ledder xj. testures
iiij frouters of testures, iij olde Justing sadells peynted of divers
werks, x. olde Justing sadells pcell broken for the pese, iij olde Just-
ing sadells for To'nements, xiiij. olde bastard Sadyll some pcell broken,
iiij. smale olde Sadylls xij olde sheldes poynted, xiiij olde paveys peyntyd
x olde banner shafts bound with yren. v. olde sper shafts for pese, j.
sper shaft j. long spere with a hed j. olde trapper of plat broken in
div^rse placs. ij. olde grete Coeffers bound with yren lacking keys

^b Sic in Orig.

which wer cast out of an olde house in the Tour of London by Maist^r Willm Clyf at yat tyme Clerc of the Werks by cause that they wold serve for no thing. And y^e house poullled downe.

It'm a hamer. j. bequerne. j. payr of pynsons. iij pounce of Wyre. which was sold by Maystr' Wylliam Fox Armerer.

It'm l. bowestaffs worne eten dely^ved by the Kings comaunde-ment to my Lorde of Gloucestr' when he went over to Caley.

It'm j. peyre of trussing Coeffers and j. payr of Gardeviants spende long tyme a goo in the Kings Cariage.

It'm a Wyre hatt garnysshed y^e bordour Serkyll. And a sterr of Sylver gylt lacking a point in y^e sterre. w^oute Bole and pendant. dely^ved to John Curson sometyme Squier for the Kyngs body.

It'm a peyr of Curasses delyvered to the Lord Powys that last died which yat the King comaunded to yeve him."

XIV. *Some Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Caerhun, in Carnarvonshire, and in other Parts of that County.*
By Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. Director.

Read Feb. 26, 1807.

ALL writers on the subject of the Roman Stations in this island, agree in opinion that *Caerhun*, a small village on the river Conway, about five miles distant from the present town of that name, is the site of the ancient *Conovium*; a station which occurs in the eleventh iter of Antonine's Itinerary, and in the first of that of Richard of Cirencester. Camden supposes the name of *Caerhun* to be a corruption of *Caer hên*, the old city, but says that the common tradition of the neighbourhood was, that it received its name from Rhun ap Maelgwn Gwynedh, who died about the year 586. It is certain that in very ancient writings it is called *Caerhun*, whatever may be the etymology of its name. *Caer* is the well-known addition to the British names, of such places as were Roman Stations; and synonymous with Chester or Caster, still preserved in so many of them. Bishop Gibson in his additions to Camden's *Britannia* says, "that not many years since there was a Roman Hypocaust discovered at *Caerhun*; and that he had seen in the possession of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. some curiosities which he had received from thence, particularly a hollow brick taken from the hypocaust above-mentioned, thirteen inches long and five and a half square, having a round hole in the midst, of about two inches diameter, the thickness of the brick not exceeding three quarters of an inch, (figured in Vol. ii. p. 834. 2d Edit. fig. 8.) and a round piece of copper, flat on one side, and convex on the other, about eleven inches over, and forty pounds weight, and having on the flat side an oblong square sunk in the

midst, with this inscription, *Socio Romæ*; this is figured in the plate above-mentioned, fig. 19. It was supposed by Sir Thomas Mostyn to have been a piece of rude copper or bullion, and that the inscription was only the merchants stamp, or direction to his correspondent at Rome, adding that there were some signs of a Roman copper-work near *Trevria*, about three miles hence, and elsewhere in this neighbourhood; whence it was probable they had dug it^a.”

The site of *Conovium* is nearly a square of 260 feet, surrounded with a slight vallum of earth, at the distance of somewhat more than 500 feet from the river Conwy, on the side next to which the ground is very steep from the edge of the station. Within this ancient site stands the church of *Caerhun*, but no dwelling house, the village being at some distance. At a small distance north-west of the church two ancient sepulchres were discovered several years ago, walled and of a square form, containing human bones, but the exact particulars I could not learn. Their situation is pointed out in the plan Pl. III. Fig. 2; and in the hilly ground between the station and the river called *Erwr Gaer*, or the Castle-acre, the remains of a considerable building were discovered several years ago, then supposed to have been an Hypocaust. On the 9th of May, 1799, the Hon. Colonel Greville exhibited to this Society an ancient shield, found at *Caerhun*, a short time before, on the east side of the Roman Station, on opening an old drain about two feet below the surface of the earth; and at the same time he exhibited several specimens of ancient pottery found at the same place, nearly resembling the red Samian ware so frequently discovered in Roman Stations, but of a softer substance, and the figures not so well executed, see Pl. IV. in which some of them are represented, in figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. These were supposed to have been manufactured near the spot where they were found, as there remained evident traces of fire, and a considerable quantity of fine clay. At the same time the fragment of a small *Patera* of the Samian Ware was found, with *PATRICI* stamp on the bottom of it. See Pl. IV. Fig. 8, 9.

^a Gibson's Camden, Vol. II. p. 802, second edit.



A. Roman Station of Conovium.

1. Caer-hun Church.

2. 2. Ancient Sepulchres.

3. Field called Erwr-gaer.

4. The Roman Building.

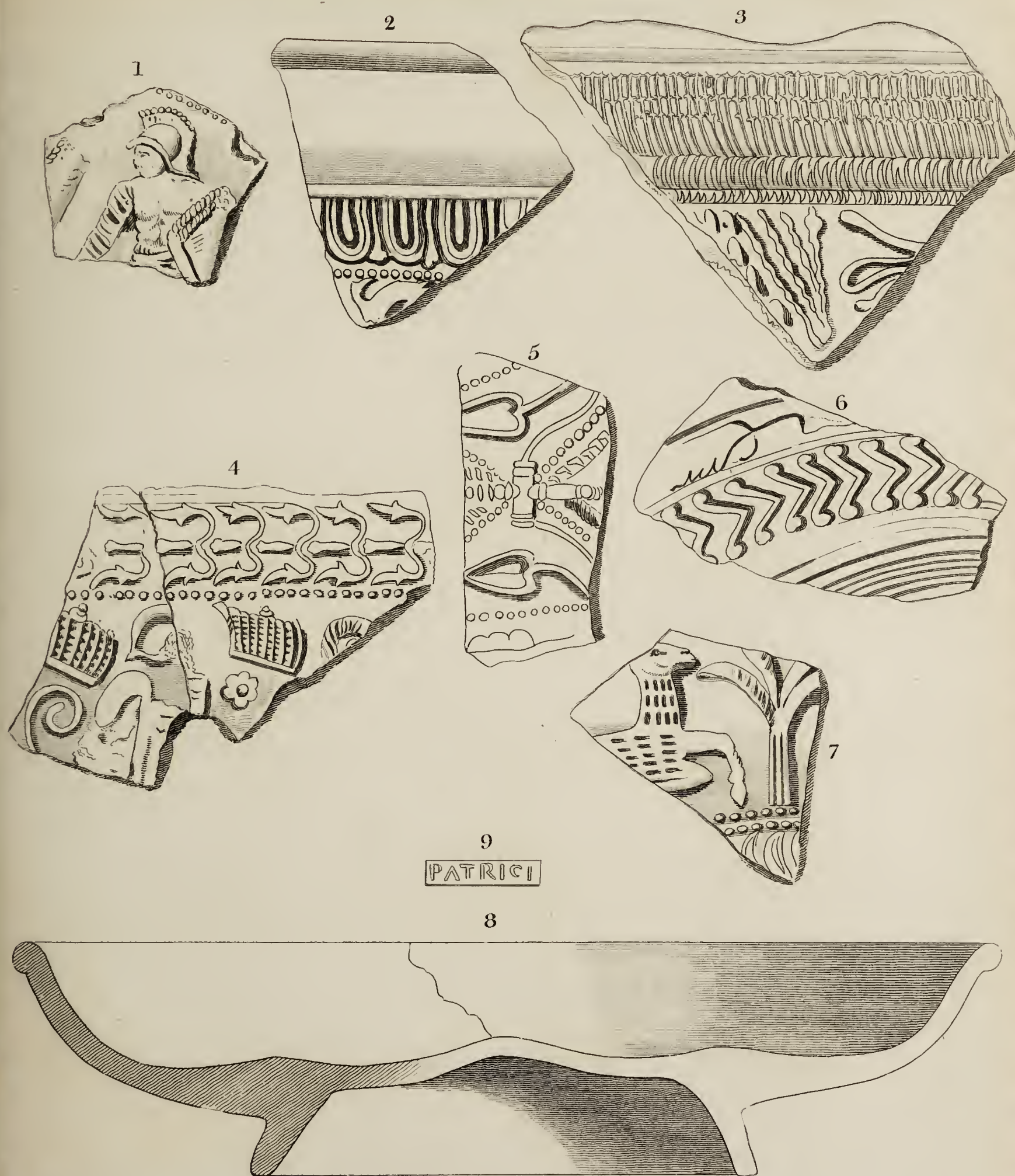
5. The River Conwy.

Scale

100 Feet

5

PL. IV.



J. Basire sculp.

Roman Pottery found at Caer-bun.

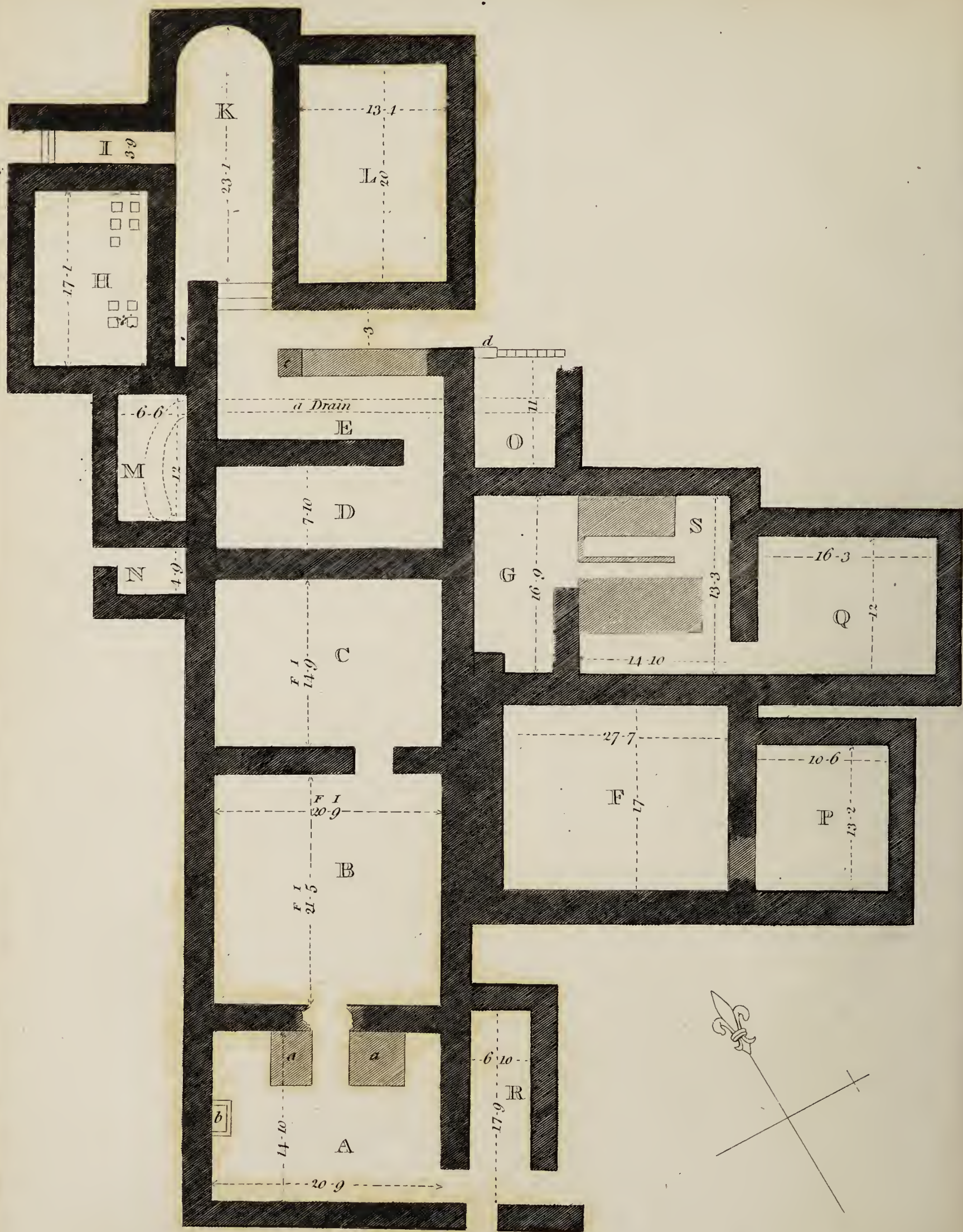
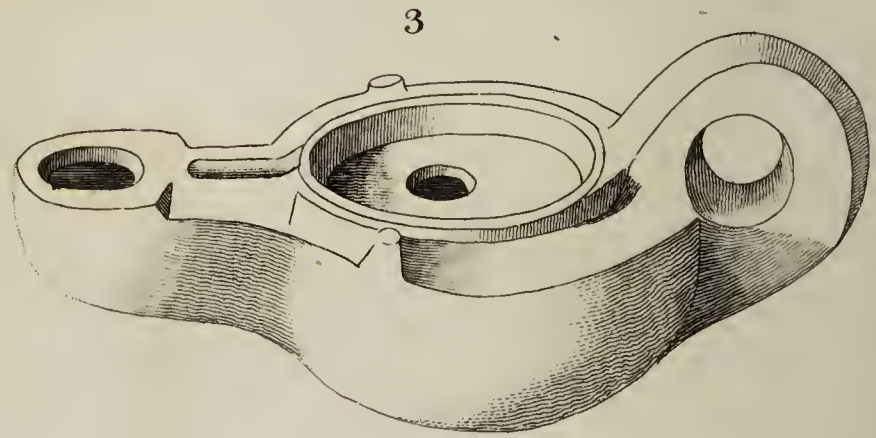
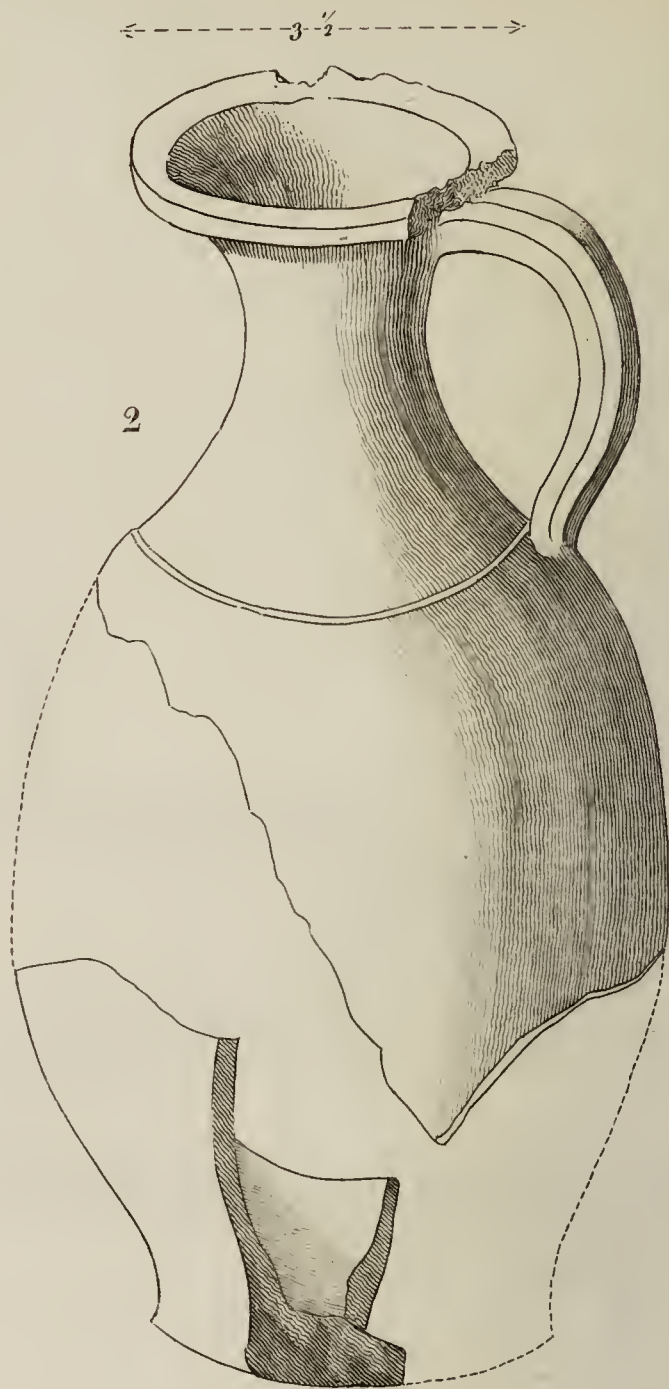
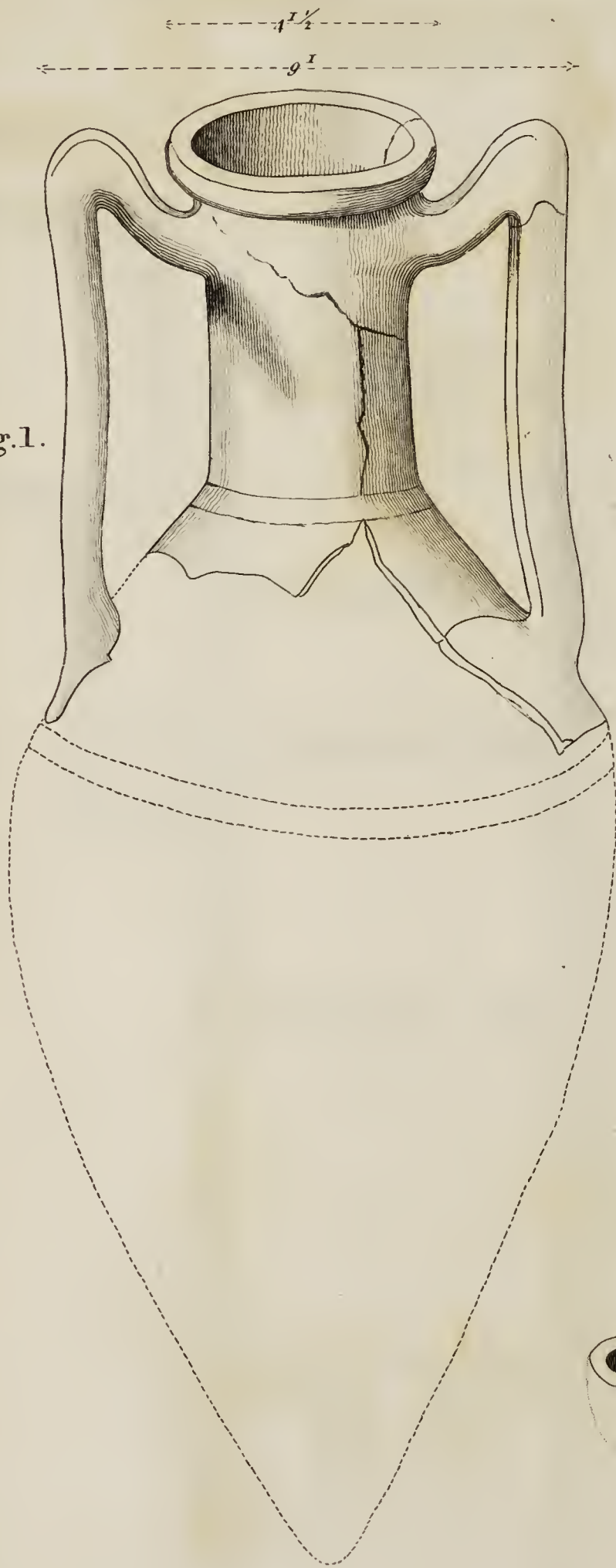


Fig.1.



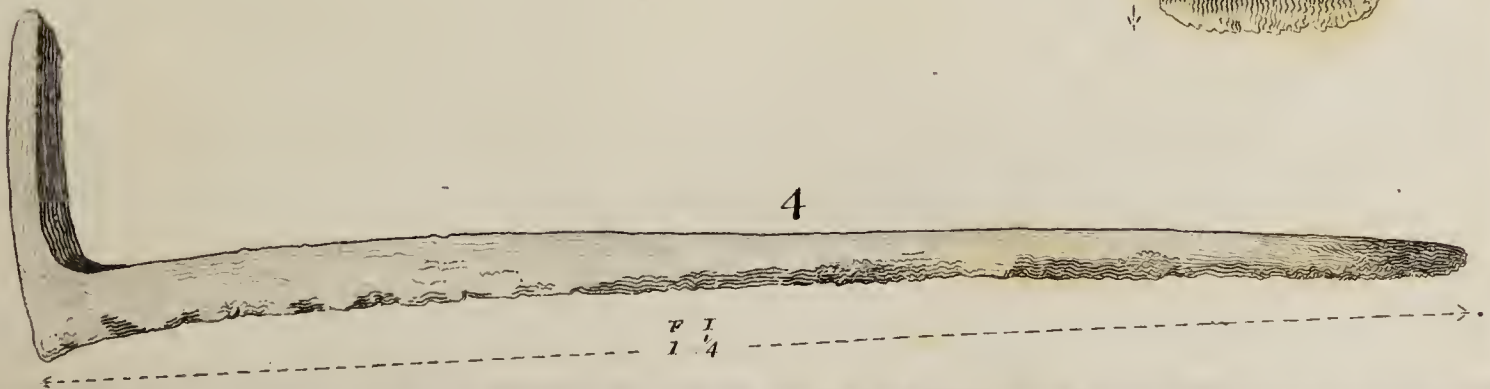
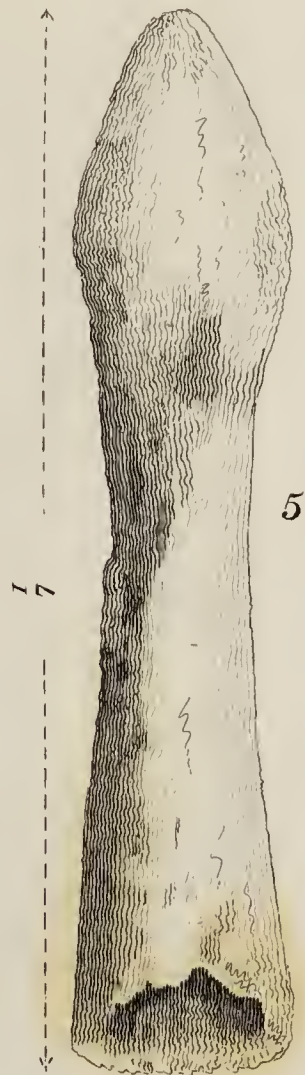
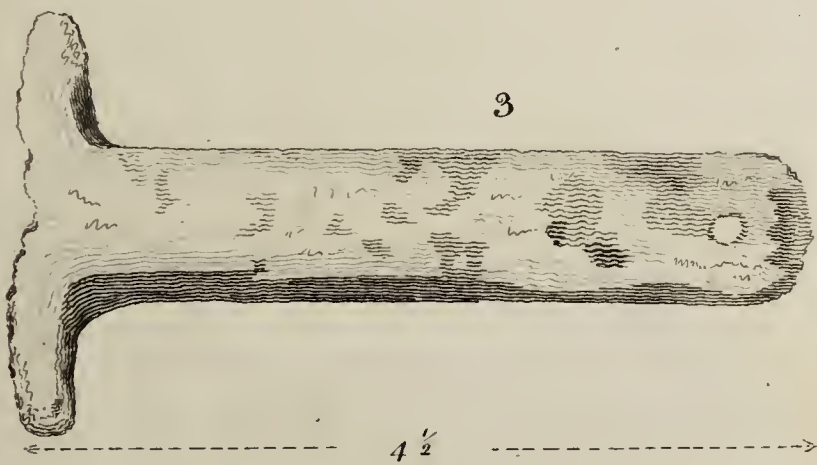
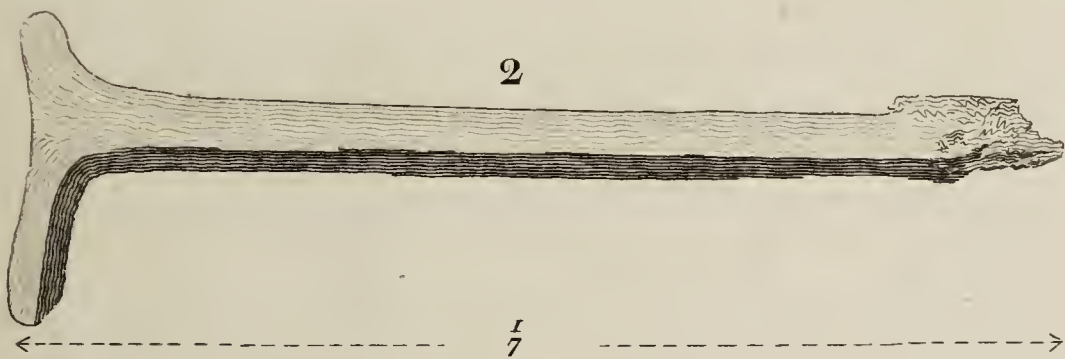
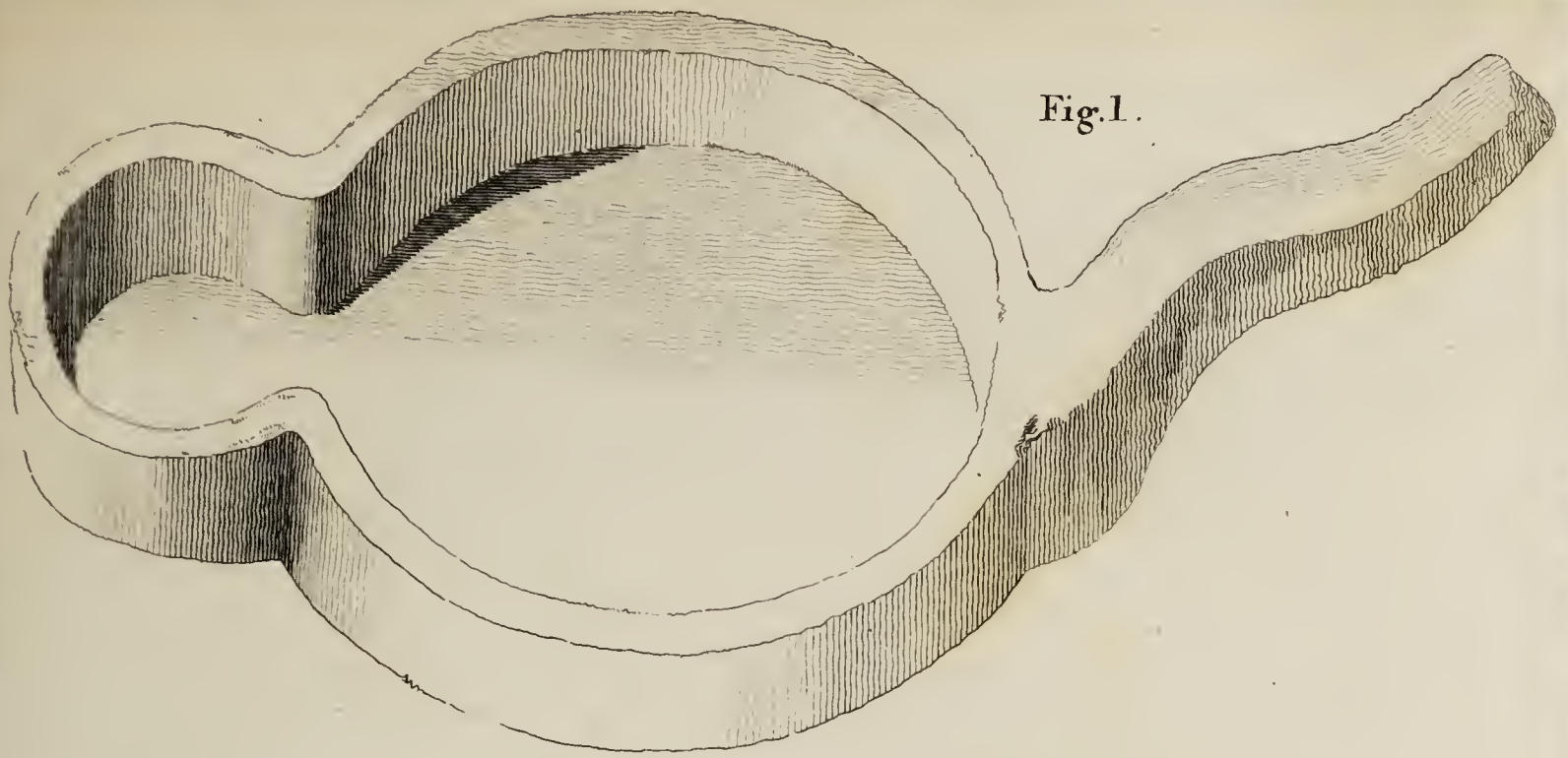
In the year 1800, Colonel Greville favoured me with an introduction to the Rev. Hugh Davies Griffith, the amiable and hospitable proprietor of Caerhun, from whom I received a pressing invitation to assist at the investigation of the Roman remains above-mentioned, which he very obligingly promised to defer till it should suit me to go down for that purpose. In consequence of this invitation, I went into Caernarvonshire, in the latter end of July, 1801, and the morning after my arrival, Mr. Griffith, having got together as many labourers as could be spared from the hay-making, we proceeded to investigate these remains; a work which the Welshmen undertook with more than usual energy, being fully impressed with the belief that great treasures were buried in *Erwr Gaer*; and having a tradition among them, of some extraordinary discoveries which had been formerly made in an adjoining grove.

Two rooms, marked B and C, in the ground plan, Pl. V. had been discovered several years ago, and the rubbish cleared out of them; the floor is of a coarse sort of terras; of the walls between these two rooms nothing more remained than the foundation; it was, however, sufficiently evident where the door-way had been. The walls of the rooms remained in some places to the height of more than six feet, built of the kind of stone which is found lying dispersed about the fields, and in great abundance just below the surface of the earth, in that neighbourhood, and which was too hard to be hewn, but was laid in large irregular pieces, in the same manner as they build with it at present; all the plaster had fallen off. We began our investigation at the south end of these rooms, and by following the course of the walls soon ascertained the form of another, twenty feet nine inches, by fourteen feet ten inches, marked A in the plan, and proceeded to clear it out. To the depth of five feet below the surface it was filled with large stones, earth, and rubbish, below which was a stratum of black mould, mixt with burnt wood, in which lay many fragments of coarse earthen vessels of various kinds; but only two, of which enough remained to shew their original form; one of them was an Amphora; they are figured in Pl. VI. Fig^s. 1, 2: in the same place we also found a coarse lamp of lead, figured in Pl. VII. Fig. 1. Bricks of various

thicknesses were also found among the rubbish; and several masses of wall, formed chiefly of thin brick tiles laid in mortar, also many lumps of clay, and of a stalactitical incrustation.

At the east end of the room, at *b*, was a sort of hearth, formed of large thin stones, placed edge-ways in the earth, and large bricks laid flat over them, bearing strong marks of fire. On the north side of the room were two piers rudely constructed, they were built partly of the hard stone of the country and partly of sand stone (see the ground plan *a, a.*) In the spaces between them great quantities of fragments of pottery, several lumps of clay, and several pieces of iron were found. See Pl. VII. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

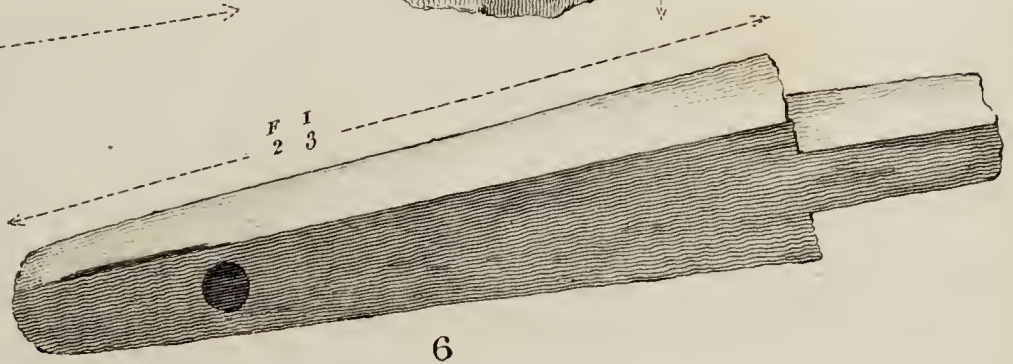
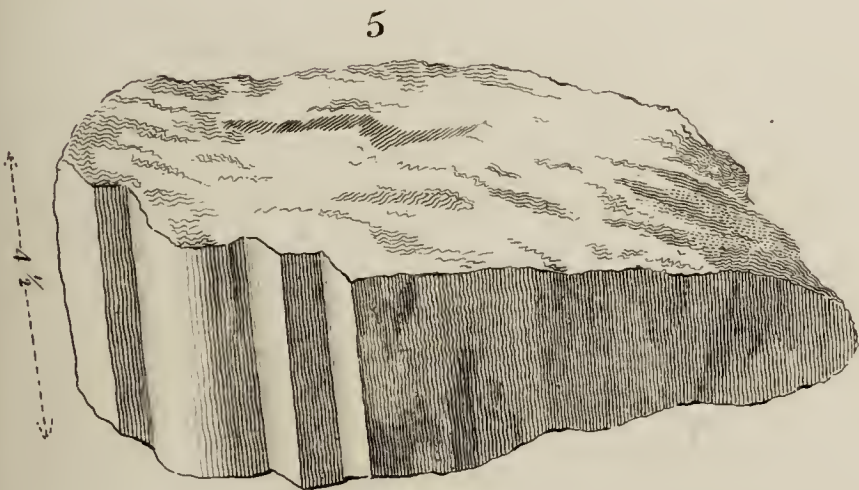
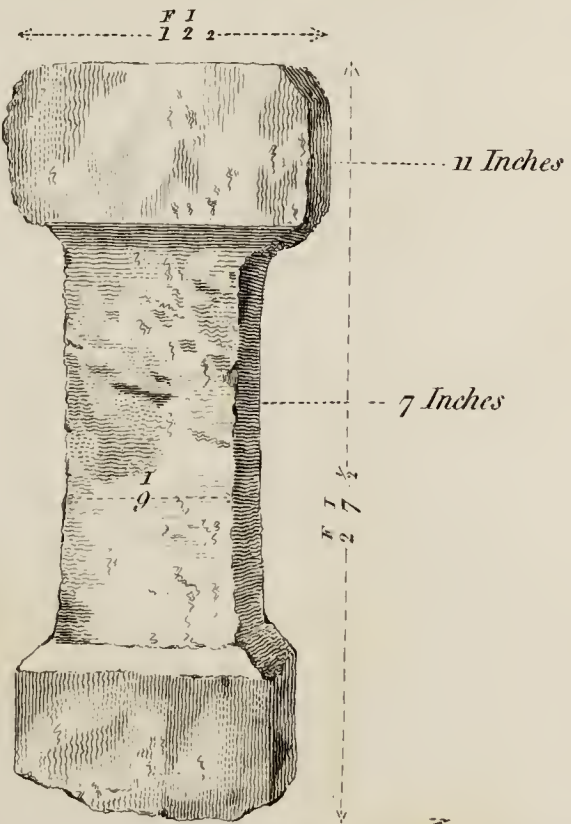
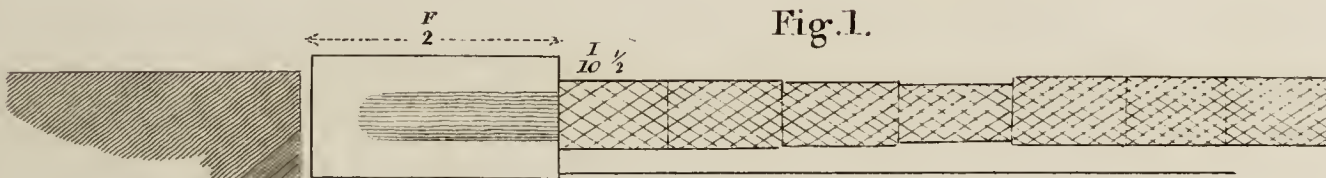
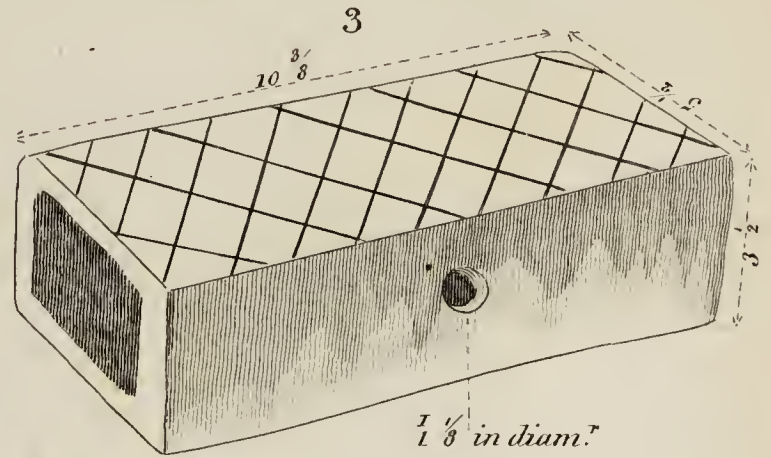
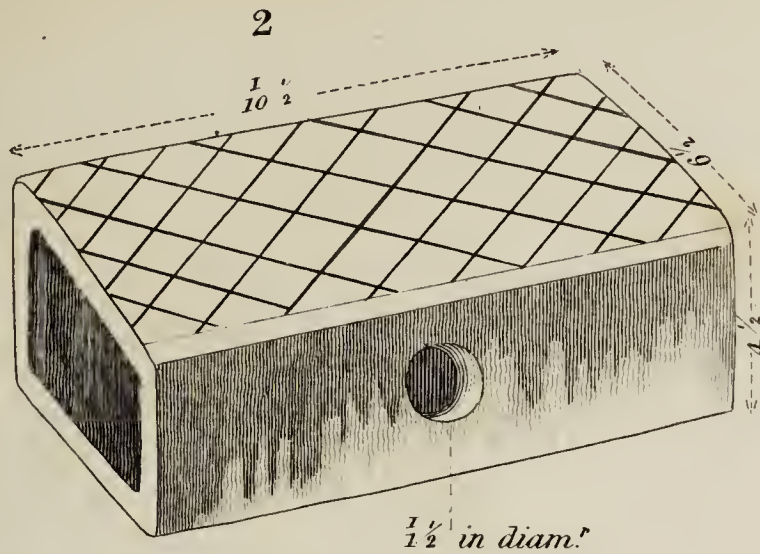
There did not appear to be any remains of pavement in this room: under it was a small drain of stone, covered with slates. Having thoroughly investigated this end of the building, and having every reason to believe that it had not extended any further southward, we proceeded to explore the opposite end, and soon discovered it to be of a very irregular form. In the room marked D, there were no remains of pavement; fragments of plaster remained on some parts of the wall. The area of this room was filled with loose rubbish, mortar, and fragments of brick and tiles, among which we found a rude kind of square pillar, two feet seven inches and a half in height, of sand stone, exactly similar to those which support the floor of the Hypocaust discovered many years ago in Bridge Street, at Chester, (see Pl. VIII. Fig. 4, where its several dimensions are expressed); and part of a brick funnel, the aperture of which was six inches by four inches three-quarters, and the sides about half an inch thick. The room marked E, in the ground plan, was paved with large slates. In this room was a pier two feet ten inches square, of brick and stone, in alternate layers, (see the plan *c*,) and one foot four inches high; some of the bricks were seventeen inches square and two inches thick, others seventeen inches by twenty-one; great part of the walls of this room were of brick, and in some places the plaster was remaining, coloured red. At the north-west corner were two steps of stone leading into the room marked K, which appeared to have been very much worn by use.



J. Basire sculp.

Roman Antiquities found at Caer-hun.

Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London 23rd April 1860.



Under the floor of this room we discovered a drain, varying in width from one foot three inches to one foot nine inches, and from three feet seven inches in depth to four feet six inches, the bottom of it was formed of large slates. In clearing out this apartment we found the fragment of a piece of cornice of sand-stone represented in Pl. VIII. Fig. 5, and a kind of square stone-post, two feet nine inches in length, with a round hole near the top, one inch and a half in diameter, and the tenon at the other end by which it has been fixed up, (see Pl. VIII. Fig. 6.) The room marked K, in the ground plan, was paved with large slates. This appeared to have been a kind of Vestibule; it is twenty-three feet one inch in length. In that marked H were found many stone pillars of the same kind as that already described, standing upright, and supporting parts of the floor, which was of large slates; others had fallen down. There did not appear any funnels in the walls, or other marks of a Hypocaust.

On the outside of the building, close to the wall of the room marked E, (at *d* in the plan,) we found a stone two feet long and one foot wide, with a channel cut in the middle, as if for the conveyance of water from a spout, and from this were laid a row of seven brick funnels, closely fitted together; they were all of them about ten inches and a half in length, but varied in width; some were six inches and a half wide, and others only five inches and a half; they had all of them round holes on the narrow sides; some of them were scored on the broadest sides; see Pl. VIII. where at Fig. 1, the manner in which they lay is expressed; and two of them, of different sizes, are represented in Figs. 2, and 3. It will appear by a comparison with the figures in Gibson's Camden, above noticed, that the funnel there represented, and supposed to have belonged to a Hypocaust, exactly resembled these.

Being obliged to leave Caernarvonshire before the whole of these remains had been completely investigated, I shall here insert part of a letter I received from Mr. Griffith, dated Dec. 10, of the same year; and though the whole of that extract does not apply to the discoveries at Caerhun; yet, I am unwilling to omit any part of it, as it relates to Roman remains in another part of Caernarvonshire. The extract is

as follows: "My discoveries have by no means been commensurate to the expectations I had formed of them. Excepting one solitary coin, (a Domitian, I believe,) and an iron chain of twenty-eight links, somewhat larger than a modern jack-chain, I have nothing worth notice to communicate; though I have never quitted the men for half an hour, and have cleared to the very bottom, nine apartments of the suit about which we were employed, and which building I have completely insulated; when I shall have cleared the whole, which I hope to do by the latter end of next week, I shall draw a plan, and send it up with full particulars for your inspection. I hope to reach town myself in the spring, when I shall bring the coin, chain, and any thing else worth notice with me. The only legible letters on the coin, which is of copper, are these, and are just above the crown of the head VESP. F. DOMIT. I have found pillars without end, some of them entire and in their proper places, with some of the floor remaining on them. During my last excursion, I took a very interesting walk from *Dinorwig* (the Roman work near *Pentir*) to *Segontium*, and traced the Roman road nearly the whole way. There is another road of which one very fine fragment remains, pointing from the former place to the southward of *Segontium*, towards *Dinas Dinlle*, another Roman work; but which inclines so little from the line to which *Segontium* bears, between the two, that I feel a difficulty in supposing there could be any other communication between those two posts, than through *Segontium*, and therefore fancy that road must have had some other object. The road from *Segontium* to *Dinas Dinlle*, is uncommonly interesting, as it is carried chiefly over a flat morass, and broken only in one part by a river; the ford over which is at this day called by the peasantry *Rhyd y pedestre*. The *Rhyd equestre*, which was extant in the time of Rowlands, author of *Mona Antiqua*, is now lost among the country people; though I think I can point out the spot. My friend, Colonel Greville, thinks this road over the morass is an old embankment against the sea, but that idea is certainly erroneous. It might, indeed, have served both purposes, but in a very partial way as an embankment, as it does not include one half of the marsh, and its interruption by the *Rhyd y*

Pedestre, and its being the direct communication with Segontium is to me decisive.”

The following is an extract from a subsequent letter which I received from Mr. Griffith, dated Feb. 7, 1802. “Since my last letter to you, an idea has occurred to my mind, founded on reasons which I will explain when we meet, that this suit of apartments was actually a place set apart for the manufacture of earthen ware: since I entertained the thought every circumstance has tended to confirm it.

“One of the workmen lately picked up at a considerable depth below the surface, a small precious stone, perforated, and a part probably of a necklace; the remaining part of which eluded our most vigilant search. From its crystallization, and its colour, I conceive it to be a *beryll*, but of this I am by no means certain.”

The reasons which induced Mr. Griffith to suppose this building had been a manufactory of Roman pottery, were unquestionably very strong; besides the great quantities of broken pottery and lumps of clay, already mentioned to have been found in the room which we first investigated; many more were found in those parts of the building, which were traced after I left Caerhun; and some of them unfinished, and imperfectly baked, others pressed and burnt together in masses. An elegant little lamp of earthen ware which was probably manufactured here, was found in one of the rooms. It is represented of the same size as the original, in Pl. VI. Fig. 3.

Any further discoveries at Caerhun were unfortunately prevented by the death of Mr. Griffith, which happened in the July following. Had he lived he would have pursued the investigation of the remains of Conovium in every direction, where there was the slightest chance of success, and this Society would unquestionably have derived much valuable information from his inquiries.

It may be observed that, in all probability, this part of the county was much frequented by the Romans, on account of its slate quarries, and valuable lead and copper mines. There are considerable remains of a large Roman building on an estate belonging to the Duke of Ancaster, between *Capel Kerrig* and *Llanrwst*, near a place called *Bryn Gervailio*, or the Hill of the Smithy. The spot is one of the

most beautiful in the neighbourhood, commanding a fine view of the mountain called *Moel-Shabod*, which is seen here in the best point of view. Abundance of building materials have been taken from these remains, for several years past. I distinctly traced the walls of one room, the dimensions of which were sixty feet by twenty, and of another eighteen feet six inches square, in which were several short square pillars of stone, like those of the Hypocaust under the Feathers' Inn, at Chester.

XV. *Account of an Antique Persian Gem: by the Rev. Stephen Weston, B.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. in a Letter to the Earl of Leicester, President.*

Read April 9, 1807.

TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to exhibit to your Lordship and the Society an Agate, on which is engraved the head of a Persian Princess, with her name in Pahlavi, or ancient Persick characters. With the Gem itself is a drawing, and an impression in wax.^a The letters are six in number, and as follows: Sheen, Alif, Laum, Vau, Meem, Yee, and make up the word *Shalumee*, the name of a woman, and in modern Persian سلیمی *Selimee*, corresponding with the Greek term ΕΙΡΗΝΗ, Irene, or Peace. The lady, who bears this name on my Gem, was the daughter of Chosru Parvees, the victorious, twenty-first monarch of the race of Sassan, of the fourth dynasty, of Persia,^b who having been set upon his throne, from which he had been driven by his subjects, by Mauritius the Greek Emperor, married his daughter Irene, and called her by a Persian name, which, like her own, signified Peace. The practice of translating every thing into their own language was common to the Greeks and Persians, and occasions no confusion where the translation is direct, as in this case; and immediately recognised, where history can be brought to explain the change, as in

^a See Pl. I. Fig. 8, p. 9.

^b See Pers. Hist. p. 59. Sir William Ouseley, 1799.

the present instance; when, by the aid and concurrence of facts, a new personage is discovered on a gem, of which it was not before known there was any record on stone, coin, or gem of the sixth century, when Pahlavi was in use.

The romance of Khosru and Sheereen, is the story of Khosru and his mistress. This is the portrait of his wife. Salumee, the real appellation, is proper for a coin or gem, and Sheereen, sweet and charming, for a romance.^b

My Lord,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

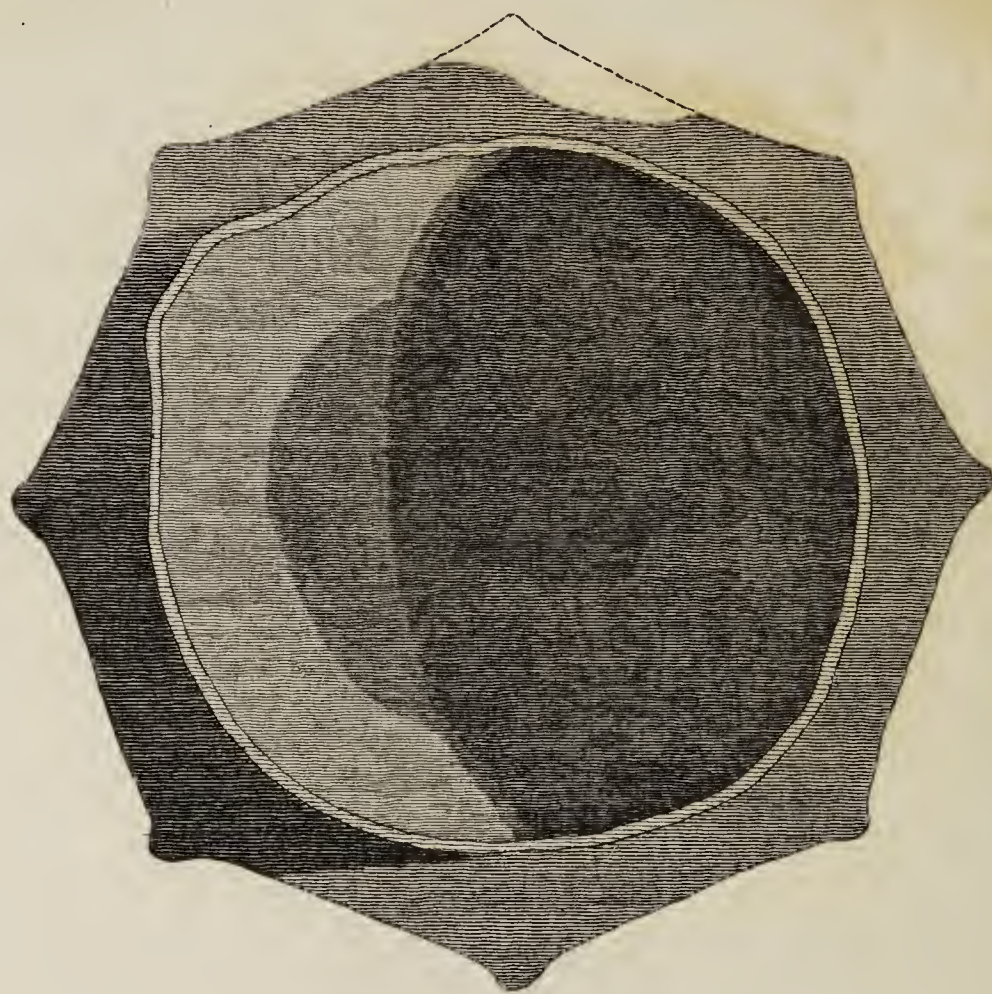
Your Lordship's very humble Servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward-street, Portman-square,

April 8, 1807.

^b N.B. See an ingenious conjecture on Sheereen by Sir William Ouseley, in a Dissertation on Pahlavi Gems, 4to. p. 34, 1801, London.



E. Nash del.

J. Basire sculp.

Ancient Tin Vessel found in Cornwall.



F. Nash del.

J. Basire sculp.

XVI. *Notices of some Antiquities discovered in Cornwall, in the Year 1793. In a Letter from the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, F.R.S. and F.A.S. to Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. Director.*

Read April 30, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

New Cavendish Street, April 20, 1807.

I HAVE just received from Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly, in Cornwall, and have the honour of transmitting to you, three articles, which he desires to submit, through your channel, to the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries.

They consist of 1. A Tin Cup of singular Form.

2. Three portions of a Circle of Metal, inlaid with real or artificial Gem.

3. A Hurling Ball.

1. *The Cup* was found in the year 1793, in searching for Tin in a Stream-Work, called Hallivick. Whether this vessel has originally served for sacred or domestic purposes, the learned members of the Society will perhaps be able to determine. There exists a rock near the place where it was found, called the Chapel-Rock, but no trace or tradition of any building now remain.^a

2. *The Circular Ornament of Metal*, (which Mr. Rashleigh supposes to be of ancient or Corinthian brass,) was found in a Stream-Work, called Trenoweth, in the year 1802. The three pieces were quickly dispersed among the miners, but have since been collected together by the zeal and assiduity of Mr. William Rashleigh, nephew of the present proprietor.^b

^a See a figure of the Vessel, Pl. IX.

^b See Pl. X. where these fragments are figured.

3. *The Hurling-Ball* is a memorial of a favourite ancient Cornish Game, now fallen into disuse, which is pleasantly described by Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, in folio, 73, 74, 75. The following inscription is found engraven on the coating, which is of silver,

“Cornish boys delight. God save the Queen.”

Mr. Rashleigh supposes that Queen Anne is the sovereign to whom the Cornish boys gave this testimony of loyalty in their mirth.

The proprietor will be glad to be favoured with a communication of any observations, which may be made respecting the use of the two first articles, whenever you are so good as to return them to him.

Who has the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful,

Humble Servant,

R. POLE CAREW

Samuel Lysons, Esq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries.

XVII. *Two Extracts from a Manuscript Copy of Hardyng's Chronicle, among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum; communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq. F.A.S. in a Letter to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.*

Read Nov. 5, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

OBSERVING some curious particulars in the first volume of the *Archaeologia* relating to Hardyng the historian, I am induced to send you two short extracts from a copy of his rhyming Chronicle among the Harleian Manuscripts in the Museum. One of these little transcripts preserves the Letter of Defiance which the insurgent lords sent to Henry the Fourth, immediately before the battle of Shrewsbury. The other relates to the spurious Chronicle said to have been forged by John of Gaunt, in which Edmund Crouchback was made the eldest son of king Henry the Third.

As the prose passages I send you, occur neither in the edition of the Chronicle which Grafton printed, in 1543, nor in the beautiful manuscript of Hardyng, which was, till lately, in Lord Lansdowne's library, I think they may be worth presenting to the Society of Antiquaries. The only manuscript I am acquainted with, beside, in which these and other prose passages occur, is the superb copy bequeathed with Selden's Manuscripts to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is richly bound and studded; and has the arms of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, at the end.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

British Museum, Oct. 28, 1807.

HENRY ELLIS.

To Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. &c. &c.

LETTER OF DEFIANCE.

(Harl. MS. 661. f. 152.)

"FOR asmuche as many men mervaile gretely why the Erle of Northumberlande and sir Henry Percy his furste gotyn sonne, and sir Thomas Percy, Erle of Worcestre, were supportours to King Henry the fourth to have his heritage and to take Kynge Richarde to have depose hym be stronge honde. Truly I, the maker of this boke, was brought up fro twelve yere of age in sir Henry Percy house to the bataill of Shrewesbury, wher I wase with hym armed of xxv^{ti} yere of age, as I had beene afore at Homylton, Cokelawe, and at divers rodes and feeldes wyth hym and knewe his entent and hade it wretyn. Wherefore I have tited in this booke that for trouth the cause why they rose ayenst him may euermore be knowe. Their quarell wase so suete, devoute, and be goode aduyse and counseill of maister Richarde Scrope Archebishope of Yorke, for whome god almyghty hath shewed many myracles sith that tyme hedirwarde, and be the counsell of dyvers other holy men and also be counsell of dyvers other lordes that desceyued hym, and wer bounde to hym be their lettres and sealles, which I sawe and hade in kepyng whyles I wase with hym, and all their quarell they sent to kynge Henry in the felde, writen vnder the sealles of their thre Armes, be Thomas Knayton and Roger Salvayns quyers of sir Henry Percy; whiche quarell now followeth nexte after.

"Nos Henricus Percy, Comes Northumbrie, Constabularius Angliæ, et Custos Westmarchie Anglie versus Scociam, Henricus Percy primogenitus noster Custos Estmarchie Anglie versus Scociam, et Thomas Percy Comes Worcestrie, procuratores et protectores Rei publice, coram domino nostro Jhu xpo Judice nostro supremo, ponimus dicimus et probare intendimus manibus nostris personaliter, die instante, contra te Henricum Ducem Lancastrie, complices tuos, et fautores, te injuste presumentem et nominantem Regem Anglie, sine titulo juris nisi tamen de dolo tuo et vi fautorum tuorum, Quod quando tu post

exilium tuum Angliam intrasti, apud Doncastre tu jurasti nobis supra sacra Evangelia corporaliter per te tacta et osculata juxta clamare Regnum, seu regium statum, nisi solummodo hereditatem tuam propriam et hereditatem uxoris tue in Anglia, et quod Ricardus dominus noster Rex ad tunc regnaret ad terminum vite sue gubernatus per bonum consilium dominorum spiritualium et temporalium. Tu ipsum dominum tuum et regem nostrum imprisonasti infra Turrim London quousque resignaverat metu mortis Regna Anglie et Francie et renunciaverat totum Jus suum Regnis predictis et aliis dominiis suis et terris de ultra mare. Colore quarum resignacionis et renunciacionis, tuorum sautorum consilio, ac publica vociferacione, vulgaris populi apud Westmonasterium per te et tuos complices collecti, Tu te coronasti in Regem Regnorum predictorum et seisiri fecisti omnia Castra et dominia regalia contra Sacramentum tuum; unde perjuratus es, et falsus.

“Item nos ponimus dicimus et probare intendimus quod ubi tu jurasti super eadem Evangelia eisdem loco et tempore nobis nullas Decimas de Clero, nec Quintodecimas de Populo, nec aliqua alia talliagia in Regno Angliæ levare permitteres ad opus Regnum dum viveres nisi per considerationem trium statuum Regni in Parlamento et hoc non nisi propter maximam indigenciam pro resistencia Inimicorum tantummodo et non aliter. Tu contra juramentum tuum sic prestitum levare fecisti quamplures decimas et Quinto-decimas ac alias Impositiones et talliagia tam Cleri quam Comunitatis Anglie et Mercatorum, metu Majestatis Regie tue unde perjuratus es et falsus.

“Item nos ponimus dicimus et probare intendimus quod ubi tu nobis jurasti super eadem Evangelia, eisdem tempore et loco, quod Dominus noster et tuus Rex Richardus regnaret dum viveret in regalibus prerogativis suis. Tu ipsum Dominum nostrum Regem et tuum proditorie in Castro tuo de Pountefreite sine consensu suo, seu judicio dominorum Regni, per quindecim dies et tot noctes, quod horrendum est inter Christianos audiri, fame, scitu, et frigore interfici fecisti et murthero periri, unde perjuratus es et falsus.

“Item ponimus dicimus et probare intendimus quod Tu, tunc temporis quando dominus Ricardus Rex noster et tuus fuit sic ex horribili

murdro mortuus ut supra, Tu extorcisti usurpasti et deforciasti Regnum Anglie ac nomen & honorem Regni Francie injuste contra juramentum tuum ab Edmundo Mortymere Comite Marchie, tunc proximo et directo herede Anglie et Francie, immediate et hereditarie post decessum predicti Ricardi successuro unde perjuratus et falsus es.

“Item ponimus dicimus et probare intendimus ut supra quod ubi jurasti eisdem loco et tempore supportare et manutenere leges Regni Anglie et consuetudines bonas Et postea tempore Coronaeionis tue jurasti easdem custodire et conservare illesas, Tu subdole et contra Legem Anglie tuis fautoribus scripsisti quamplures in quolibet Comitatu Anglie ad eligendū tales Milites pro quolibet Parlamento qui tibi placuerint Sic quod in Parliamentis tuis nullam justiciam contra voluntatem tuam in hiis querelis nostris nunc motis non potuimus habere quamvis nos plures tibi secundum consciencias nostras nobis a deo datas conquerulavimus sine remedio, Deo teste et venerabilibus patribus Thoma Arundell Cantuariensis et Ricardo Scrope Eboracensis Archiepiscopis, unde nunc manu forti oportet coram domino nostro Jhesu Christo nos petere remedium.

“Item ponimus dicimus & probare intendimus quod ubi Edmundus Mortymere, frater Rogeri Mortymere nuper Comitis Marchie et Ultonie, fuit captus per Owinum Glendore, in mortali bello campestri et in prisiona ac vinculis ferreis adhuc crudeliter tentus in causa tua quem tu proclamasti captum ex dolo et noluisti pati deliberacionem suam per se nec per nos consanguineos suos et amicos Quar'modo affident' cum predicto Owino pro financia sua de bonis nostris propriis protractavimus ac pro bono Pacis inter te et ipsum Owinum quapropter considerasti nos tanquam proditores et de cetero mortem et finalem destructionem personarum nostrarum subdole et secreta conjeccisti et imaginasti. Ideo te et complices tuos et fautores mortaliter diffidimus tanquam proditores et rei publice Regni destructores ac veri ac directi heredis Anglie et Francie invasores oppressores et deforciatores & manibus nostris hic probare intendimus hac die Omnipotente Deo nobis auxiliante.

Hardyng's Statement of a Conversation with the Earl of Northumberland, relating to the forged Chronicle.

(Harl. MS. 661. f. 154)

“FOR asmuche as many meñ have been merred and yit stonde in grete erreure and contraversy holdyng oppynyon frowarde howe that Edmonde Erle of Lancastre Leicestre and Derby wase the elder sonne of Kynge Henry the thride, croukebacked, vnable to haue been Kynge, for the whiche Edward his yonger brother wase made Kynge be his assente as some men haue alleged, be añ vntrewe Cronycle feyned in the tyme of Kynge Richarde the seconde be John of Gaunte Duke of Lancastre to make Henry his sonne kynge whā he sawe he myght not be chose for heyre apparaunt to kynge Richarde.

“FOR I John Hardyng, the maker of this booke, herde the Erle of Northumberlonde that wase slayne at Bramham Mōre in the time of King Henry the fourth saie, Howe the same Kyng Henry upon Saynt Mathee daye afore he wase made kinge, put furth that ilke Cronycle claymyng his title to the Crown be the seide Edmonde, upon whiche all the Cronycles of Westminstre and of all other notable monasteries were hade in the counsell at Westmynstre and examyned amonge the lordes and proued well be all theire Cronycles, that the kinge Edward, wase the older brother, and the seide Edmonde the yonger brother, and not croukebacked, nother maymed, but the semeliest person of Englonde except his brother Edward, Wherfore that Chronycle whiche kynge Henry so put furth was adnulled and reproued.

And than I herde the seide Erle saie that the seid kynge Henry made kynge Richarde vnder dures of prisoñ in the Toure of London, in fere of his life to make a resignatiō of his right to hym. And upon that a renunciation of the seide right. And tho two declared in the Counsell and in the Parlement at Westmynster on the morowe of Seynt Michell thā next followynge What of his myght and his wilfulnes, and what be certeyne Lordes and strenght of the Comons he wase crounde ayenst, his oth made in the White ffreres at

Doncastre to the seid Erle of Northumberlande and other lordes, ayenst the Wille and counsell of the seide Erle and of his sonne, and of sir Thomas Percy Earl of Worcestre for which cause they died after, as I knew well, for that tyme I wase in the feelde at Shrewsbury with Sir Henry Percy of the age of xxvth yere armed and afore brought up in his house of xij yere age.

“Also I herde the seide Erle of Northumberlande saie divers tymes that he herde Duke John of Lancastre amonge the lordes in counsels and in Parlementes and in the Comon house amonge the Knyghtes chosyn for the comons aske be bille forto beene admytte heire apparaunte to Kyng Richarde, considerynge howe the kyng wase like to have no issue of his bodie. To the whiche the Lordes spirituall and temporell and the Comons in the Comon house be hoole aduyse seide that the Erle of Marche, Roger Mortymere, wase his next heire to the Croun, of full discent of blode and they wolde have noone other, and axed a question upon it who durst disable the kyng, of issue, he beyng yonge and able to have children; ffor whiche when the Duke of Lancastre wase so putt bie, he and his counsell feyned and forged the seide Cronycle that Edmonde shuld be the elder brother, to make his son Henry a title to the croun, and wold have hade the seide Erle of Northumberlande and Sir Thomas Percy his brother, of counsaile thereof, for cause thei were discent of the seid Edmonde be a suster, but they refused it.

“Whiche Cronycle so forged, the Duke dide put in divers Abbaies and in Freres, as I herde the seid Erle ofte tymes saie and recorde to divers persouns, forto be kepte for the enheritaunce of his sonne to the croun, whiche title he put furste furth after he hade Kyng Richarde in the Toure but that title the Erle Percy put aside.”

XVIII. *Observations on the Situation of Camulodunum, in a Letter from Thomas Walford, Esq. F.A.S. to Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. Director.*

Read Nov. 26, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

Birdbrooke, Essex, Nov. 19, 1807.

VARIOUS have been the opinions respecting the site of *Camulodunum*, the first colony of the Romans in Britain. Camden, Gibson, Horsley, and Mr. Reynolds place it at Malden; Richard of Cirencester, Dr. Stukely, Bishop Stillingfleet, Baxter, Morant, Dr. Mason,^a Mr. Gough,^b Drake,^c and the Rev. Mr. Leman,^d with more propriety at Colchester, as the following quotations and personal observations, I hope, will sufficiently demonstrate.

All agree that Colchester was the *Colonia*, which is saying no more than that Colchester was a colony; it probably might have been called *Colonia*, till there were other colonies; then it became necessary to distinguish it, as Richard of Cirencester has done, by adding its proper name *Camulodunum*, not *Camalodunum*, as Camden would have it.

Camden's etymology has occasioned the confusion respecting the situation of this Roman city; but is it proper to place any confidence in his opinion? when he candidly tells you, "I must observe once for all, that the ancient places in this county are involved in such obscurity, that whatever discoveries I may have made in other counties, *in this I am totally at a loss.*"^e Is not this acknowledging that he knew.

^a Dr. Mason's M.S. where he wonders that Malden should ever have been thought of.

^b Mr. Gough's edit. of Camden.

^c *Archaeologia*, Vol. v. p. 137.

^d *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1795, page 630. This gentleman's knowledge of the Roman remains in Britain, if equalled, is perhaps not surpassed by any of his contemporaries.

^e Camden's *Britannia*, Vol. ii. p. 41.

nothing of the situation of the Stations, or Roman Roads, in Essex? Allowing him the greatest antiquarian knowledge, with the best intention, what are we to expect from an etymologist, who writes in his closet without examining the objects of his inquiries, but erroneous ideas frequently asserted with dogmatical diction? which, I think, is sufficiently evident, when he speaks thus of Malden, as the *Camulodunum*. “In tracing this city, how have some writers betrayed their ignorance, when its name discovers it to the blindest observer.”^f After this strong assertion, it is natural to expect some proof, but he does not produce the smallest whatever; for, if properly spelt, there is no *mal* in the original name of the city: that the name was afterwards corrupted by Claudius is very probable.^g The affinity of names has certainly often led antiquaries into mistakes, in fixing the situations of old towns and camps, and Camden himself has been as liable to these mistakes as other antiquaries. It is very necessary to have a local knowledge of the counties in question, since stations cannot be easily determined in the closet, like etymologies; and they, who have no other reliance, are commonly apt to fall into mistakes themselves, or perpetuate those of others.^h

Camulodunum is expressly said to have been the royal residence of King Cunobeline.

“Καμυλοδουνον το τε Κυνοβελλινε βασιλειον.”ⁱ

All the coins of Cunobeline, which have been found at Colchester, have *Ca-mv* and not *Ca-ma*. Camden himself acknowledges, that it is

^f Camden's *Britannia*, Vol. ii. p. 41.
had reduced this colony, he struck money inscribed,

COL
CAMALODON
AVG.

if so, he has proved what Richard of Cirencester before observed; that, *Colonia* and *Camulodunum* were the same; but Camden's commentators are at a loss to know where he met with this coin, or more properly medal, as he gives no information.

^h *Archaeologia*, Vol. iv. p. 5.

ⁱ Dio. Cass. l. 60.

spelt with a *v* upon Cunobeline's coins,^k a great number of which have been found at Colchester, both in gold and silver: they generally have on one side *Camv*, and on the other *Cvnob*; one formerly in the possession of Mr Morant, had on one side Cunobeline's head CVNOB REX. . . ., on the reverse a horse feeding, and below it . . . MV. . . which sufficiently indicates *Camulodunum* to have been the royal seat or capital of that prince. These coins being found here in greater quantities than in any other part of England, renders it extremely probable, if not demonstratively certain, that this spot was the ancient *Camulodunum*.^l Dr. Gale very properly observes, "Let those persons who are for fixing this Colony at Malden, by some little resemblance in the sound, shew the least mark or footstep of the Roman elegance in that place."

At Colchester the immense number of Roman bricks to be seen, evidently shews, that great numbers of Roman edifices were formerly standing there; the churches, town walls, and the castle, are half built with Roman materials. Elegant Roman pavements have been found in many parts of the town; one on the north side of High Street, figured in Morant's History of Essex, vol. i. p. 184; another in St. Martin's Lane, figured in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii. plate 39; a third in a garden upon East Hill; all of which I have seen:^m but at Malden, where I was quartered a whole winter, I never saw or heard of any Roman remains, except two coins, one of Nero, and one of Vespasian. Silver coins from the same dies have been found at Colchester.

The discovery of Roman coins in any place is a proof of a very subordinate kind, they are found in many towns or places not mentioned in the Itineraries; at Ridgwell, and Sturmere, neither of which places are mentioned in the Itineraries, a series of coins have been found from Nero to Honorius, at this time in my possession.

The distance of Malden from Mona, which Camden lays considerable stress upon, is as applicable to Colchester as Malden, being under the same degree of latitude. Tacitus mentions, that salubrity

^k Camden, Vol. ii. p. 44.

^l Morant's History of Essex, p. 13.

^m In the History of Essex, mention is made of several others, p. 183.

and good air were always regarded by the Romans, which perfectly agree with Colchester; but by no means with Malden, which is seated in one of the most unhealthy corners of the county.

The personal observations of the Rev. Mr. Lemon, (whose superior knowledge of the Roman roads and stations in this country cannot be disputed); are sufficiently forcible, I think, to convince the most incredulous, that Colchester, and not Malden, was the *Camulodunum*—he says,^a “My reasons for thinking that *Camulodunum* ought not to be fixed at Maldon, are, first, that Malden being only thirty-eight miles from London, does not answer to the distances given in the fifth and ninth Iters of Antonine, which are in *both cases* fifty-two miles; secondly, that in case the distances did agree, there are no remains to justify fixing such a station as *Camulodunum* at Maldon, no walls, no Roman bricks, or pottery, no coins (excepting one of Nero and another of Vespasian) or traces of any Roman road (at least that I could discover,) leading immediately to it: whereas Colchester answers exactly to the precise distance assigned it in all the Iters from London. The remains of the great Roman road, with the intermediate stations on it, still exist. Coins without number, tessellated pavements, bricks, and pieces of pottery, are found scattered over the whole surface of the town to this hour; and the walls (the most perfect in regard to their form and to their masonry) still surround a part of the present town of Colchester. Now since the third Iter of Richard, *Camulodunum* and *Colonia*, are proved to be the same identical place; and *Colonia* was before allowed both by Camden and Horsley to be Colchester. What doubt can there remain on any one’s mind at present about the precise situation of this first colony of the Romans in Great Britain?”

As to the estuary mentioned by Camden, every person that has been at West-Mersey, in Mersey Island, must consider the arm of the sea, which comes up to that village, an estuary near the ocean; but cannot consider the river that runs up to Malden as such. At West Mersey, many Roman pavements, and a variety of other Roman antiquities have been discovered. The annexed drawing of a part of one

^a Gentleman’s Magazine for August, 1795, p. 630.

of the pavements, found in the year 1767, five feet below the surface in the church,^a I have the honour to present for the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries: by the scale it appears to have been twelve feet by eleven.

The remains of another pavement is now to be seen in the church-yard, which is nearly covered by Roman pavements: an inhabitant, who resides near the spot, assured me, (in August last) that a grave is seldom dug without discovering some part of a pavement; that several of the coffins are placed upon perfect pavements, which have not been disturbed; likewise that a variety of Roman antiquities have been found in different parts of the island; which make it not only very

^a The following notices respecting this discovery are contained in a manuscript of Cromwell Mortimer, M.D. F.A.S. Secretary of the Royal Society, accompanying drawings of the pavement, now in my possession. S. L.

“Part of a Patera was found on St. Peter’s sand, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, which runs by Maldon. I found here, at low water, several ragged pieces of free-stone, of which there is none naturally on this shore, and a great many pieces of Roman brick: upon the sea wall stands an old Roman building, now a barn, but commonly called St. Peter’s Chapel. This seems to have been the place, where stood the *Othona* of the Romans, or *Ithanchester* of the Saxons, (vide Gibson’s Camden, p. 411, Lond. 1722, in folio). The fishermen told me they often drudge up pieces of broken earthen ware, and sometimes, though rarely, copper or brass money.

“On the opposite side of the river is Mersey Island, a fine high spot of ground, and in the hall-yard adjoining to the church yard of West Mersey parish, is a fine ancient Mosaick pavement; in the hall yard it is but a foot under ground; I traced it to the church-yard pales, and had a hole dug in the church-yard, about four feet deep, at about ten feet distance from the stile, and there found a continuation of the same pavement, the course of the tessellæ being parallel to those in the hall-yard, and on the same level: they lay twenty degrees to the eastward of the north, (without allowing for the variation). The minister and sexton told me, that the whole church-yard was paved at the same depth, and that most of the coffins stand on these pavements, which are east: and south-east of the church large tiles fourteen inches square; in the chancel red tessellæ one and a half square, and west of the church small tiles two or three inches square; and that once two brass coins were found here, but I could not learn whose they were, they being lost again: that the tessellæ in the chancel seem to form the rays of some large stars.

“The Mosaick work in the hall-yard forms only squares, wreaths, and a border of ivy leaves; the colours are white, black, blue, red, and yellow, disposed in shades; being black outermost, then blue, and terminating in white; and in other parts the red is outermost, then yellow, and ending in white.”

probable, but scarcely to be doubted, that the Romans first landed here, and afterwards preferred the situation of Colchester for their colony.

I hope the preceding observations, (which from my own personal inspection I have found very accurate), will be the means of preventing any future controversies, or difference in opinion upon the subject: and that all will agree with Bishop Stillingfleet, Dr. Stukely, Dr. Mason, Mr. Morant, Mr. Gough, and the Rev. Mr. Lemon, that Colchester, and not Malden, was the *Colonia Camulodunum* of Richard of Cirencester.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

THOMAS WALFORD.

To Samuel Lysons, Esq. Director.

XIX. *Account of a Silver Tetradrachm, with Siculo-Punic Characters, by the Rev. Stephen Weston, B.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. In a Letter to the Marquis Townshend of Raynham, and Earl of Leicester, President.*

Read Jan. 21, 1808.

TO THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUARIES.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to exhibit to your Lordship and the Society a Silver Tetradrachm, in fine preservation, with Siculo-Punic characters, of which the two first, the most material, are sufficiently plain to enable me to determine the name of the town to which the coin belongs, which I never could have done from the plates of Barthélemy and Eckhel; who have both published it, but without satisfying themselves that they have read the inscription right. They indeed have given it to Palermo and Imachara, but as this appropriation must depend upon the letters, I shall show that in my coin it is neither the one nor the other, but Camarina.

On the obverse is Hipparis, the river nymph, highly adorned with necklace and ear-rings, and encircled with fish. On the reverse is a chariot and four horses, and a victory crowning the charioteer. Beneath are seven Punic letters, Caph, Mem, Resch, Nun, Lamed, Aleph, Ghimel, Thau, making the words *Camaran li Agath*, Camarina ad Paludes. The word *Agath* is from Agam, a pool of stagnant water, in the plural Agamim, and Agamoth, here abridged into Agath, on account of the space, which is all filled by seven letters, and was not enough for nine; I need not say that this is sometimes the case on Eastern coins. See a Phœnician coin B—t in Magnan and Archæologia.

The marsh of Camarina, or Camarina Palus, gave name to the town, which was built in the forty-fifth olympiad, and destroyed fifty years afterwards by the Syracusans, and rebuilt by Hippōnas, according to the Scholiast on Pindar, Ode V. 16, 27. Thucydides, Polybius, and Diodorus-Siculus.

The stench of the marsh having bred an endemial disorder, Apollo was consulted on the propriety of removing the town, who answered,

“ Remove not Camarina, for it is best as it is.”

The inhabitants, nevertheless, dried up the marsh, and the year after the enemy walked over it into the town. The city took its name from the morass, and was built by the Phœnician colony, with bricks made of the mud [Chamar] of the river Hipparis, that ran through it into the sea, and annually overflowing its banks left its soil, like the Nile, behind it.

Prince Torremuzza, in his coins of Sicily, has published one like this, on which is KAMAPINA.

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain,

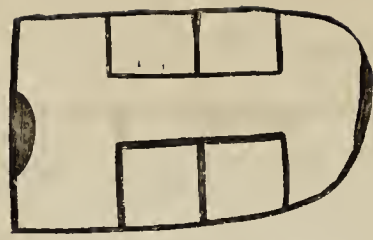
Your Lordship's humble Servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward Street, Portman Square,

January 21, 1808.

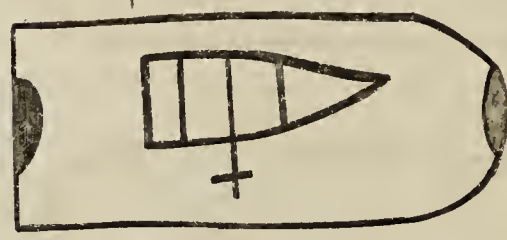
Rev.



Idem.



M^r Holland.



Jo^r Skinnere.



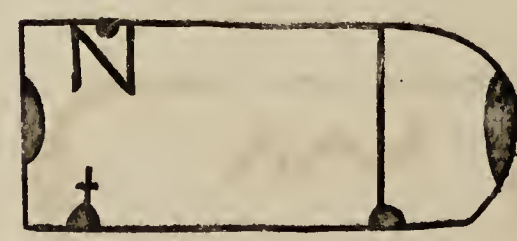
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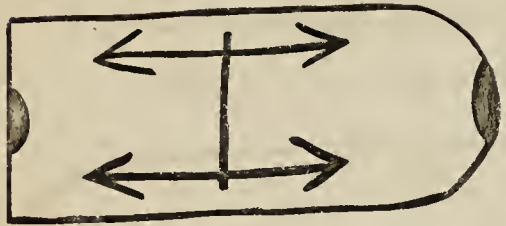
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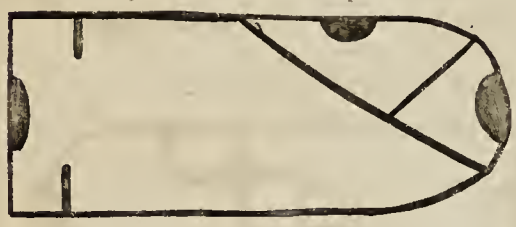
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M^r wolmore.



M^r Lector.



M^r Lammington.



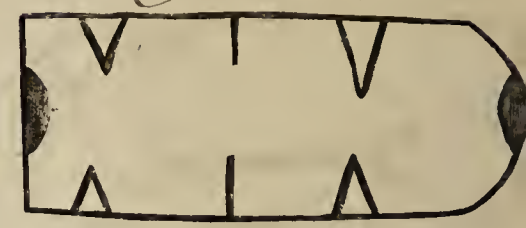
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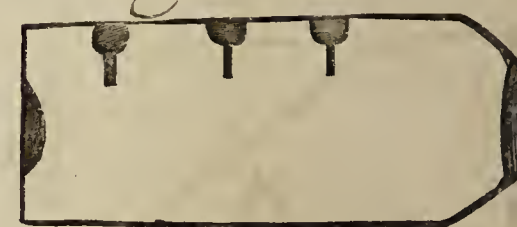
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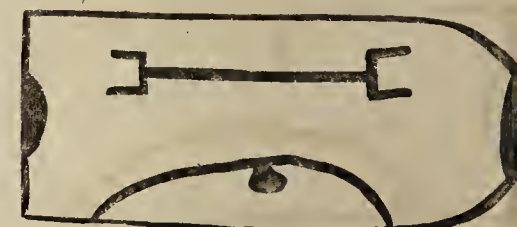
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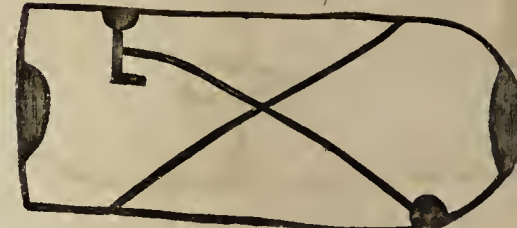
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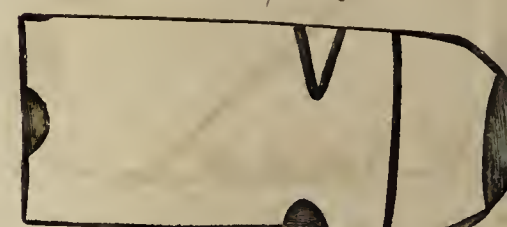
Gregory & Connard



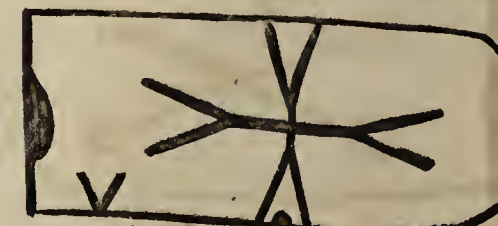
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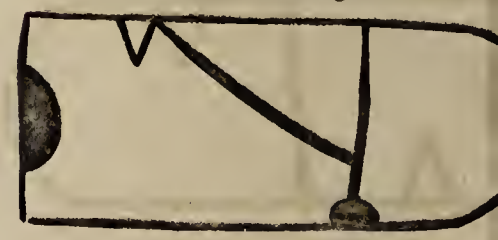
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George Hank.



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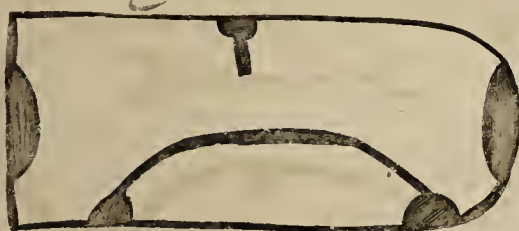
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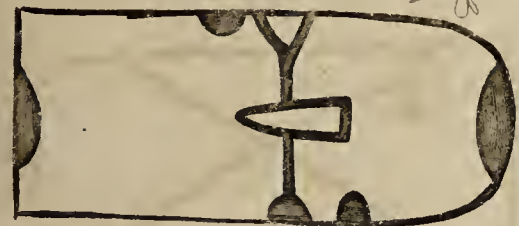
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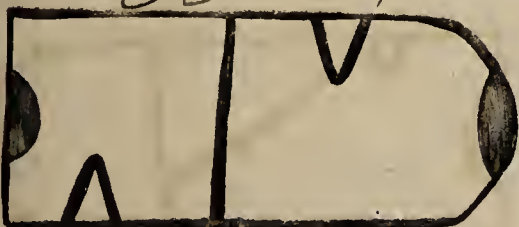
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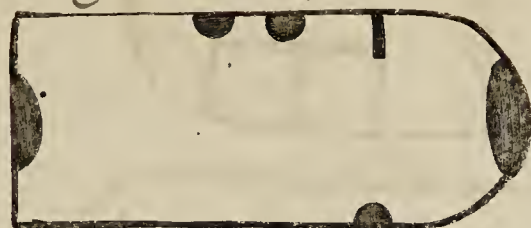
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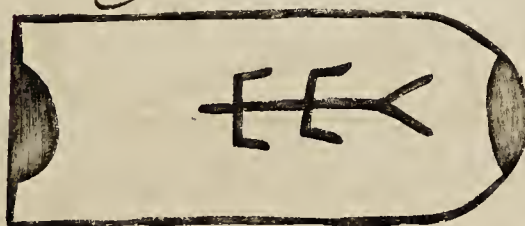
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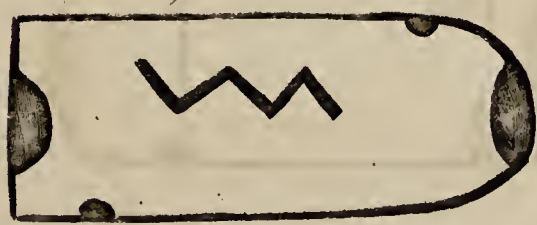
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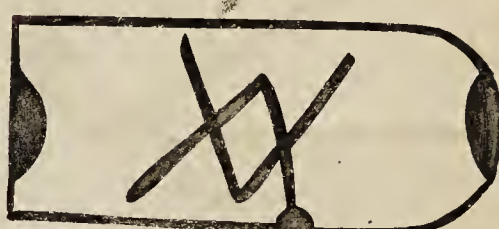
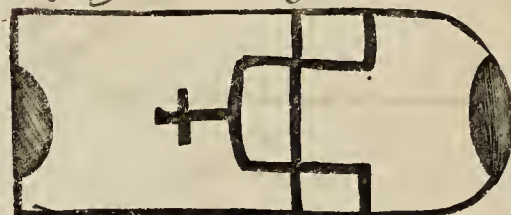
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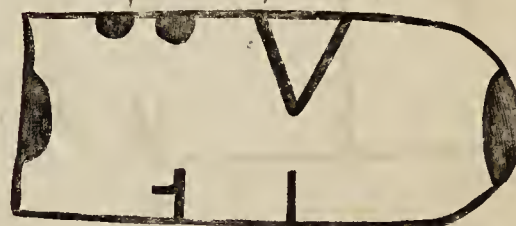
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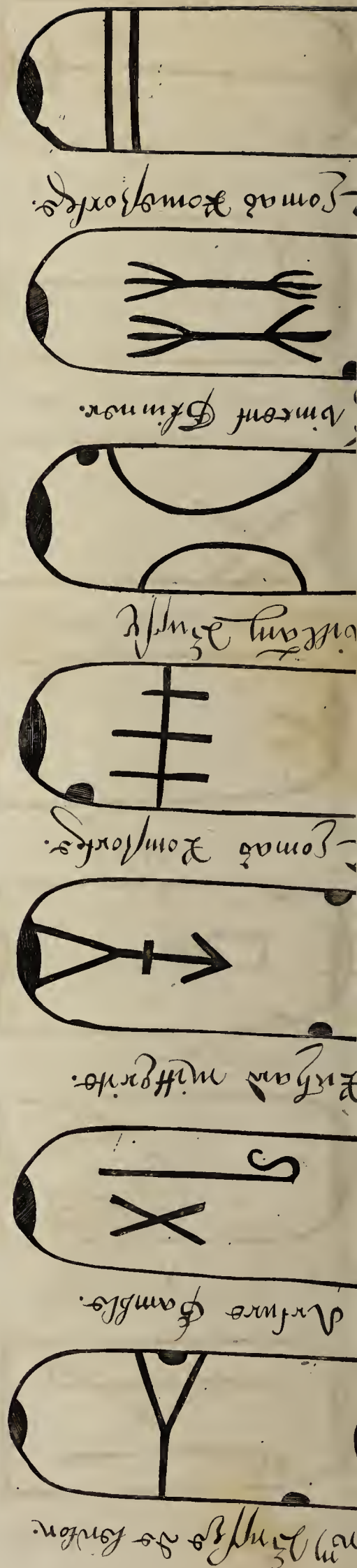


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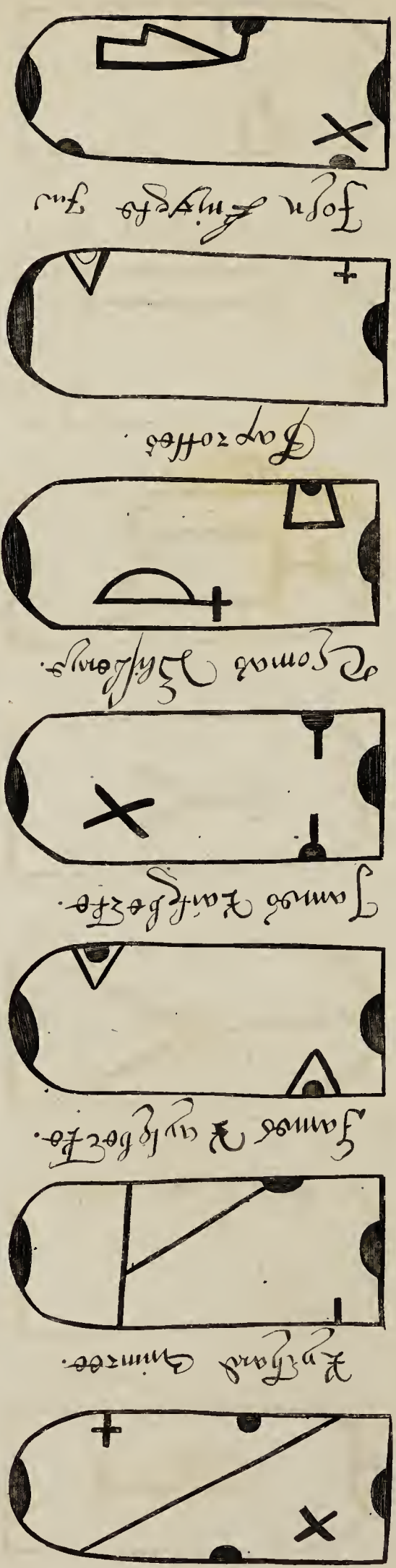
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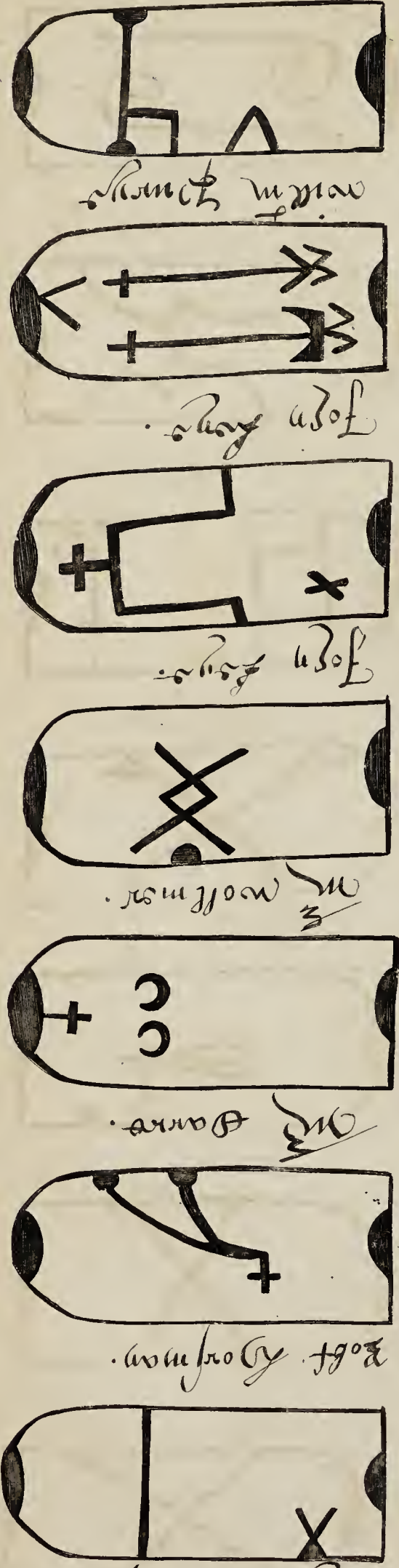
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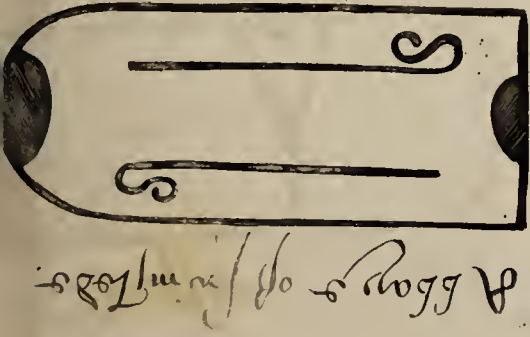
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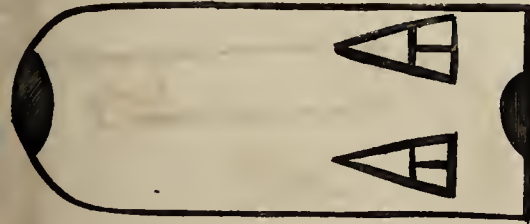
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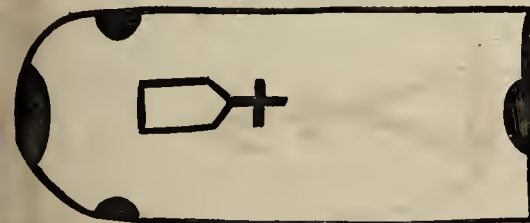
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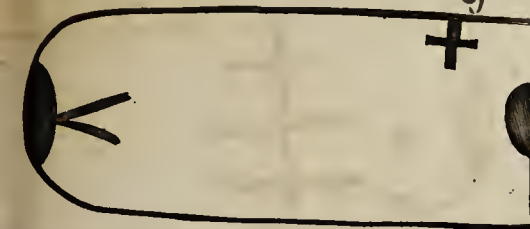
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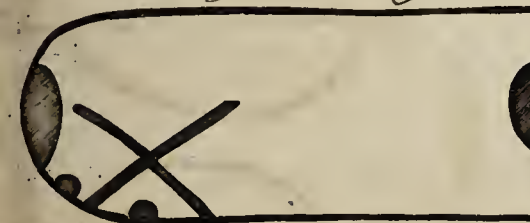
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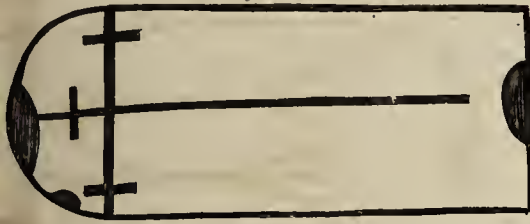
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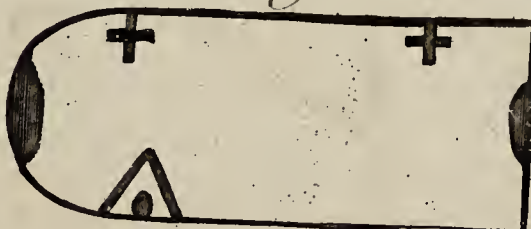
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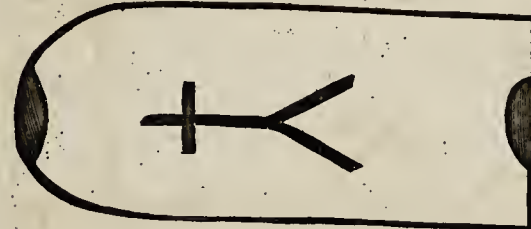
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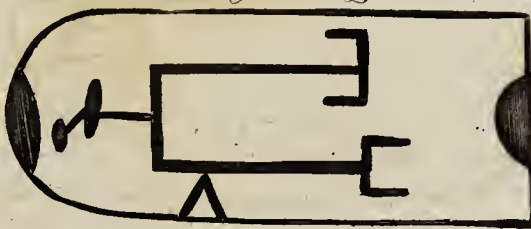
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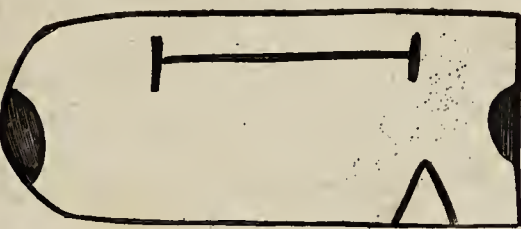
John Doherty



Arthur Wapole



Arthur Wapole



Thomas Wapole



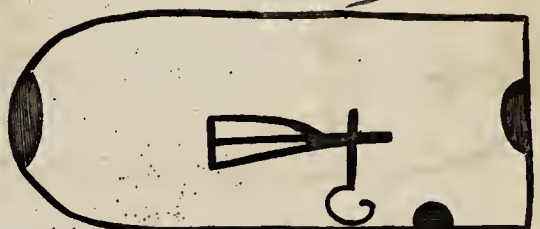
William Dwyer & Son



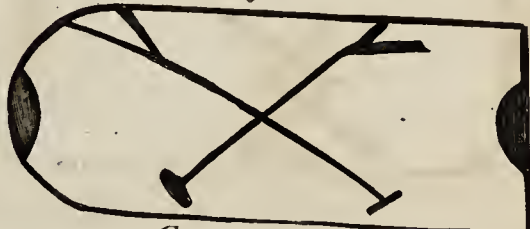
Mr & Son



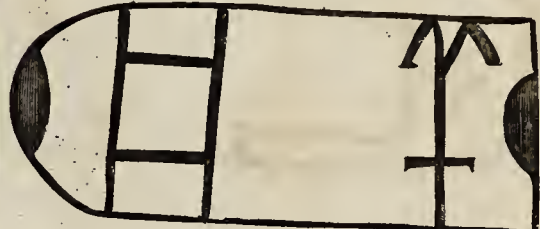
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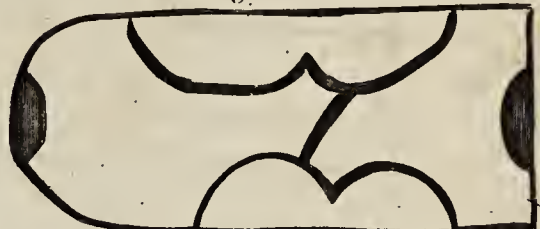
John Doherty



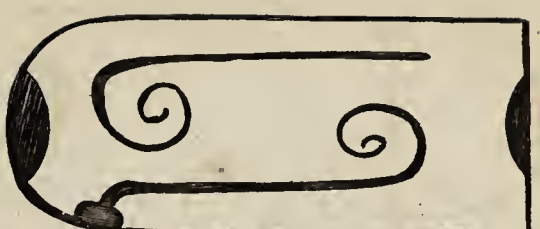
Mr & Doherty



George Doherty

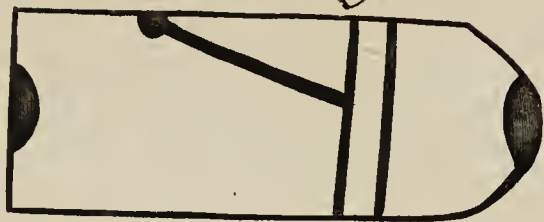


Thomas Doherty

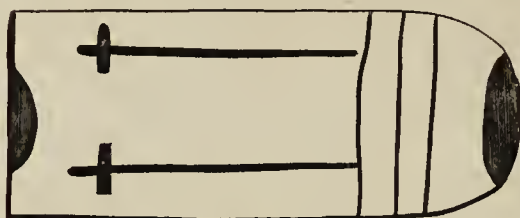


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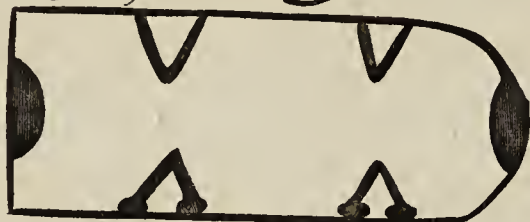
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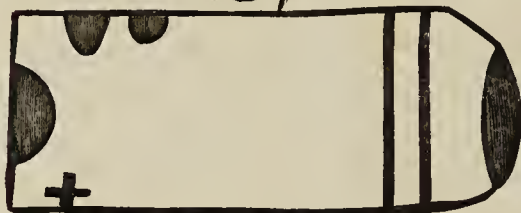
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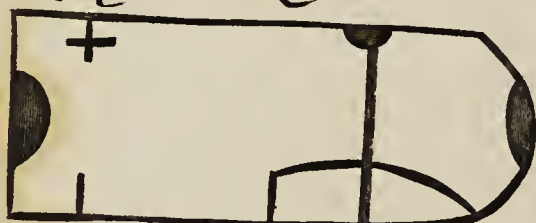
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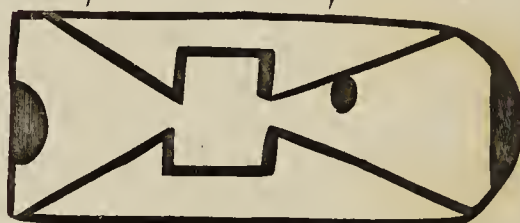
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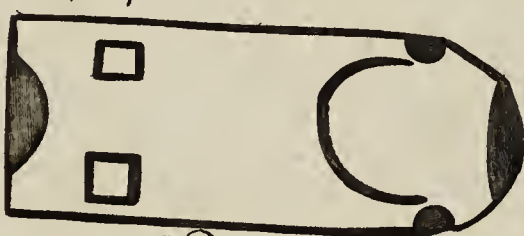
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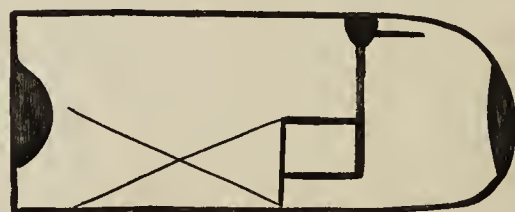
M^r Vincent & Pinner



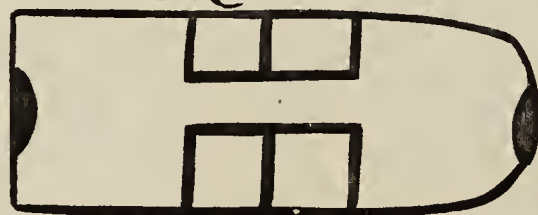
M^r Callow.



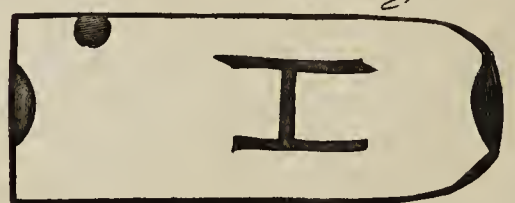
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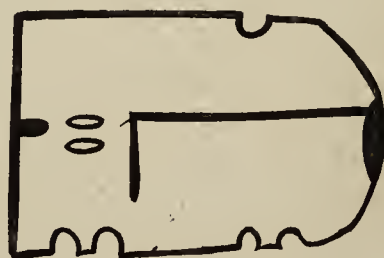
.E.R.



William Gouye



in dorso Rotuli.



Richard Bushey the same the same



XX. *Ordinances respecting Swans on the River Witham, in the County of Lincoln : together with an Original Roll* of Swan Marks, appertaining to the Proprietors on the said Stream: Communicated by The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. Pr.R.S. and F.S.A.*

Read 18th January, 1810.

SWANMOOTE.

The true Copy of a Parchment Roll, touching the Swannery, delivered to me, W. Monson, by Mr. Matthew Nayler, now Officer thereof, under Mr. Secretary, this June, 1570, 12th Elizabeth.

1. THESE are the Ordinances made the 24th day of May, 1524. in the 15th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the 8th, by the Lord Sr C^{to}fer Wylluby, Sir Edward Dimock, Mr. Goderycke, Robert Barret, Pryor of Bardnay, Mr. Cheston, Mr. Penyngton, and other Justices of Peace, and Commissioners, appointed by our Sovereign Lord the King, for the confirmation and the preservation of his Highness' game of swans, and signets, of his stream of Witham, within his County of Lincoln, with all other cryckes, or syckes, or diches, that do ascend, or descend, to, or from the said stream of Witham, viz. from a Breges, called Boston Breges, unto the head of the said stream, with all other moats, pounds, and diches, within the said County, within the compass of the said stream, and in the parties of Kesteven, of whose grounds soever they be, either Lords Spiritual, or Temporal, or other of

* Plates xi. xii. xiii. which are so engraven, that they may be cut into slips and form a Roll, exactly conformable to the Original.

the King's subjects, of what degree soever they be of: and also for the keeping of the game of his Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and other of his subjects, that have swans and signets on the same stream, or waters, and the liberties thereof, or franchises of the same; and also for conservation of fishing, or fowling with any nets, or dogs, or for laying of any dunings, or oyes, or nets, or for setting of lime twigs, or any other engine of the same stream, or waters, or within the liberties of the same, or for making of fish garths, or for making of pits or pounds for steping of hemp or flax, in the same stream or waters, whereby the said stream or waters may be corrupted, otherwise than as appointed by law, or statutes of this realm.

No Swannerd to be appointed without the King's Swanner's Licence, pain 40s.

2. Imprimis it is ordained, and by our law made, in the Sessions kept at Lincoln, the day and year above said, for our Sovereign Lord the King, and by the King's jury there sworn, according to the law of this realm, that no person or persons having swans or signets, on or upon the said streams or water, or the liberties of the same, shall appoint or set no Swannerd for to row for him, or them, without the assent of the King's Swannerd, or his Deputy, in pain thereof for every such person as doth offend, for every time, to forfeit unto the King or Deputy the sum of xl^s.

The King's Swannerd to discharge him at will, upon cause, and such swannerd discharged be not to row upon pain of 6s. and every time.

3. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that if the King's Swannerd doth mislike of the said Swannerd at any time, that then it shall be lawful for the King's Swannerd for to discharge him, and put him out presently, without any warning, and the King's Swannerd for to appoint one for to row for his masters, and the same Swannerd for to have the same fees that the other should have had, so that the King's Swannerd let his master know what was the cause of the same; and if the said Swannerd will take no discharge of the King's Swannerd, but will row still, he shall

have no fees for the same, for the other shall have the fees, and for every day that he doth row, after his discharge, he shall pay unto the King or his Deputy the sum of 6s. 8d.

4. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that the King's Swannerd, nor the Company, shall not go a rowing for to mark no signets, before the Monday after the feast of St. John Baptist, in every year, and for every signet that is marked before that day, by the King's, or any other Swannerd, forfeits unto the King, for every swan so marked, or his Deputy, before that day 3s. 4d.

None to mark before Midsummer, pain 3s. 4d.

5. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that the King's Swannerd, or his Deputy, shall give warning unto the rest of the Swanners, when that he, or his Deputy will go a rowing, and what day and place they shall meet him or them, for to go a merkinge, or foredrawing of any other swans, or signets, at any time within the year, when the King's Swannerd will, in pain for every Swannerd which maketh his default for the same, to forfeit to the King 6s. 8d.

Every Swannerd to attend upon the King's Swannerd, upon warning, pain 6s. 8d.

6. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that the King's Swannerd, or his Deputy, shall keep one swan book with all the marks of the swans, in the same book, and that he shall not inroll no new merke, for no person, without the owner of the merke have freehold, according to the statute, and not without the counsell of two or three of the company beside, and he shall look that the mark shall not hurt no other mark in the book, and that the King's Swannerd shall not give or sell to no person, or persons, any mark that is within his book, whether there be swans of the same mark or no, without it be the heir or next of kin, in pain for every default, the King's Swannerd to forfeit unto the King, or his Deputy xl^s.

The King's Swannerd to keep a book of marks, and none to have marks but freeholders, and with the assent of three of the company, and no new mark to be hurtful to any old, pain 40s.

7. Item it is ordered, and by our law made, that there

None to have
any Swan book,
but the King's
Swannerd, pain
40s.

shall no Swannerd keep, or carry any swan book, but the King's Swannerd or his Deputy, for every time that any Swannerd doth keep any swan book, or doth shew it to any person or persons, without the King's book, in pain for every time, to forfeit unto the King, or his Deputy, xl'.

Owners Swan-
ners, and swans
to be registered
by the King's
Swannerd. No
Swannerd to
have above four
masters, pain
3s. 4d.

8. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that the King's Swannerd or his Deputy, shall have a book of the name of every Swannerd, and his masters, and so shall in-roll in the same book, every swan that is marked, and of what mark, and who is the owner of the swan mark, and that no Swannerd shall row for no masters, than his named within the same book, and that no Swannerd have no more masters than three, or four at the most, in pain to forfeit unto the King, or his Deputy, for every master that he doth claim more than four, 3s. 4d.

A brood being
no Swanners, to
lose one for the
King, and mark
the rest by the
old.

Abrood of young
the old unmark-
ed, to be all
seized, and so of
fliers, and so of
marks not in the
book.

9. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that if the King's Swannerd, or his Company, meet with any swans that hath young, and no Swannerd for them, and the mark in the book, then the Company shall have one, and mark the rest after the sire and dam, but if their mark be not in the King's book, then all the signets shall be seized for the King, and if the Company find any flying swans, after the time of marking, it shall be seized unto the King, paying them that take them their duty, as of custom it hath been paid in any wise notwithstanding.

Blunder marks
& double marks
to be seized, and
marked with the
King's mark un-
less the owner
be found.

Every Swan-
nerd to observe
these articles,
pain 40s.

10. Item it is ordered, and by our law made, that after the King's Swannerd, and his Company, meet with any swans blunder mark, or double mark, they shall be seized for the King, until the Company have tried it; but if they have young, they shall be marked for the King, and the swanners shall not depart from the swan, until it be tried who hath the right unto her, and if they cannot try who owns her, the King's Swannerd shall set the

King's mark on her, and that every Swannerd shall fulfill all these articles, in pain for every default, to forfeit unto the King or his Deputy, xl^s.

11. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that after the King's Swannerd and his Company begin to mark, that there shall no Swannerd depart away, or put by any swans from marking, unto the time the King's Swannerd have done, in pain for every default, to forfeit unto the King 6s. 8d.

No Owner to depart before the King's Swanner hath ended marking, pain 6s. 8d.

12. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that there shall no Swannerd take any swans for his masters, after the time of marking, nor before the King's swannerd or his Deputy, and one other Swannerd, or else two or three Swanners, and one or two other men that is owner of swans with them, in pain for every swan that he takes up without this order, he or she that taketh them up to forfeit to the King or his Deputy xl^s.

None before or after marking, to take any swan but in the presence of the King's Swanner and two others, or three owners, pain 40s.

13. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that all Swanners shall have free power to go into all waters, ponds, moats, fenns, or marshes, for to bread or feed, in what corporation or liberty soever it be, Lords spiritual or temporal, or any other of the King's subjects, without hurt or trouble, of the same swans, or breaking of their nests, or stealing of their eggs, or killing them with bow, or gun, or dog, or any other engine, by day, or by night, in pain to every man, of what degree soever, for every such default to forfeit unto the King or his Deputy, 5l.

All Swanners to feed and breed in all places, without interruption, pain 5l.

14. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that there shall no fisher, or other man that hath any ground butting on any water, or stream, where swans may breed, or of custom have bred, shall mow, shear, or cut any thackets, reed, or grass, within 40 feet of the swan's nest, or within 40 feet of the stream, on pain for every such default, to forfeit unto the king, or his Deputy, xl^s.

No thackettes, reed, &c. to be cut, within 40 feet of the river, pain 40s.

The King's Swannerd, with two other, to row any where without interruption, giving knowledge to other King's Swanners.

15. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that the King's Swannerd of the stream of Witham, shall have free power and liberty to go with two or three of the company, into any river, ponds, or moats, within the County of Lincoln, or not, for to look for swans, so that he or they give knowledge unto the King's swannerd of the same country, or waters, without hurt or trouble of any of the King's subjects, in any wise notwithstanding.

None to set nets snares, &c. nor shoot in hand gun, &c. between May day and Lammas, pain 6s. 8d.

16. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that there shall no manner of person or persons, hawk, nor hunt, fish with dogs, or set nets, or snares, or engines, for no fish, or fowl, in the day time, or shoot in hand gun, or cross bow, between the Feast of Philip and James, and the Feast of Lammas, in pain for every such default, to forfeit unto the King, or his Deputy, the thing that is set, and in money the sum of 6s. 8d.

17. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that there shall no hemp or flax be steeped in any running water, nor within 40 feet of the water, nor any other filthy thing be thrown in the running waters, whereby the waters may be corrupt, nor no man to encroach on the running water, whereby the waters may be hurt, by any kind of means, in pain of every such default, to forfeit unto the King, or his Deputy, xl'.

18. Item it is ordained, and by our law made, that the King's Swannerd, or his Deputy, shall have full power and strength, for to view and search for all such offences, at all times, as he thinks meet for the same, and for such faults as is within these presents, and made by our law, found by them or any other person, that doth complain unto them of the same, it shall be lawful for the King's Swannerd to seize, and strain for the forfeitures of the same, and keep it to the King's use; and if any person or persons do present the same offence unto the King's Swan-

nerd, he shall have the one moiety, the King or his Deputy the other moiety.

And also we do command all other the King's Officers, and all other person or persons that are the King's true and faithful subjects, for to help and aid the said King's Swannerd, for to take and strain the said forfeitures for the King's use, or his Deputy, at peril.

The true Copy of an old Paper, touching the Swannery found among my Father's Books, and intituled a Copy of the Ordinances for Swans, &c. now written out anew this June.

THIS is the Ordinance for the conservation and keeping of the King's swans and signets, of his Lords Spiritual, and of his Commons, within the Counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, and the liberties and franchise of the same, and for the conservation of fish and fowl, with the assizing of all manner of them, within the said County and liberties of the same.

First, it is ordained and statuted, that every person having any swans, shall begin yearly to mark, or cause to be marked the same, upon the Monday next after Trinity Sunday, and no person before, but after, as the Company may, so that the master of the King's game of swans, or his Deputy to be there present. And if any person or persons take upon him or them in marking to the contrary, to forfeit unto the King x^ls. The time of marking.

Item it is ordained, that no person or persons being Swannerds, nor other, shall go a marking, without the master of the King's game of swans, or his Deputy, be The King's Swannerd, and other persons

present, with 6 or 8 of the Company of Swannerds, upon pain to forfeit unto the King xl^s.

Signets un-
marked.

Item it is ordained, that no person shall take up any signets unmarked, nor make any sale of them; but if the King's Swannerd, or his Deputy, with other eight Swannerds next adjoining, be present, or have knowledge of the same, upon pain to forfeit unto the King's grace xl^s.

The Duchy
and their officer.

Item it is ordained, that the Swannerd of the Duchy of Lancaster, within the said Counties, nor within the liberties and franchises of the same, nor any other person by him, or for him, shall make any sale, or take up any swans, or mark them, within the said Duchy, without the King's Swannerd or his Deputy be present, upon pain to forfeit to the King's grace xl^s. And in like wise it is ordained, that the King's Swannerd of the aforesaid Counties, nor his Deputies, shall enter into the said Duchy to take up any swans or signets, nor them to mark, without the Swannerd of the Duchy be present, upon pain to forfeit to the King's grace xl^s.

Double marks
or wrong marks
seized till the Ses-
sions of Swans.

Item it is ordained, that if any swans or signets be found, without the said Duchy, double marked, or put out of right mark, that then it shall be seized for the King, and to be delivered to the master of the King's game of swans, or to his Deputy, and so to remain till it be proved by 4 or 6 sufficient Swannerds, to whom the said signets or swans do belong, or appertain, so that the knowledge of the same be had by the said Swannerd, after the said delivery, afore the sessions of the swans then next to be kept within the said County, where it shall happen, the said swans or signets to be seized and delivered in form aforesaid, and if so be the property of the same swans or signets cannot be known, by the said sessions, that then the King to be assured of the value of the same swans and signets.

Item it is ordained, that if any person or persons wilful-

ly put any swans from their nests, wheresoever they breed, or else take up and destroy, or bear away their eggs or egg of the said swans, to forfeit for every default so found and presented in the sessions of swans, to the King's grace 13s. 4d.

Disturbing them
in their nests,
or taking their
eggs, 11 H. 7.

Item it is ordained, that no man make sale of any white swans, nor make delivery of them, without the master of the game, or his deputy be present, with 3 or 6 Swannerds next adjoining, under pain of xl^s. Whereof shall be to the finder 6s. 8d. and the residue to the King.

Selling white
swans.

Item it is ordained, that no person or persons hunt in fence time, or in any haunt of swans, with dogs, or carry them in boats, for fear of fraying or driving the birds from their nests, or haunts, from the feast of Easter, to the Sunday after Trinity Sunday, upon pain for every time so doing, to forfeit 6s. 8d.

Hunting or
fraying them in
fence time.

Item it is ordained, that if any person set any engines, or any manner of snares, to take bitters, or swans, between the Feast of Easter, and Lammas, he or they to forfeit for every time so setting any such engines 6s. 8d.

Snares for
Swans.

Item it is ordained, that no person or persons shall lay any leaps, set any net, within the common streams, waters, or marshes, upon the day time, from the Feast of the invençon of the Holy Cross, unto the Feast of Lammas, upon pain, as often as they be found in fault, and presented in the sessions of swans, before the King's Justices, to forfeit 20s. to the King's grace.

Leaps, nets, or
dragging in the
daytime, in com-
mon streams, be-
twixt, &c.

Item it is ordained, that every Swannerd, intending to keep any swans, or signets, that they shall keep them in a pin, or a pit, within twenty foot of the King's highway, so that the King's subjects passing by, may have the sight of the said swans, upon pain of 40s.

Keeping them
in high common
streams or high-
ways.

Item it is ordained, that there shall no forfeit of white swans, nor gray swans, nor signets, but only to the King's

Forfeiture to
the King only.
22. E. 4.

grace, as well within the franchises and liberties, as without, and as often as any person seize, and deliver the said swan to any other person, but only to the master of the game; or his deputy, to the King's use, to forfeit to the King's grace 6s. 8d.

Tramell nets,
drayes, not to
be set, &c. be-
twixt, &c.

Item it is ordained, that no person or persons shall lay, or set nets, called drayes, nor draw with no net, from the 16th day next, before the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, unto the 16th day next ensuing the same Feast, that is to wit, within the common streams, fences, waters, and marshes, in the Counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, nor within the Isle of Ely, upon pain of xl^s.

Fleing Swans
to the King, &c.

Item it is ordained, that no man shall take the gray swans, nor white swans fleing, but that he shall within four days next after the said taking, deliver it or them unto the master of the King's swans, or to his Deputy, to the King's use, and the taker to have for his taking 8d.

No owner to
be a Swannerd.

Item it is ordained, that no manner of person of what estate, degree, or condition soever he be, having any games of swans of his own, shall be Swannerd for himself, nor keep off any other man's swans, upon pain of 40s.

Swannerds,
Fishers, and
Fowlers, to sue
in the Sessions
of swans only.

Item it is ordained, that no Swannerd, Fisher, or Fowler, shall vex or trouble any other Swannerd, Fisher, or Fowler, by way of action or otherwise, but only afore the King's Justices of his sessions of swans, upon pain to forfeit to the King's grace 13s. 4d.

22 E. 4. None
but five marks
land to have
mark of swans.

Item, vide statute of the xxiind of King Edward IVth. that none shall have any mark, or game of swans, unless he may dispend five marks yearly, and if he do, his mark to be forfeit, and seized, the one moiety to the King, the other to the seizer, having five marks land.

12. H. 7. tak-
ing of swan's
eggs.

Item, see xi. H. VII. that stealing, or taking of swan's eggs, shall have a year's imprisonment, and make fine at the King's will.

*Note by The Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D. F. R. S. and
F. S. A.*

Read 25th January, 1810.

It appears in the Swan-rolls, exhibited by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, that the King's Swans were doubly marked, and had, what was called two nicks, or notches. The term, in process of time, not being understood, a double animal was invented, unknown to the Egyptians and Greeks, with the name of the Swan with two Necks: but this is not the only ludicrous mistake that has arisen out of the subject, since *Swan-upping*, or the taking up of Swans, performed annually by the swan-companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them, has been changed by an unlucky asperite, into *Swan-hopping*, which is not to the purpose, and perfectly unintelligible.

XXI. *Some Account of the Trial of the Pix. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B.D. F. A. S. in a Letter to William Bray, Esq. Treasurer.*

Read 14th January, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Great Russell Street, 28th Dec. 1807.

OUR worthy Member, the Rev. Rogers Ruding, submits to the consideration of the Society the following paper on a subject which, from its importance, deserves to be better known than it is.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
And very humble servant,

W. BRAY.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary to the Society
of Antiquaries of London.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL OF THE PIX.

THE wisdom of our ancestors is in few circumstances more conspicuous than in the jealousy with which they guarded the integrity of the Coins, and in the expedients which they adopted for that purpose. Their utmost care was exerted to preserve the standard inviolate, by assays made, within the Mint, in the presence of officers who were mutually checks upon each other: and before the monies were allowed to be issued, they were submitted to the public trial of a jury, composed of men who, by their professional knowledge, were well qualified to decide upon their purity, and who were bound by a solemn oath to return a true verdict.

• As this trial, although an open one, is but little known, it may not be uninteresting to trace it from the earliest period in which it is to be found on our records, to state the changes which it has undergone, and the manner in which it is conducted in the present times.

Its technical name is derived from the pix, or box, in which the coins, that have been selected for examination, are contained. This box is secured by three locks, the keys of which are respectively in the keeping of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller of the Mint.

It does not appear that *the antients* had any such public trial;^a and the earliest notice of the pix, which I have met with, in any modern foreign mint, is in the reign of Philip VI. of France,^b in the fourteenth century: but whether the passage in which it occurs relates to a public trial, cannot be determined.

The invention of it in this kingdom, or at least its introduction into our courts, is probably of high antiquity, for in the ninth or tenth year of Edward I. it is mentioned as a mode well known, and of common usage. In one of those years the King, by his writ, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to take with them Gregory de Rokesle (then Master of the Mint), and straightway, before they retired from the Exchequer, to open the boxes of the assay of London and Canterbury, and to make the assay, *in such manner as the King's Council were wont to do*, and to take an account thereof, so that they might be able to certify the King touching the same, whenever he should please.^c

From this record, which is the most ancient hitherto discovered relating to this trial, it appears that, previous to the above date, it had usually been made before the King's Council, but that, by the authority of the writ above quoted, it was then to be held in the Court of Exchequer, in the presence of the Barons. It was afterward taken from their cognizance, and came again under the power of the Lords

^a Arbuthnot's Tables, p. 8.

^b Du Cange sub voce Assaia. The circumstance there referred to is not noticed by Le Blanc, in his History of the French Money.

^c Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, Vol. I. p. 291.

of the Council in the Star Chamber, where it is found to have been in the year 1595 (as appears from a verdict of that date),^d and where it continued until 1699, when it again became subject to the Court of Exchequer,^e under which it has remained to the present time.

From memoranda of assays, which are still preserved in that court, it seems that this trial used to be made annually; and the same is stated to have been the regular practice until the usurpation, when it was held at such times as the state pleased.^f At present, I believe, it is not customary for the Master to require it to be held until, upon his removal from the office, it becomes necessary, in order that he may receive his quietus.

As the authority, under which these trials were held, occasionally varied, so did likewise the persons who sat as judges in the court. Thus, as we have seen above, they were first the Members of the King's Council, then the Barons of the Exchequer, and again the Members of the Privy Council, as Judges of the Star Chamber, where sometimes the King himself presided; as did James I. at an assay, which was made upon the 9th of May, 1611.

In 1643, a committee of Lords and Commons was appointed by order of Parliament, for the purpose of making this trial.^g

At one period (in 1649), the court was held before the Lord President of the Council of State, the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and others of the Council of State, and Committee of Revenues, by virtue of an act of Parliament:^h at another (in 1657), by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, assisted by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Justices of the several Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, or some of them, under the authority of a warrant signed by the Protector Cromwell;ⁱ and it is now composed of such Members of the Privy Council, as are expressly summoned for that

^d Mint Roll in the Exchequer.

^e Pollett's MS. Notes on Conduit's Observations on the Trial of the Pix.

^f Answer of the Moniers to Blondeau, pp. 25. 27.

^g Pollett's MS.

^h Folkes, p. 100.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 99.

purpose; the Lord High Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presiding.

The manner in which this trial was formerly conducted in the Court of Exchequer appears, from a verdict of the eleventh year of Henry VI, to have been by an assay made in the presence of the court, and of other persons who were appointed to assist, by the King's Assay Master, and to have been determined without the intervention of a jury.^k

The earliest notice which has occurred, in which the judgment of professional artists was required to sanction, as a jury, the judgment of the court, is dated in the thirty-seventh of Elizabeth, when a trial was held in the Star Chamber.^l

The number of the jurors has occasionally varied considerably. No less than nineteen names appear to the verdict of the thirty-seventh of Elizabeth:^m and in 1651, the Moniers speak of a jury of twenty-four men;ⁿ whilst the number usual at the present time is no more than twelve.

As I have not been able to discover any ancient ceremonial, by which the forms of this trial were regulated, I must now proceed to state the modern practice of summoning the court, and conducting the business of it.

Upon a memorial being presented by the Master of the Mint, praying for a Trial of the Pix, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moves his Majesty, in Council, to that purpose. A summons is then issued to certain Members of the Privy Council, to meet at the house which is now allotted to the office of Receiver of the Fees in his Majesty's Exchequer, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on a certain day. A precept is likewise directed, by the Lord High Chancellor, to the Wardens of the Goldsmith's Company, requiring them to nominate, and set down, the names of a competent number of sufficient and able freemen of their company, skilful to judge of, and to present the defaults of the

^k Folkes, p. 60, note.

^l Roll in the Exchequer.

^m Id.

ⁿ Answer to Blondeau, p. 27.

coins, if any should be found, to be of the jury, to attend at the same time and place. This number is usually twenty-five, of which the Assay Master of the company is always one.

When the Court is formed, the clerk of the Goldsmith's Company returns the precept, together with the list of names; the jury is called over, and twelve persons are sworn. The President then gives his charge, which used formerly to be general, like the oath, to examine by fire, by water, by touch, or by weight, or by all, or by some of them, in the most just manner, whether the monies were made according to the indenture, and standard trial pieces, and within the remedies. But in 1754, the Lord High Chancellor Talbot directed the jury to express precisely how much the money was within the remedies;^o and the practice which he thus enjoined is still continued. The other parts of the charge necessarily vary according to the ability of the President, and his knowledge of the subject.

When it is concluded, the Pix is delivered to the jury, and the court is commonly adjourned to the house of the President, where the verdict is afterwards delivered.

The jury then retire to the court-room of the Duchy of Lancaster, whither the Pix is removed, together with the weights of the Exchequer and Mint, and where the scales which are used upon this occasion are suspended, the beam of which is so delicate, that it will turn with six grains, when loaded with the whole of those weights, to the amount of 48 *lb.* 8 *oz.* in each scale.

The jury being seated, the indenture, or the warrant, under which the Master has acted, is read. Then the Pix is opened, and the money which had been taken out of each delivery,^p and enclosed in a paper parcel under the seals of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller

^o Mr. Conduitt. Pollett's MS.

^p By this term is to be understood the monies which have been coined within certain periods; and the pieces are thus set apart from the gross sum for trial.

From every journey, as it is technically styled, of gold or silver, two pieces at the least are taken at hazard, one for the private assay, the other for the public trial.

A journey of gold is fifteen pounds weight, a journey of silver, sixty pounds.

of the Mint, is given into the hands of the foreman, who reads aloud the indorsement, and compares it with the account which lies before him. He then delivers the parcel to one of the jury, who opens it, and examines whether its contents agree with the indorsement.

When all the parcels have been opened, and found to be right, the monies contained in them are mixed together in wooden bowls, and afterwards weighed.

Out of the said monies so mingled, the jury take a certain number of each species of coin, to the amount of one pound weight, for the assay by fire. And the indented trial pieces of gold and silver,^a of the dates specified in the indenture, being produced by the proper officer, a sufficient quantity is cut from either of them, for the purpose of comparing with it the pound weight of gold or silver which is to be tried (after it has been previously melted and prepared), by the usual methods of assay.

When that operation is finished, the jury return their verdict, wherein they state the manner in which the coins they have examined

^a The trial pieces are in the custody of the Auditor and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, who produce them in obedience to a warrant which is directed to them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the Master has reason to suspect that the trial pieces, which are specified in the indenture, are inaccurate, he has a right to demand that they may be compared with the indented standard trial pieces, which were made in the seventeenth year of Edward IV. To these pieces, whose corresponding parts are kept in the Exchequer and in the Tower, the following certificate is annexed, which will show with how much solemnity these standards were prepared, and their purity attested.

“ The first day of July, the xvij. yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the Fourth, Robert Hill, William Wodeward, John Kyrkeby, and Miles Ades, were sworn upon the hooly Evangeliste in the Sterre Chamber, before the Chaunceler of England, Tresourer, and Pryve Seale, and many other noble Lords of the Kyng's Councell sp^uall and temp^all, to make this standard of xxij. carrats ij. greynes and an halfe of p^rite fyne gold, and half a greyne of allay, accordyng to the old standard, as it appercth in the record in the Kyng's Chauncery and Eschequer of Kyng Edward the ij^{de} and Kyng Richard the Secunde, Henry the iiijth, the vth, and the vjth, Kyngs of England. The which Robert Hill, William Wodeward, John Kyrkeby, and Miles Ades, have certified that this standard is truly made as is aforsaid.”

The certificate which is annexed to the silver agrees with the above, except that it is stated to be of “ xj. uncs and ij. penyweight of p^rite fyne sylver, and xvij^d weight of allay.”

have been found to vary from the weight and fineness required by the indenture, and whether, and how much, the variations exceed, or fall short of, the remedies^r which are allowed; and according to the terms of the verdict, the Master's quietus is either granted or withheld.

ROGERS RUDING.

^r The remedies are wisely intended to compensate those unavoidable errors to which all human workmanship is liable. They are an allowance of one-sixth of a carat, or forty grains, in the pound weight of gold, and of two pennyweights in that of silver, considered either as to fineness, or weight, or both of them taken together.

The moneyers are, however, at this time so expert, that these quantities are much greater than are necessary.

XXII. *Some Account of the Egyptian Papyrus, and the Mode adopted for unfolding a Roll of the same. Communicated by William Hamilton, Esq. F. A. S. in a Letter to the Secretary.*

Read 11th and 18th February, 1808.

SIR,

No. 5, Saville Row, February 4, 1808.

I HAVE the honor of returning to you the Roll of Egyptian Papyrus, belonging to the Society of Antiquaries; which I have succeeded, not without some difficulty, in unrolling in its whole extent. The circumstance of its having been for some months in salt water occasioned the folds, in many parts of it, to adhere so closely together, that they could only be separated by dipping in boiling water.

The length of this volume is little short of five feet and a half. The inscription seems to have been written as Hebrew Books now are, in pages proceeding from right to left; but of unequal widths, apparently determined by the length of the picture, or mythological representation, which the written lines above and below them may be supposed to interpret. The number of pages is eleven. Each line is evidently written from right to left, and from the top to the bottom of the page.

There are, I think, three different forms of letters, to be traced in this composition. Those of one form occur in the initial words of the first five lines at the right hand, and if to be compared with the characters of our alphabets may be called capitals, bearing it seems a similar relation to the other alphabetical characters, to that which the Cuphic letters bear to the Arabic.

Those of the second form occur in the first and ninth pages, possessing I think, more resemblance to the letters of the Arabic alphabet, than any other Egyptian writing I have ever seen: this resemblance however, I am inclined to think, is rather accidental, than as likely to imply any uniformity between the visible forms of the two languages.

The third form comprehends the great body of the inscription; and is probably the true Ægyptic character, as derived from, and contradistinguished to the Hieroglyphical writing: which writing, we may, I believe, on the authority of those who have most attended to the subject, conclude was the original, and at one time the only written character known in Egypt; and as such it was at first confined to the priests. With the progress of civilization it would naturally make its way among the rest of the people, in whose hands it would of course rapidly degenerate; for as it was, in its original construction, a kind of picture writing, sometimes representing the real visible object, which was drawn, and sometimes metaphorically substituting such visible object for the idea, it was best adapted to convey.—The inexperience of the vulgar in the art of design, and in many instances their ignorance of those qualities in objects, which had entitled them to become types of ideas, would naturally induce a carelessness about the precise forms, under which the objects were to be represented; and a confusion and contradiction would necessarily arise, between the literal, syllabic, or verbal interpretations, applicable to the several signs.

In the mean time, to prevent the total extinction of the original characters, which, if coeval with the introduction of religion and science into Egypt, would partake of the veneration paid to the knowledge they had served to interpret, the priests would continue to use them in these communications, and historical compositions; and in process of time, as the vulgar character more and more degenerated from its archetype, they would become the exclusive possessors of it, and would soon find the advantage of preserving it to themselves, and of giving to it a sacred and mysterious import.

That these two characters were of the same origin, is I think sufficiently proved by the very great resemblance even now to be traced between them, many of the forms of the inscription now before the Society being evidently the same, (allowing for the gradual changes above alluded to), which occur in the hieroglyphic • and on another fragment of Papyrus found, like the present, enclosed with a mummy at Thebes, the inscription is in this sacred character ; which shows that at different times the two characters have been indiscriminately used for the same purpose.

These two species of letters had already acquired their peculiar characteristicks and respective uses in the time of Herodotus, who calls them *γράμματα ἱερὰ*, and *γράμματα δημόσια*; and Diodorus Siculus, on his authority, states the same fact. Clemens Alexandrinus, however, and Porphyry, say that there were three kinds of writing in use among the Egyptians: the former calls them, the epistolary, that of the priests and sacred scribes, and the hieroglyphic; the latter divides them into the epistolary, the hieroglyphic, and the symbolic. Dr. Warburton, and others, have treated at great length the points of supposed difference and contradiction in these statements, but they will appear easily reconcileable, by referring them to the different periods in which they were made.

From the time of Herodotus to that of Clemens Alexandrinus, we must naturally suppose that the vulgar character among the Egyptians, as among other nations, would, in the hands of the community, have experienced a very great change; while from the national attachment, that prevailed among the depositories of the religious tenets of the country, the priests and sacred scribes would on their part exert themselves to maintain it in its original purity: this then would introduce a third species of writing, being that with which the communication among the people was preserved: the two others being confined, (whether under the names of *sacred* and *hieroglyphic*, or hieroglyphic and symbolic), to religious purposes.

This circumstance is farther explained by a reference to a monu-

ment, for the publication of which the literary world must consider themselves so much indebted to the liberality of this society: I mean the *Trilingual*, commonly called, the Rosetta Stone. The centre inscription on this monument is known to be written in the then vernacular language, the ἑγχώρια γράμματα of Egypt: but on comparing it with the Papyrus now before the society, the forms and divisions of the letters will be found much less distinctly marked on the stone than on the Papyrus, and on the whole, very little, if any resemblance will be traced between the two inscriptions; and, as might be supposed, a much greater relation between the proper hieroglyphical writing and that of the Papyrus, than between the same and that of the stone, such hieroglyphical writing being considered as the common archetype of both.

Here then we have distinct specimens of the three modes of writing, to which the last mentioned authors refer. It may indeed be said that Porphyry speaks of the *three* species of characters, which Pythagoras learned, when in Egypt, and that therefore this third distinction must have existed at a much earlier date. This may be true, without invalidating the above statements; but it would disagree with Herodotus: and we may further conceive, that upon a subject so intricate as the life of Pythagoras, Porphyry may have applied to the æra of his philosopher, this, among many other circumstances, which were not introduced into Egypt until a later period.

The unfortunate circumstance of the rapid degeneracy of the vernacular letters in Egypt, prior to the latter Ptolomies, which is so evident in the Rosetta inscription, will, I fear, prove an insurmountable obstacle to the success of those Antiquaries, who may labour, by a comparison of it with the hieroglyphic counterpart, to interpret one of them by the other. Had it been written in the ἑγχώρια γράμματα of an earlier period, there might have been some hopes of arriving at this desideratum in ancient literature.

Very little elucidation can be given to the eight mythological drawings which appear on the Papyrus before the Society; though, from their resemblance to the sculptures which occur on the walls of

Egyptian Temples, they appear to allude to the religious ceremonies of the country.

In the first are three figures apparently presenting themselves before a deity, who holds in his hands the triple insignia of Hermes, being the sistrum, a kind of pastoral crook, and a flagellum.—At his feet is also placed a table, on which are viands and fruits of various kinds; as frequently occurs in the Egyptian sculptures. In the next is a boat, in which a male figure, on his knees, is holding his hands in the attitude of prayer before two figures of the deity seated. In the next, the same deity is receiving a libation of water. In the fourth, two lions or sphinxes are placed, as it were, at the entrance of a gateway, representing, perhaps, the catacomb to which the deceased is conducted; and close to them are three canōpuses or jars, the several tops of which are in the form of a hawk's, fox's, and human head; and behind these a hawk perched on a pole. In the fifth group, two priests are spearing, each some animal before a deity, from whose sceptre issue three mitred serpents. In the sixth, and seventh, figures are kneeling, and presenting offerings; and the eighth, is nearly a repetition of the first.

As to the manner in which the Egyptian Papyrus was manufactured, so many volumes have been written on that head, that it would be impertinent in me to occupy the time of this Society with any explanations beyond what are necessary for the elucidation of the present subject. On an inspection of the paper, it is plainly perceived to be composed of the inner filaments of the Papyrus plant, split into very thin layers; the coarser and thicker ends of these threads being cut off, equal in length to the breadth of the paper, which was to be made, were laid parallel, and close to each other; a coat of gum, or some other gluey substance, was then laid upon this substratum, and over that were laid transversely, the finer and thinner threads of the same reed.

The whole mass was then amalgamated by a regular pressure or heating: from the fragile nature of the material, I should think the former mode the most likely.

The part which was first unrolled, namely, that to the right hand, is certainly much finer and better made than the other end, the threads being closer and more regular. The cement that was used is still very adhesive when dry, but on immersion into hot water, I found that the upright and longitudinal layers were easily separated.

The plant of the Papyrus is still to be seen growing in the marshy lands in lower Egypt, and on the banks of the canals; it particularly abounds near Damietta, in which town it is now used with other reeds in the manufacture of mats.

Pliny says, it was also a native of Mesopotamia, Bruce has seen it in Abyssinia, and it covers the borders of the fountain of Cyäne, near Syracuse.

In antient times not only mats and baskets were made of this reed, but likewise, blankets, clothes, shoes, ropes, sails, and even boats, *nāvigia*, as they are called by Pliny; and by Lucan, *cymbæ*. This last use to which they were put has been verified by the late discoveries of the paintings in the Egyptian sepulchres, where men are frequently represented making rafts of *rushes*:—and in upper Egypt the peasants still use them, indiscriminately with the stalks of the doura, in crossing from one side of the river to the other: I did not however observe, that in these last, the *triangular* reed was used; but it certainly would have answered the purpose equally well: nor is it unlikely, that the Greek and Roman writers, in speaking of the Egyptian rushes, and the uses they were put to, might apply to all of them the generic term of Byblus, or Papyrus, as the one with which they were most acquainted, and which was in a manner consecrated by offering the readiest medium for the communication of ideas, and for recording historical facts.

During the early periods of the Egyptian monarchy, all their paper was probably made in the same manner. After the Roman conquest, there were several sorts, according to the uses they were intended for, the towns in which they were made, and the patronage by which the several manufactories were established or encouraged; and consequently from this rivalry, and from the great consump-

tion of the article in foreign parts, the art, we may conclude, arrived at much greater perfection; the paper was rendered smooth and better polished, and a superior kind of cement introduced. With these advantages we should have supposed, that many manuscripts on this paper would have resisted the effects of time, and that we should now be in possession of papyri of the Augustan and Claudian ages.—But, unfortunately, neither the Greeks nor Romans had adopted the mode used by the Egyptians to preserve their manuscripts.—They were neither buried with their dead, nor embalmed for the benefit of posterity.

This roll of Papyrus was folded up in a cotton cloth, part of which is in the possession of the Society. The whole was then covered with a liquid bitumen, similar to what was used in embalming the bodies: by which the air was completely excluded, and the whole preserved from putrefaction.

This substance, which many suppose to have been imported into Egypt from Syria, and to be the produce of the shores of the Dead Sea, has been found, by late experiments conducted by Klaproth, to contain (in one hundred) sixteen grains of heavy inflammable air—thirty-two grains of a light brown fluid oil—six grains of water, slightly tainted with ammonia—thirty grains of charcoal, and sixteen grains of ashes; which ashes consisted chiefly of silica and alumina, with some iron, lime, and manganese.

In the state in which this asphaltum is now found, it is brittle and fragile, and has a very slight odour; this does not become very strong even on combustion. It easily inflames, and burns to a hollow cinder.

It is by no means worth our while to indulge in conjectures, as to the real or imaginary purport of this writing. Whether a copy of the deceased's will, his last prayers, his confessions, the testimony of the witnesses, who had appeared to give evidence of his merits or demerits, preparatory to his being interred, the passport of the judge issued after the court had passed a favourable decision; or, if it be an account of the funeral ceremony, the whole is, and is likely to

remain an enigma. It was certainly found (as, I believe, has been the case with all other rolls of Egyptian Papyrus now known) enclosed with a mummy, and we may reasonably conclude, that it must have had some reference to the person. Perhaps, the most plausible conjecture is, that the relations of the deceased would enclose in his coffin an abstract or copy of the funeral oration, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, was pronounced over him, immediately on his acquittal. In this panegyric they began with his education, went through all the different stages of his life, celebrated his piety, his justice, and his courage; entreated the gods of the shades below to receive him into the mansions of the blessed; and they closed it with congratulating their departed friend, that he was to pass a life of eternity in glory and in peace.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

P.S. For the information of those gentlemen, into whose hands similar remains of Egyptian Antiquity may come, I will take the liberty to add, that I found neither the character, nor the material, nor the cement to be in any way injured by immersion into hot water. On the contrary, that part of the roll, on which I made this experiment, appears now much more perfect than the rest, and the ink is considerably blacker.

1

p. 363.



2



p. 179.



3



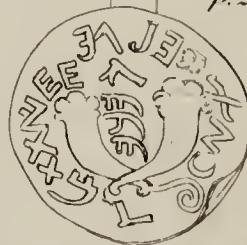
p. 273.



4



p. 276



5



p. 278.



XXIII. *An Account of an inedited Coin of Alexander the Great.
In a Letter to the Marquess Townshend, President, by the
Rev. Stephen Weston, B.D. F.R. and A.S.*

Read 11th February, 1808.

MY LORD,

THE Coin^a I have the honour to exhibit to your Lordship, and the Society, has never yet been published; and, from its extreme rarity, well deserves to be shown, as I have good reason to think it does not exist in any cabinet, in this country, except my Lord Northwick's.

On the obverse is the head of Alexander the Third, or the Great, adorned with the spoils of Hercules. On the reverse is Jupiter sitting; in his right hand an eagle, in his left a spear. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. In the area, ΑΑΚΩ, a magistrate's name; under the chair, ΟΔΗ; Odessus of Thrace, a city of Pontus, near Salmydessus. The head of Alexander is said to have been blended with that of Hercules on his coins, so that there might be something of both personages in the same image; but for the most part we find nothing but Hercules, except on some small brass, and the coins of Macedon, struck in the reign of the Emperor Severus, which appear to be highly flattering likenesses, such as Apelles would have painted to please the reigning monarch, or Lysippus have carved, to pay his court to a prince, who would let no artist attempt his face, that, as he thought, could not represent the "mens diviniore, atque os magna patraturum."

From the more mortal-like appearance of the head on my Coin, I think we may conclude, that the probability of resemblance is still greater, than on those that excel in beauty, by approaching nearer to the human face divine; or that the more poetical the head, the less is the chance of its being the real.

^a See the plate, N^o 14.

The three heads of Alexander in Quintus Curtius, and Dr. Vincent, before the Voyage of Nearchus, are all of this description, and probably more beautiful than true. The portraits of this great hero have suffered, like his character, by exaggeration. In the one he has been made a perfect beauty, in the other, more than a hero. On the Coin in question, there is nothing superlatively fine in the features, but an eagerness of eye, and an ardour of countenance, that might well have suited a little active man, such as we have often heard Alexander was. I shall just mention one instance in his history, that seems to verify the insinuation, that his heroism sometimes trenched upon the Quixotic; and as the Knight of Cervantes fought with a windmill, so the King of Macedon made war against a dyke.

Alexander, in his navigation of the Tigris, having the dykes to remove, probably employed as many days as are now requisite; and could hardly reach Opis, which is above Bagdat, till the month of June. His historians, indeed, delight in attributing these obstructions to the timidity of the Persians, and the removal of them to the magnanimity of the conqueror; but modern travellers, particularly Niebuhr, who have found similar dykes on the Euphrates, as well as on the Tigris, still existing, observe, that they are constructed for the purpose of keeping up the waters, in order to inundate the contiguous level. If so, the demolition of them is more derogatory from the policy and good sense of the conqueror, than flattering to his intrepidity. Niebuhr tells us, that he saw dykes at Lem-Eour, on the Euphrates; at Higrè, Hogknè, and Eski Mosul, on the Tigris: and he farther supposes the mound at Higrè to have been the place demolished by Alexander.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very humble servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward Street, Portman Square,
February 11, 1808.

XXIV. *Copies of an original Letter from K. Henry VIII. to Sir Nicholas Carew, Knt. Dr. Sampson, and Dr. Benet, his Ambassadors to the Emperour.—An Indenture between the same King and Sir Gilbert Talbot, and others.—Sir Walter Raleigh's Account of his Voyage to Guiana.—And a Letter from K. Charles the First to the Earl of Nottingham, and others. All of them in the possession of Richard Carew, Esq. of Beddington. Communicated by the Rev. Francis Stone, F. A. S.*

Read 22d of May, 1806.

To oʳ trusty and right welbeloved Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight, Master of our Horses. Master Doctor Sampson, Deane of oʳ Chapel, and Master Doctor Benet, oʳ Ambassodrs w^h thempoʳ.

HENRY R.

BY THE KING.

TRUSTY and right welbeloved we grete you well. Lating you wit that being advertised by Mastre Paulus de Cassalis lately sent unto us as Nuncio from the Pope nowe the Cardinall Farnesius encountering the said Nuncio in his Journey hitherward made overture unto the same that he the said Cardinall Farnesius aftir knowlege had of oʳ mynde in that behalf were as of hymself to doo unto us gratuitie and pleasure aftre the best sorte and facōn and w^t the most vehiment and pregnant reasons he coulde excogitate nowe at this meting of themperoʳ and the Pope at Bonery attempte and enterprise to perswade the Emperoʳ to be content and agreable to set forthe w^t the Pope divides and wayes for the acheving of oʳ purpose in oʳ greate mater and likewise to write unto the Quene to be content at their instance for cissing of all Sutes and Contencōns to be content *to entre Religion* so as w^t the Contentement of all parties oʳ matur maye at-

teyne w^tout delaye of Tyme brief spedy effectuall and sure ende to the quyetē of o^r Conscience the Confirmacōn and contynuaunce of o^r olde and depe roted amytye betwen us and the Empero^r the satisfaecon of the Worlde and assured repose of all Christendom We considering this overture made by the said Cardinal Farnesius to have good lightlywod of some frute and Effecte to ensue therof as well for that we by experyence knowe the Gravitie wysdom and auctoritie of the said Cardinal Farnesius w^t the hertie good wyll and mynde whiche he berithe towards us and the avauncement of o^r affayres as also that the tyme nowe moche helpithe and conferrethe to the perswasion and conducing of the said Overture to Effecte considering that thempero^r nowe fynding the matiers of Italy moche diserepaunte from his Expectacōn and what w^t the Turke of the oone side and stats of Italy cōbining themself ageinst hym on the other had never so moche nede of o^r Amytye as he nowe hathe at this present tyme being to be supposed therefore that to joyne and knyght us fastly and surely unto hym he will not make difficultie to persuade the Quene to so honorable a purpose knowing specially o^r mynde and determynation to be fyxed and set not w^tout good mattier and grounde having sens yo^r departure a greate nombre of the Clerks of o^r Realme sundry out of Fraunce and Itally cōdeseended in to o^r opinyon who saiethe and affermethe that in eace the Pope cannot dispence to proseeute and folowe thacheving of o^r desier for discharge of o^r conscience in that behalf for thise considerations and respects hering of the said overture as afore have thought good to depeeche a post in diligence w^t instrucōns and l^rēs to o^r Ambassado^r resident w^t the Pope concerning that mattier to thentent that they upon knowleage of o^r mynde shulde w^t the said Cardinall Farnesius and other set forthe as of them self dissembling any knowleage to be had from us the said Overture w^t all wayes meanes and diligence possible geving them a charge that in cōñacion w^t the said Cardinall Farnesius or any other therof it be forseen the said overture be proponed and folowed in suehe sorte and facon and w^t suehe Dexteritie handeled as it appere not ne maye be probably conjectird by the said Empr^r that we diffiding in the justnesse

of or mattirs should nowe have recourse to hym as shote anker to at-
teyn by his meanes or mynde and propose whiche shulde moche ani-
mate and encorage hym and cause hym *per case* the lesse to feare
that suche wayes fayling we wolde (as to seye to youe to be kepte
unto yo^r self) we be mynded and determyned precysely to doo by
oone meane or other in the dissolu^{co}n of this mariage discharge
or Conscience to the quyet rest and tranquyllitie of the same Of all
whiche the premisses we have thoughte necessary to advertise youe
to thintent that ye having knowleage herof maye prepare yo^r self and
be in a redines upon any mo^{co}n to be made by themper^r of any of his
Counsail therin in whiche cace ye shall speke therof and not other-
wise to introduce suche good wordes reasons and p^rsuasions as have
ben partely by mouthe p^rtely by writing before yo^r departure hens
shewed unto yeue as suche other as ye of yo^r wysdomes can devyse
sounding to that purpose and whiche may serve to y^e conducting of the
overture aforsaid to good ende and effecte Ordering all wayes and
attempering yo^r wordes in suche sorte as thtemporo^r shall not have
probable Conjecture this Overture to co^m of us but that he only by
youe may generally knowe and perceyve us to be of this mynde and
determinacion towards hym that we being in conscience greatly bur-
dened w^h this mattier and mynding the alleviacoⁿ discharde and ex-
oneration of the same be most desirous if it maye be possible to have
it aduced to effecte with his good wyll and contentacoⁿ And that we
trust therfor that he being a Prince of honour and vertue will not im-
plicate or intromedle hymself therin but be agreable to that whiche
shall justely be donne althoughe it be contrary to his mynde and af-
fec^{co}n And so to enforce and set forthe that mattier by suche like
good wordes proceding as of yo^r self and grounded upon the syncere
Love and affec^{co}n whiche ye knowe us to bere in herte and mynde
towards the said Empero^r whose amytie and good Love next the dis-
charge of or conscience we esteeme and regarde above all other re-
spects Thus knowing yo^r wysdomes and discretions to be suche as
ye undrestanding thus moche of ou^r mynde delating and extending
the same can accomodate yo^r doings to the conducting of or purpose

and intent We shall no further instructe youe in that behaulf willing and desiring youe to use all meanes possible for spedie knowleage of thempero^{rs} mynd. What answer he wolde make in the said overture and the Tyme being so convenable and propur not to omitte or neglect the same but as ye maye diligently to insiste and set forth the mattir so as it maye by yo^r good meanes poletique and wise handeling be broughte to good passe and Effecte wherin ye shall doo unto us most acceptable pleasure and service whiche we shall not fayle to remembre accordingly.

Ye shall also undrestande that as yeostredaye the peax betwene us and the Empero^r was solemply for o^r parte sworne and confermed w^t all honorable ceremonyes accustomed wherof ye maye advertyse thempero^r trusting that before tharyvall of thise o^r l^{res} he shall have don the semblable for his partie. wylling you to advertyse us from tyme to tyme as any thing shall occurre there worthy knowleage like as in yo^r Journaye from sondry places ye have right substancyally donne to o^r good contenta^{con} and satisfaccion And thus fare ye well. Yeven undre o^r Signet at o^r Manor of Grenwiche the last day of Novembre.

(An Impression of the King's Privy Seal affixed.)

An original Writ of Privy Seal, dated 9 December, 1511, the second of King Henry the Eighth.

C O P Y.

The Seal is torn off.

HENRY R.

CESTE Endenture tripartite faicte le ix^{me} jour de Decembre l'an de grace mil cinq cens & unze et ontiers an du Reigne de n^{re} tres redoubte & souverain S^r Henry le huitiesme par la grace de Dieu Roy dangleterre & de France Seign^r dirlande Entre sa Mageste pour la premiere part Mess^{rs} Guilbert Talbot Ch^{lr} Deppute de la Ville & Marches de Calais Mess^{rs} Hen. Conewey Ch^{lr} Tresorer dicelle Rob^t Wotton Escuier M^e Portier de Calais et Waltir Colepepyr Vismareschal de la dite

Ville por la seconde part Et Mess^e Richart Carew chevalier lieutenāt du chasteau de Calais pour la tierce part. Certifie a tous que les dessusdits en vertu de la commissun du Roy n^{re} d' S^e a eulx addressante receuvent en sa ville de Calais le jour dessusd' le payement po^r demye annee deu a sa grace par le Roy Francoys le premier jour de Novembre derr' passe et paiable le premier jour dud' mois de Decembre. Assavoir la some de treize mil sept cens quatre vinges treize Escus dor soleil de poix et xlv. d' Tournois dont Jehan Bunoult Secretaire du Roy a Calais, a retenu cinquante Escuz dor soleil pour par luy estre presentez au Roy n^{re} d' S^e pour exemple dud' payement. Et oultre ce aultrez cent cinquante Escuz dor soleil bailliez a Jehan du Prat pour son sallaire come il a eu a chūn payement par luy fait p^{re} cidevant aux Commissaires du Roy n^{re} d' S^e en ceste partie. Ainsi reste dud' payement la some de xiii^{mi} v^{ct} ^{xx}iiii xiii Escus dor soleil tous de poix et xlv d' Tournoys Laquelle some a este en quatre sacs de Toille chūn sac portant sa valleur escript eu eticquettes de parchemyn scelle des sceaulx d'iceulx Commissaires Et en leurs pñces mis ferme et clos avecqz les aultres six paymens qui de pñt sont dedens le coffre du Roy en la charge d'icelluy Mess^e Richard Carew en d' Chasteau de Calais. Lequel payement comprins et adjoinct avecqz les d' six payements en rabatant lesd' cent cinquante Escus dor soleil que led' Jehan de Prat a euz po^r son sallaire. Et aussi lesd' cinquante Escus dor soleil pñtez au Roy n^{re} d' S. pour exemple come dit est. Il reste et demeure purement et nectement dedens led' coffre la some de quatre vings quinze mil six vings six Escus dor soleil tous de poix et xxvi^s x^d Tournois Le tout en vingt huit sacs de toile scelles par led' Commissaires come dit est Et veult le Roy n^{re} d' S^e que desd' payemens qui de present sont sept en nombre Icelluy Mess^e Richard Carew ne face aulcune deliverance en tout ou partie a quelque parsonne que ce soit que premierement il n'ait L^{res} de Prive Signet ou Prive Scel signees de sa main et scellees de son sceau par lesquelles luy soit expressement comande baillier et delivrer a celluy ou ceulx qui y seront denoñies telle some qui sera specifie et declairee en Icelles po^r sa discharge en laduenir. Et en la pñce de telz quil plaira au Roy n^{re}

d' S^e pour ce ordonner et comectre. En tesmoing de ce pour ceste part de ceste d' Endenture demeurant pour entreschaunge entre les Mains dud' Mess^e Richard Carew le Roy n^{re} d' Souverain S^{re} a signee de sa Main et fait sceller de son Signet fait et expedie en la d' Ville de Callais les jour et ans dessusd.

(*Sigillo avulso.*)

*Translation of the preceding original Writ, by the late Rev. John Brand,
Secretary.*

Read 19th June, 1806.

HENRY REX.

THIS Indenture tripartite made the 9th day of December, in the year of grace a thousand five hundred and eleven, and in the third year of the reign of our most redouted and sovereign Lord, Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, Lord of Ireland, between his Majesty, on the first part, Mess^{rs} Gilbert Talbot, Knt. Deputy of the town and marches of Calais, Mr. Hugh Conwey, Knt. Treasurer of the same, Robert Wotton, Esquire, master Porter of Calais, and Walter Colepepyr, deputy marshal of the said town, on the second part; and Mr. Richard Carew, Knt. Lieutenant of the castle of Calais, on the third part; certifies to all, that the above-mentioned, by virtue of the commission of the King our said Lord to them addressed, receive in the said town of Calais, on the said day, the payment for half a year due to his Grace by the French King the first day of November last passed, and payable the first day of the said month of December; that is to say, the sum of thirteen thousand seven hundred ninety-three gold crowns of the sun of full weight, and forty-five deniers Tournay; of which John Bunoult, Secretary of the King at Calais, hath retained fifty gold crowns of the sun, to be by him presented to our said Sovereign Lord the King, as a proof of the said payment. And besides this, another hundred and fifty gold

crowns of the sun, paid to John de Prat, for his salary, as he has had at each payment by him made heretofore to the commissaries of our said Lord the King on this behalf. So there remains of the said payment the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred ninety-three gold crowns of the sun, all of weight, and forty-five deniers of Tourney; which sum was contained in four canvas bags, each bag carrying its value written on tickets of parchment, sealed with the seals of those commissaries, and in their presence made firm and close, with the other six payments, which for the present are in the King's coffer, in the charge of the said Richard Carew, in the said castle of Calais; which payment, comprised with and joined to the said six payments bating the said hundred and fifty gold crowns of the sun, which the said John de Prat hath had for his salary, and also the said fifty gold crowns of the sun, presented to our said Lord the King as a proof as is aforesaid; there clearly and netly rests and remains within the said coffer the sum of ninety-five thousand one hundred twenty-six gold crowns of the sun, all of weight, and twenty-six sols and ten-pence Tournois; the whole in twenty-eight canvas bags, sealed by the said Commissaries as aforesaid. And the King our said Sovereign wills, that of the above payments, which are at present seven in number, the said Mr. Richard Carew make not any delivery, either in the whole or in part, to any person whatever, till he first have letters of the privy signet, or privy seal, signed by his hand, and sealed by his seal, by which he shall be expressly commanded to pay and deliver to him or them who shall be named therein, such sums as shall be specified and declared in them, for his discharge in future, and in the presence of those whom it shall please our said Sovereign Lord the King to ordain and appoint. In witness whereof, this part of this indenture remaining for interchange in the hands of the said Richard Carew, the King our said Sovereign Lord hath signed with his hand, and caused to be sealed with his signet. Made and executed in the town of Calais, the day and year above written.

(The Seal torn off)

An original Letter of Sir Walter Raleigh, containing a full account of his tempestuous Voyage to Guiana, which he undertook at the command of his Sovereign, King James I. &c.

(No date remaining, nor superscription.)

SIR,

As I have not hitherto given any accompt of our proceeding and passage towards the Indies, so have I noe other subject to write of, since our arrival, then the greatest and sharpest misfortunes that have ever befallen to any man; for whereas for the first, all this that navigat betwene the Cape Verd and America, doe passe it in 15 or 20 dayes at the most, wee found the winds soe contrary, which is alsoe contrary to nature, and soe many violent stormes and raynes, as we spent 6 weeks in the passage; by reason whereof, and that in soe great heat wee wanted water; for at the Isle Brava of Cape Verd, wee lost our cables and ancors, and our water cask, being driven for the isleland with a hurrican, and wee all like to have perished: great sicknesse fell amongst us, and carried away a great manie of our ablest men, both for sea and land. The 13th of November wee had sight of the coast of Guiana, and soone after came to anchor in 5 degrees at the river of Caliana. Heere wee staid till the 4th of Decemb^r, landed our sick, sett up our boats and shallops, which wee brought out of England in quarters, washt our ships, and tooke in fresh water, beinge fed and assisted by the Indians of my old acquaintance with a great deale of love and respect, myselfe beinge in the hands of death without hope, some 61 weeks, and was not yet able otherwise to mov' then I was carried in a chaire. Gave order for 15 small ships to saile into Oronoca, having Captaine Kemish for their conductor, towards the myne; and in these 15 ships 5 companes of fifties, under the command of Captaine Parker, Capt. North, brother to the Lord Montegle, and the Lord North, valient Gent. and of infient paciens for the late hunger and heat which they have indured. My Sonn had the 3^d comp. Capt.

Thorner of tens the 4, and Capt. Chidley Lieutenant, the 5. Buras, my serjeant, Maio^r C. Pigote, of the Lowe Cuntries, died in the former miserable passage of my Lieutenant; S^r Wartham S^r Leger lay sick without hope of liff; and the chardge conferred one my nephew, George Rawleigh, and who had alsoe served in the Low Cuntries, and of whom I have receaved singeler commendation. But by reason of my absence, and of Sir Wartham and other commandants, Capt. Kemish was not soe well obeyed as the enterprise required; for as they passed up the river, the Spaniards begane the warr, and shott at us both with their ordinanc and musketts: wheruppon the 6 companes were forced to chardge their ordnanc and musketts. . . . soone after beat them out of the towne. In the assalt, when my Sonn, havinge more desire of honer then of saftie, was slaine; and with whom, to say the truth, all the respect of the world hath taken ane end in me: and although theise Cap. had as weak compines as ever followed any vallient leaders, yet were their amanght them 20 or 30 valient adventures Gent. and of singuler currage. Capt. Si of my sonn's companie, Mr. Knyvett, Mr. Hamond, Mr. Langworth, and Jo. Plessington, Officers; Sir Handen, Capt. Simonds Leak, corporall of the fild; Mr. Hamond's elder brother, Mr. May, Mr. Miles Herbert, Mr. Willm Herbert, Mr. Bradshaw, Capt. Hall, Mr. Tresham, and others. I sett downe the names of theise Gent. to them, that yf his Ma^{tie} shall have cause to use service, it may please you to tak knowledge of them for verie vallient men. The other 5 ships staied at Trinidado, havinge noe other part capitall of them nere Guiana. The second ship was commaunded by my Vicadmirall Cap. Jo. Peninton, of whom, to doe him right, I must confess hee is one of the sufficient Gent. for the sea, that England hath: the third by Sir Wartham S^r Leger, ane exceding vallient and worthy Gent. the forth by S^r John Fern: the 5 by Cap. Chedley of Peron. With those ships I dayley attended the armado of Spaine; which if they had sett uppon us, our forces devided, them in Oronoca 150 miles from us, wee not onely had bene torne in pieces, but alsoe those in the rivers had alsoe perished, they beinge of noe defence att all for the sea fight; for wee were resolved to have bruised their sids,

and to have died there, had the armado arrived ther. But belike they stayed for us at Margarita, by which way they knew wee must passe towards the Indies; for it pleased his Ma^{tie} to valew us at soe little, as to comāund me to sett downe under my hand the cuntry, and the verie river by which I most enter it; to sett downe the number of my men, and burden of my ships, with what ordinance everie ship carried; which being mad knowne to the Sph. Amb^r and by him by post to the Kinge of Sp. and dispatch to be mad by him, and lettres sent from Madrid before my departure from out of the Thames; for his first letter, sent by a bark of avice, was dated the 19th of March, 1616, at Madrid; the lrē I have heire inclosed sent you home, the rest I reserve, not knowne whether they may be intercepted or noe. The second of the K. lrēs, dated the 17 of May, sent alsoe by a carvill to Diego Iste Polamague, Governor of Guiana, Eldorado, and Trinidado. The (3^d) there by the Bp. of Puerto Rico, and delivered to Palamague the 15th of Julie at Trinidado; and the 4th was sent from his farmour and secretarie of his customs of the West Indies at the same time. By that of the King's hand, sent by the Bish^p, there was alsoe a commission for the spedie levyng of 300 soldiers and 20 pieces of ordinanc, to be sent from Puerto Rico for the defence of Guiana: 150 from Noevo Regno de Grando, under the command of Cap. Antonio de Musica; and thother 250 from Puerto Rico, to be conduted by Francisco Janua Noño, S^r of all that traded in the Indies sinc his Ma^{ties} time. Hee knoweth that the Spanyard have slaine alive those poore men: what death and torments shall wee expect, if they conquere us: hitherto they faile grossly, wee beinge sett out unto them, as wee were both for our nombers, time, and place. Lastly, to make an apologie for working the mine; although I knowe not, his Ma^{tie} excepted, whom I am to satisfy soe much as myselfe, havinge lost both my Son and my estate in the enterpryse: yet it is true that the Sp^d took more care to defend the passage leadinge unto it, then they did their towne, which by the King's instruccions they might easily do, the contrie beinge aspera and strigosa. But it is true, wher Kemish found the rivers lowe, and that he could not aproch the banks in

most places nere the myne by a mile, and wher he found a decent, a volley of musketts came from the woods upon the bank, and slew 2 of the rowers, and hurt 6 others, and shot a gallent Gent. Capt. Thorney, in the head, of which wound he hath languised untell this day: hee, to witt, Kemish, followinge his owne advice, that it was in vaine to discover the myne, for he gave me this for his excuse at his returne, that the company of English in the towne of S^t Thoma will hardly be able to defend it against the daylie and mightie assaults of the Span^d; that the passage of the myne was of thick and impassable woods; that being discovered, they had noe men to work it, caused him not to discover it: for it is true, that the Span^d havinge 2 golden myns nere the towne then possest by Pidro Rodigò de Parama, the second myne by Simond Trimha, the third, of silver, by Francisco Fashardo, they complaine for want of negroes to work them; for as the Indians cannot be constrayned by a lawe of Charles the 5, soe the Span^d cannot, neither will they indure the labour of those mynes. Whatsoever that Braghdocho, the Sp. Amb^r saith, I shall prove under the propriat hand by the custom-book, and by the K. quinta, of which I receaved an ingott or tow; and alsoe I shall mak it appeare to any prenc' or state, that will undertake it, how easily those mynes, and to 5 or 6 mor, may be possest, and the most of them in those places which never yet hath ben accompted to any enemye, nor any passage over unto them discovered by the Engl. French, or Duch. But at Kemish his returne from Oronoca, when I rejected his cuncell and his course, and told him that hee had undune me, and wounded my creditt with the Kinge past recoverie, he slew himself, for I told him, seeinge my Sonn was lost, I cared not yff hee had lost 100 more in openinge the myne, soe my creditt had bene savid; for I protest before God, had not Capt. * * * *, to whom I gave more countenance then to all the Capt. of my fleet, ran fro me at the Granados, and carried away another ship with him of Capt. Walliston, I would have left my body at S^t Thoma by my Sonn's, or have brought with me out of the other mines soe much gold, as should have satisfied the K. that I had propounded noe vaine thinge. What shall become of me, I knowe not: I am unpro-

vided in England, and my poore estate consumed; and whether any other preñc or state will give me bread, I know not. I desire yo^r honno^r to hold me in your good opinion, and remember my service to my Lord Arundell and Lord Pembroke; and to take some pittie uppon my poore wiffe, to whom I dare not writ, for renewinge her sorrow for her Sonn. And I beseech you give a copie of these to my Lord Carew; for to a broken, to a weak body, and weak eyes, it is a torment to writ many l^res. I have found many things for discoveringe that estate and weakness of the Indies, which yf I live I shall impart hereafter to your honour, to whom I shall ever remaine a faithful servant,

WALTER RAWLEIGH.^a

Copy of an original Letter, under the Privy Seal, of Charles the First.

Read June 19th, 1806.

CHARLES R.

RIGHT trustie and welbeloved Cousins, we great you well. Our deare Unkle at the instance of o^r deare
 Father, of ever blessed memory, and other confederated Princes and States, but principally att o^r said deare *Father's*, and *our* instigacōn, ingaged himselfe in a warre against the howse of Austria, uppon promise of assistance by menn and money from the interested Princes and

^a Sir Walter wrote "An Apology for his last unlucky Voyage to Guiana," which was published with some remarks in the year 1700, at the end of an Abridgment of his History of the World. The fatal consequences of the voyage to this great man are well known. It has been supposed by some that he had no knowledge of any gold mine in Guiana, but invented the story with a view of obtaining his liberty: but as he had been enlarged from the Tower two years before, and as he expended so large a sum of his own on the fitting out of the enterprize, the better opinion seems to be, that he really did know of a mine, but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose by the Spaniards, who had discovered his design. It is well known in what manner James sacrificed him to gratify the Spaniards, to whom he had been particularly obnoxious.

States; and havinge by his armes made a stronge diversion of the enemies forces, and kepte them from fallinge downe upon these partes; Wee finde it both hono^{rab}le and most important to the publicke cause to support our said deare Unkle with such assistance as may incourage him to proceed in those royall wayes of force, that he hath begun, to give the stoppe to the ambitious designes of the enemye, and restore peace to Christendome. And because our said deare Unkle doth att this time stand in great need of a supply of men, to make upp those defects and losses, which accidents of warre have this last sommer cast upon his armie, with soe great disadvantage, as unlesse some present reall supply bee sent, hee will be inforced to make his owne condicōns, provide for his p***** safetie, and deferre the cōmon cause. Wee have thought good to send presently to o^r said deare Unkle the fower regiments now in o^r pay in the Low Countreyes. And to the end those forces may come compleat, and bee more usefull in that great worke of reinforcinge o^r said deare Unkle's army, wee are pleased to make upp the defects of those fower regim^{ts} by new levyes from hence. And doe hereby authorize and require you to cause one hundred of able and serviceable menn, for the warres, to bee levyed in that county under yo^r lieutenant; and to observe, in the choice of the menn, and the orderinge and disposeinge of them, such directions as you shall herewith receave by l^rs from o^r Privy Councell; which service wee expect you cause to bee performed with such care and diligence, as the importance of the occasion requires, and as you tender that great and good cause, to the assistance of which these forces are designed. And these o^r l^rs shall bee your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalfe.

Given under our signett att o^r pallace att Westm^r the 9th day of Febr^y, in the second yeare of our raigne.

To o^r right trustie and well beloved cousin,
the Earle of Nottinghame, and to o^r right
trustie and well beloved cousin, Edward
Viscont Wimbledon, Lord Lieutenants of
o^r countie of Surrey.

Dorso—*The Kings Lre. for the levying 100 Men, 1627.*

(Sigillo avulso.)

XXV. *Some Account of the ancient Date at Colchester; and of the Bottoms of Escutcheons or Shields, as they partake of the prevalent Forms of Arches in their respective Periods. By John Adey Repton, Esq. F. A. S. Communicated by Craven Ord, Esq. V. P. F. R. S.*

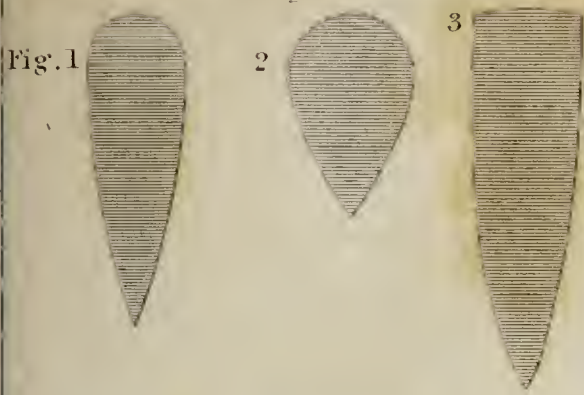
Read 3d March, 1808.

DURING a tour I have lately made to collect drawings of curious specimens of old timber-houses, which I shall hope very soon to have the honour of submitting to the Society of Antiquaries, I was led to examine the Date at Colchester, which had engaged the attention of the two ingenious Antiquaries, Messrs. *Morant* and *Gough*, and which, from the character of the figures being *Church Text*, is evidently 1490, and not 1090.

It is not always safe to pronounce the æra of a building from the date affixed to it, because it sometimes happens that the date of a repair is inserted, instead of the date of the original construction; and sometimes the original date of the foundation is affixed when it is rebuilt.

Mr. *Gough*, in his inquiry, has engraved the numerical figures in Plate XXXV. of his valuable work, but omitted to observe, that the date is placed on a shield or escutcheon; and when I first saw it, from the tablet (which the date is carved upon) not being exactly in the centre of the shield, I supposed it might be carved on a separate piece of wood; but, after a minute examination, I found it was cut out of the same block with the shield, of which the form serves to confirm the date, as will appear by the following sketches and observations concerning the forms of shields at different periods. See Plate XV.

Shields 11 & 12th Century



Escutcheons from 1250 to 1450.

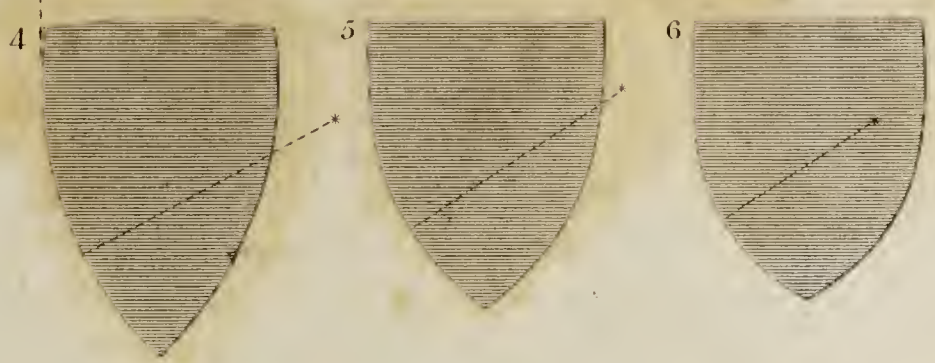


Fig. 7 to 19. Escutcheons from Henry VI to Henry VIII.

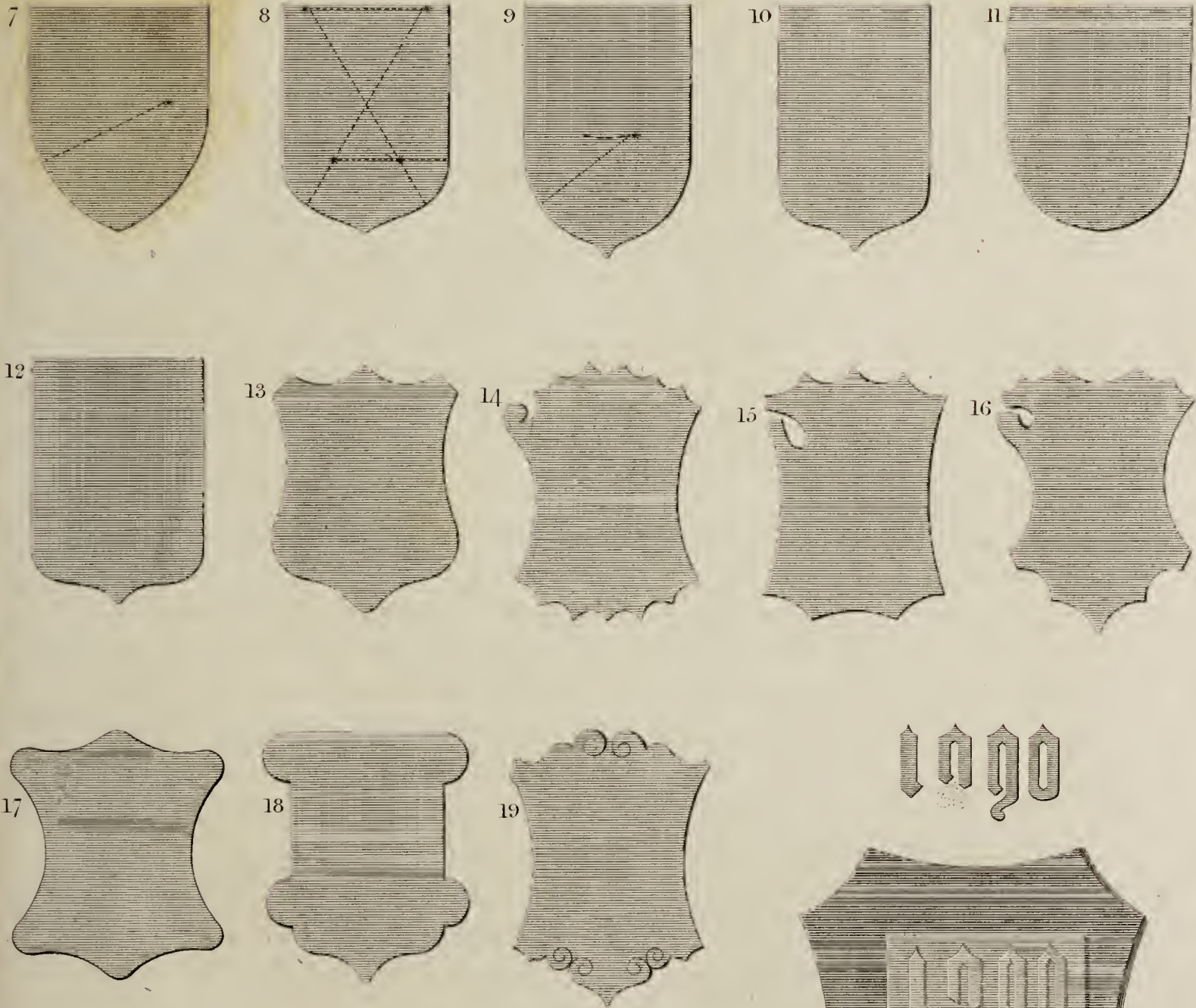
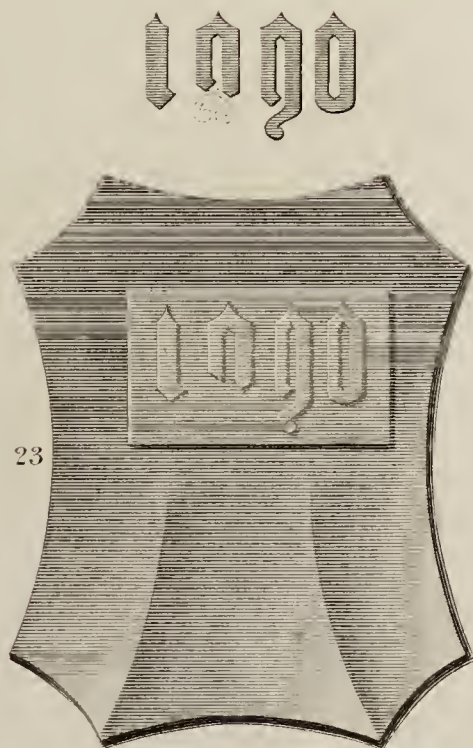
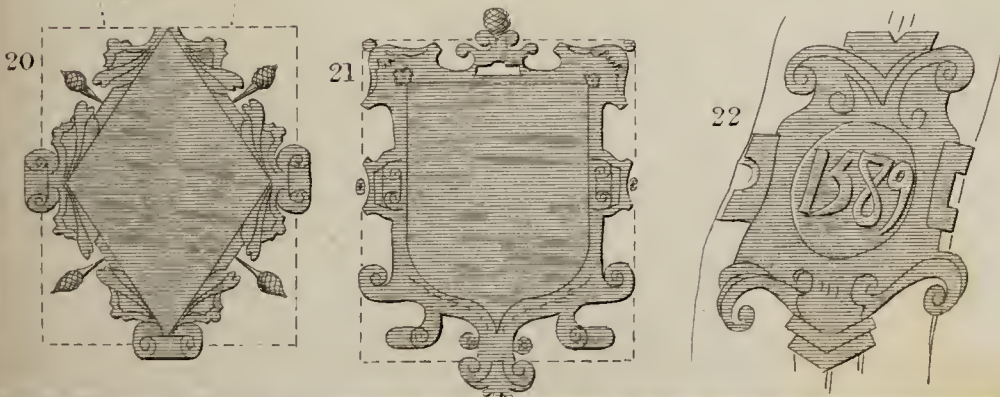


Fig. 20, 21, 22, Escutcheons in the reign of Elizabeth.



A.D. 1490.....not 1090.

I have not been able to discover any shields introduced as ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS earlier than the thirteenth century. The three forms delineated at Fig. 1, 2, 3, are taken from appendages to warriors in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; and the others appear to follow in such regular succession, that the following curious facts may be deduced from them.

First—The bottom of the escutcheons or shields partakes of the prevalent forms of arches in their respective periods. By holding the shields reversed, they give some idea of the different windows. Thus the sharp-pointed form prevailed to the end of the fifteenth century, as from Fig. 1 to 7. The arch gradually became flatter, and at length assumed various shapes, as from Fig. 8 to 12.

Secondly—As the ornaments of architecture became less simple and more enriched, the escutcheons, instead of being plain, were cut in various forms, as Fig. 13 to 18.

And, lastly—In the middle of the sixteenth century, when a false taste for superabundant and mixed ornaments prevailed (temp. Henry the Eighth, and Elizabeth) the scrolls and volutes were introduced as at Fig. 19; and when the forms of the shields or escutcheons became so fanciful, as Fig. 20, 21, and 22, it was necessary to define the precise outline by an inner shield, as there represented.

As the forms of the escutcheons may tend to throw some light on the subject of dates in future, I shall take leave to mention from whence these specimens have been collected; to which a few more might have been added; but as they very rarely occur, I suppose their difference might be attributed to bad workmanship.

Fig. 1 and 2, from a Norman MS. mentioned by Monfaucon in *Les Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, tom. II.

Fig. 2 may be seen on a Font at Wandsford, in Northamptonshire (of which I had the honour to communicate a drawing, with several other Fonts, to the Society of Antiquaries).

Fig. 3, from a Warrior in the Temple Church.

Fig. 4, from the Monument of Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I. in Westminster Abbey.

Fig. 5, from the Monuments of Edward III. and Richard II. in Westminster Abbey. The escutcheons, nearly of this form, may be seen in St. Stephen's Chapel, and the end of Westminster Hall.

Fig. 6, the new part of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford; All Souls' College, Oxford; Canterbury Cathedral; and many other buildings, from the temp. Henry V. to Henry VII.

Fig. 7, Magdalen College and Baliol College, Oxford; Norwich Cathedral, &c. about the temp. Henry VI. and VII.

Fig. 8, Woollerton Manor House, Norfolk, &c. temp. Henry VIII.

Fig. 9, Aylsham, Norfolk, &c. Henry VII. and VIII.

Fig. 10, from Taunton Castle, with the date 1498.

Fig. 11, an escutcheon round at Bottom (supposed to be badly executed) in wood at Lynn Regis, Henry VI. and in brick at Woolterton Manor House, temp. Henry VIII.

Fig. 12, from Christ Church Gate at Canterbury, with date 1517.

Fig. 13, from Westminster Abbey, with date 1529.

Fig. 14, from the Gate of Lincoln's Inn, 1518, and in Henry VIIth Chapel, &c.

Fig. 15, from Oxford, temp. Henry VIII.

Fig. 16 and 17, from Henry VII. Chapel.

Fig. 18, Brazen Nose College, Oxford, temp. Henry VIII.

Fig. 19, from a Timber House at Bury, temp. Henry VIII. or Elizabeth.

Fig. 20, 21, from a Monument in Westminster Abbey, with date 1563.

Fig. 22, Timber House at Norwich, with date 1589. From the end of the reign of Henry VIII. to King James, and Charles I. the escutcheons are round, oval, and of all possible shapes, and loaded with scrolls and ornaments.

Fig. 23, the Colchester Date and Escutcheon, in which the second figure being mutilated, the dotted lines show it restored, as it is supposed to have originally been.

N. B. These observations respecting the Forms of Shields may be also applied to certain other fragments of antiquity, which have excited inquiry concerning dates, viz. the Shield on the Helmdon Mantle Tree, and the Preston-Hall Barn, mentioned in Volume XIII. of the *Archæologia*; to which may be added, that of the Brecknock Date which is accompanied by Angels supporting Shields, a favourite architectural ornament of the fifteenth and sixteenth century.

JOHN ADEY REPTON.

XXVI. *Memoire sur un Aqueduc Romain découverte à Antibes. (Par M. d'Aguillon, Colonel au Corps Royal de Genie.) Communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. late Director.*

Read 7th January, 1808.

EN parcourant les Mémoires secrets pour servir à la République des lettres, j'y rencontrai une anecdote me concernant à raison de la découverte d'un Aqueduc Romain à Antibes. Voici cette anecdote insérée page 141 du 25^{me} volume de cet ouvrage.

“ Cette ville frontière du conté de Nice, étoit autrefois renommée
“ par les Aqueducs qui portoient les sources de la Sambuque, et de
“ la fond vielle. Elles se sont perdues par le laps des temps. Cette
“ ville étoit réduite à n'avoir qu'un seul puits, situé à l'une de ses extre-
“ mités, pour fournir l'eau à tous les habitans. L'invasion des Autri-
“ chiens en 1746, ruina absolument le commerce, et la plus grande
“ partie des maisons, par quatre mille bombes qu'ils y jetèrent, de sorte
“ qu' Antibes n'avoit plus de vestiges de son ancienne prospérité.

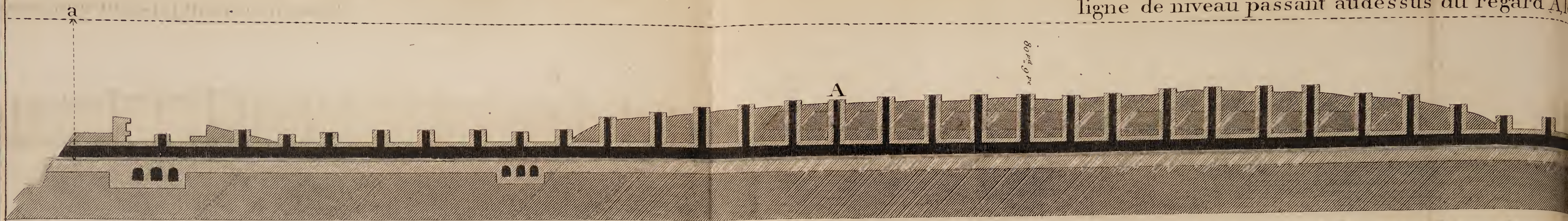
“ Monsieur D'Aguillon, Colonel au corps royal de Genie a re-
“ connu, depuis peu, aux environs de cette place, des vestiges des
“ Aqueducs, dont on n'avoit plus de tradition. Il a démontré qu'on
“ pourroit les réparer avec fort peu de dépense. Les Consuls de la

^a ANTIBES, Lat. Antipolis, a City and Sea-Port of *Provence in France*, formerly an Episcopal See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, which was afterwards translated to *Grasse*. It was a Colony of the Inhabitants of *Marseilles*, who built it, which still preserves several Monuments of its Antiquity, as Inscriptions, Urns, Statues, Pillars, &c. In 1608, Henry IV. purchased this city of *Alexander Grimaldi*, and *Charles of Lorraine*, Duke of *Mayne*, and united it to the Demesnes of *Provence*. It is defended with a Castle, has a convenient Port, and the adjacent Country is fruitful. *St. Math. Godeau*.

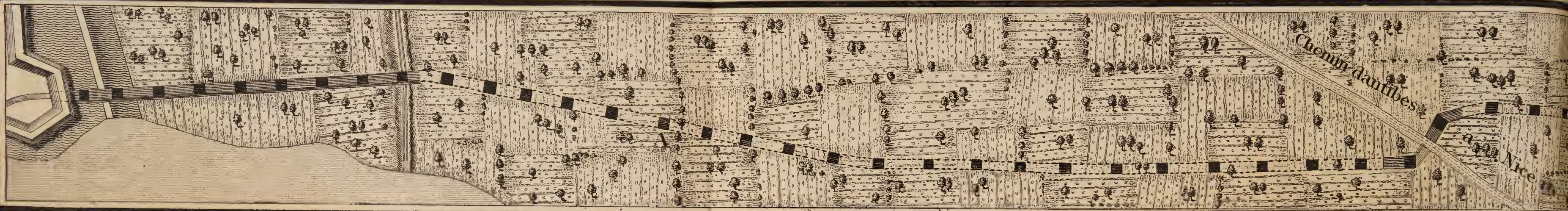
The above is transcribed from Collier's Historical Dictionary. The city is also described by Moreri, and Hoffmann; but neither of those three authors make any mention of the Aqueduct. M. R.

PROFIL passant par le milieu de l'aqueduc,

ligne de niveau passant audessus du regard A

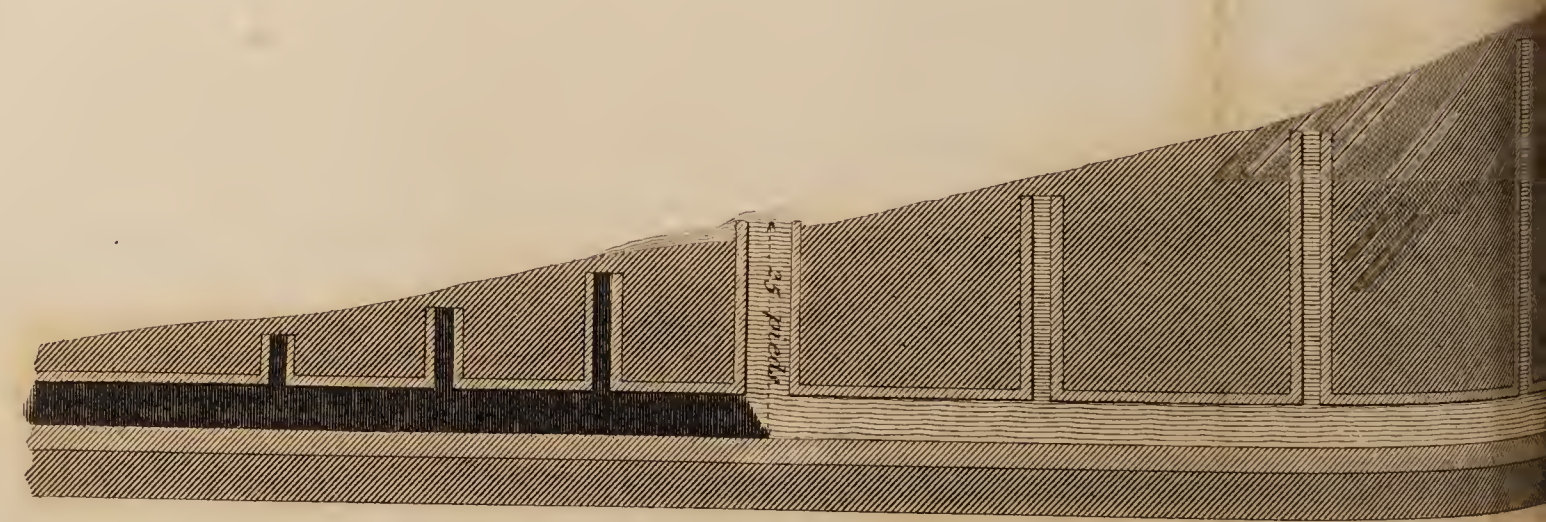


CARTE figurée du terrain que parcourt l'aqueduc depuis



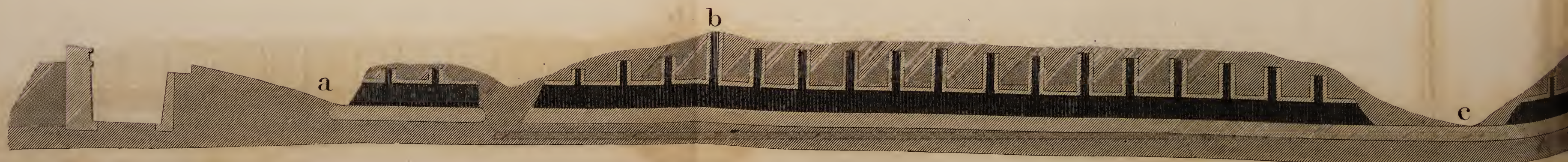
PROFIL de la montagne dans eaux des regards forcent celle

ligne de niveau



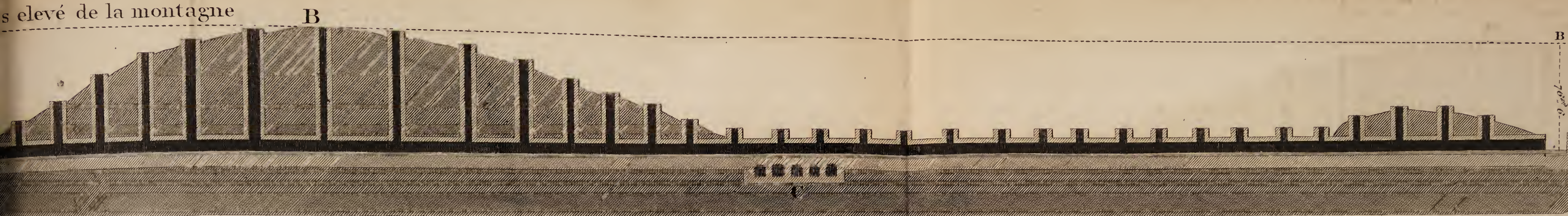
les lettres a b c d e f designent les endroits où les
ruines de ce monument se manifestoient

PROFIL de l'aqueduc romain d'antibes, qui fait voir col

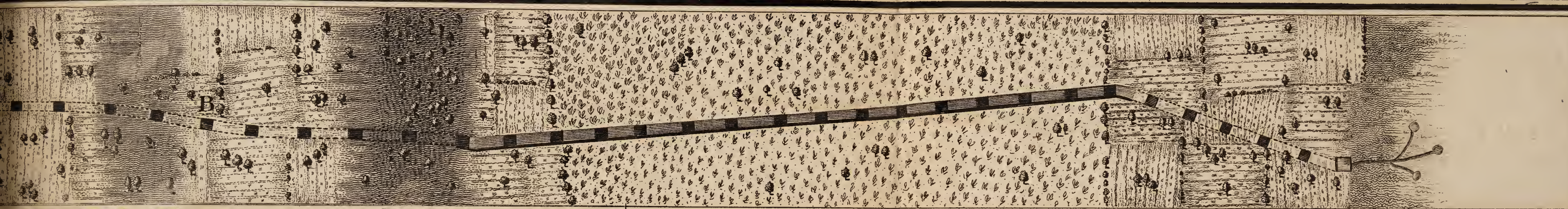


elopé depuis les Sources jusques à la Ville

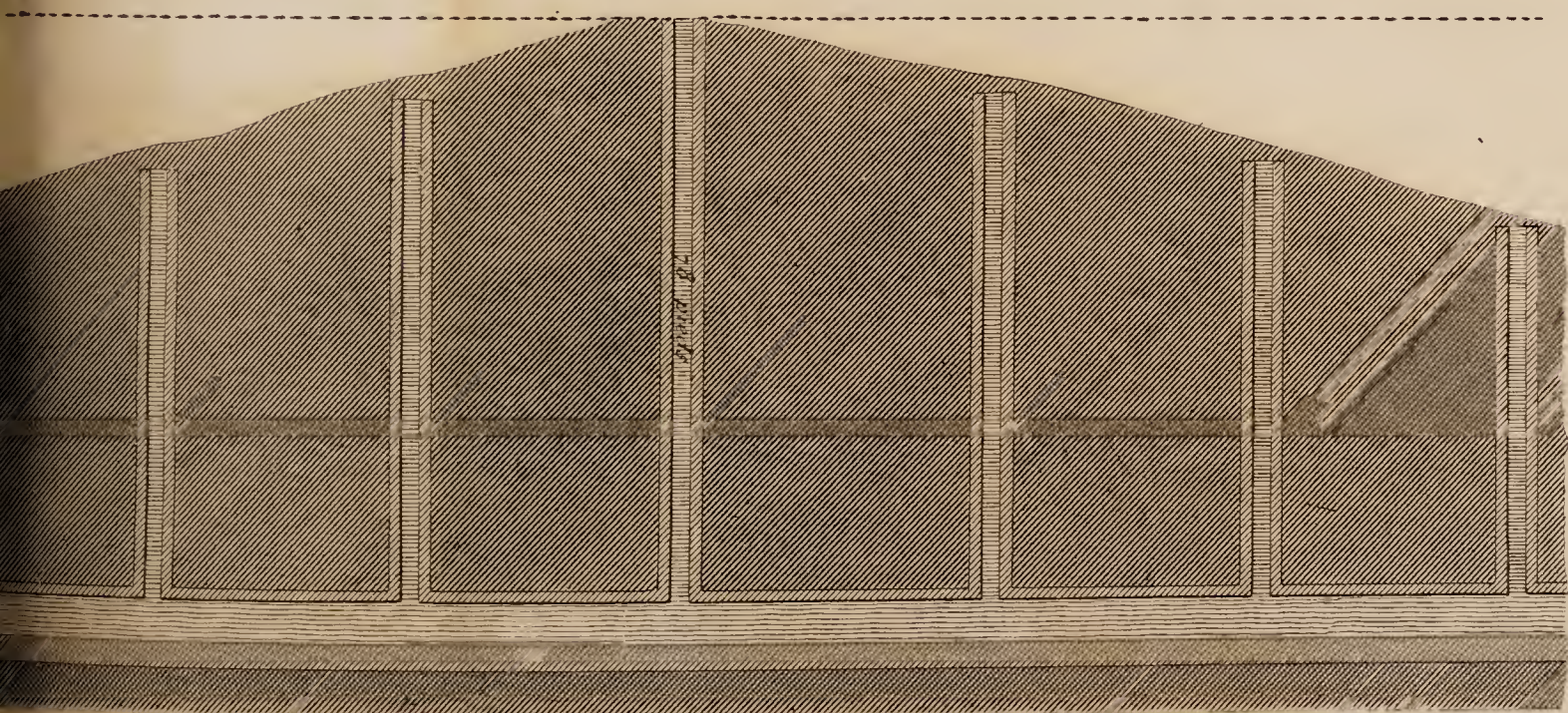
s élevé de la montagne



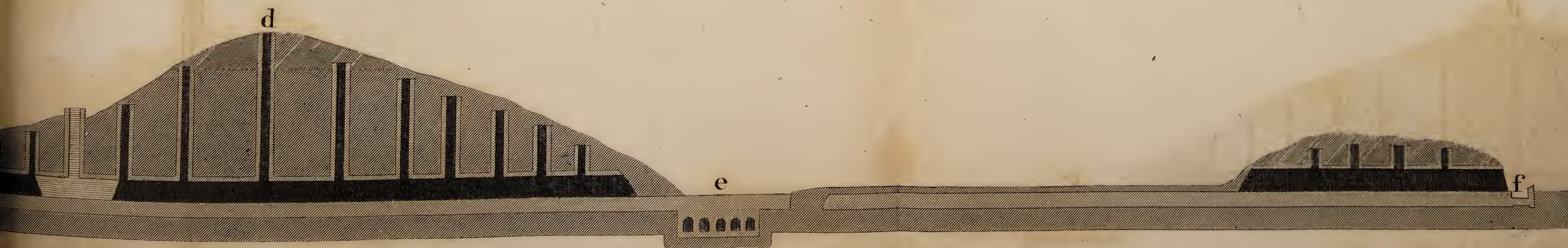
es sources jusques à la Ville sur une etendue de 2460 toises



a quelle passe l'aqueduc, pour demontrer que les
puits à monter jusques à 25 pieds de hauteur



ment il étoit enfoui dans les terres avant sa découverte



“ ville d’après ses instructions, ont présenté un mémoire sur cet objet,
“ aux états de la province, qui ont résolu d’y contribuer pour un
“ tièrs, et de solliciter le gouvernement d’y contribuer pour un autre
“ tièrs.

“ On a d’abord consacré une somme de mille écus à la découverte
“ des Aquéduc, si nécessaires au commerce, à la fertilisation de la
“ ville; et on a démontré qu’une somme de 72 mille livres suffiroit
“ pour les réparer.

“ Les états ont, en même temps, chargé les administrateurs de
“ témoigner à M. D’Aguillon la reconnoissance de la province, et de
“ lui présenter leurs remerciements.”

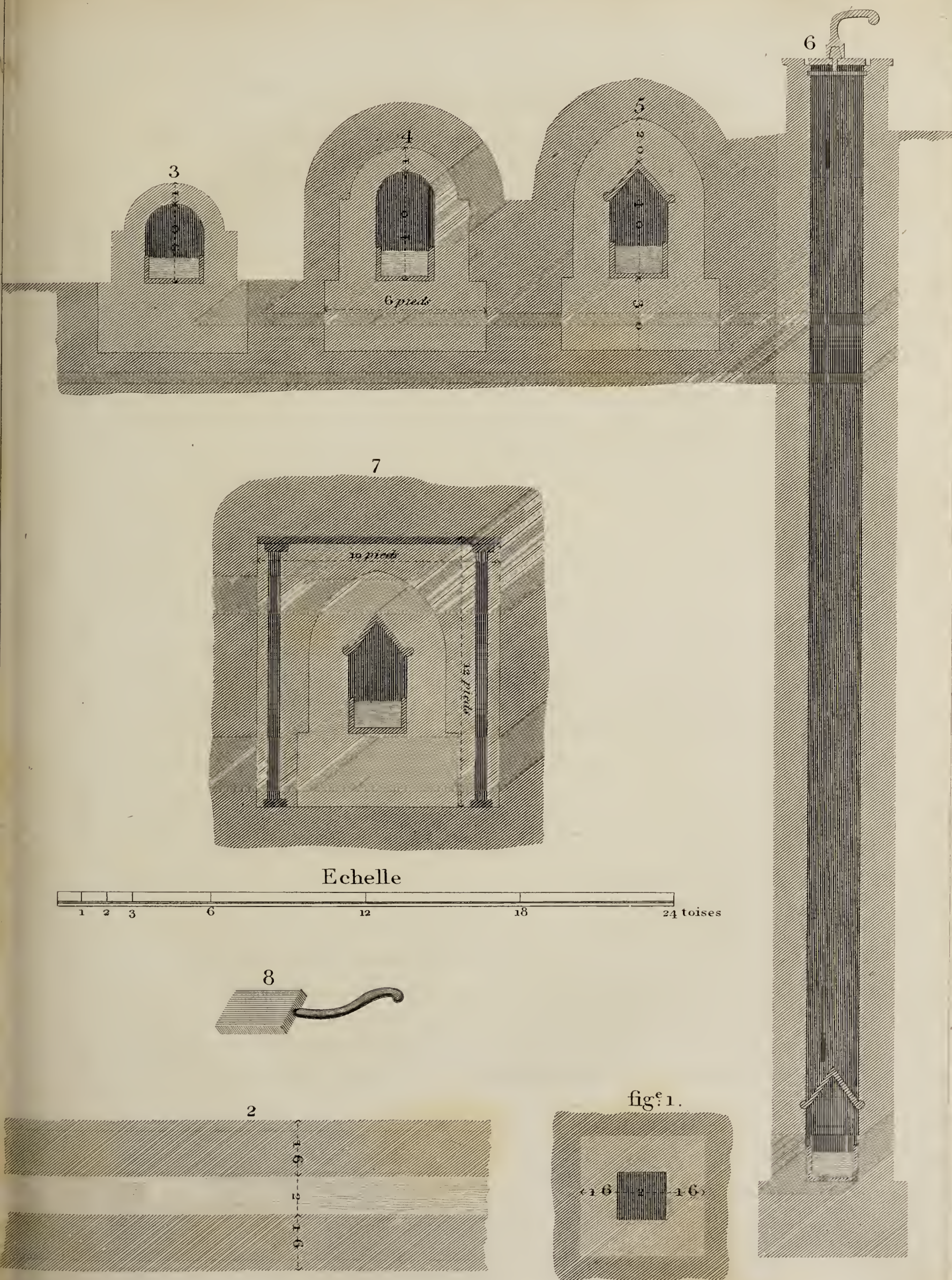
En lisant cette anecdote, je me suis rappelé parfaitement le service important que j’ai rendu, à cette époque, aux habitans d’Antibes. Emigré à Londres, et quoique âgé de 83 ans ayant besoin d’occupations, je me suis amusé à tracer, de mémoire, l’historique des moyens qui j’ai employé pour parvenir à la découverte de cet Aquéduc; j’y ai joint les desseins propres à faire connoître de quelle manière les Romains construisoient les édifices, qui ont subsistés si long temps après eux.

Placé en 1777 à Antibes, en qualité de Colonel au corps du Genie, je ne tardai pas à m’appercevoir combien les habitants de cette ville, dont la population étoit d’environ quatre mille ames, étoient malheureux de n’avoir qu’un seul puits qui put leur fournir l’eau, cet objet de nécessité si urgente et si multipliée. Leur position me fit naître l’idée de faire des recherches, sur les ruines éparses dans la campagne d’un Aquéduc, construit autrefois par les Romains pour fournir cette ville d’eau. Je visitai les sources d’où cet eau étoit tirée, et trouvai près d’elles les ruines d’un bassin où ces eaux se reunissoient, et d’où ensuite elles entroient dans l’Aquéduc, dont on appercevoit encore quelques restes. Mais une découverte que mes recherches répétées me firent faire, et qui étoit plus intéressante encore, fut celle, en deux endroits différens, d’une maçonnerie, ras de terre, offrant un vuide de deux pieds en quarré, revêtu d’un mur de 18 pouces d’épaisseur, mais dont le vuide étoit absolument comblé. Pl. XVII. Fig. 1.

La position de ces restes de maçonnerie, me fit présumer qu'ils pouvoient très bien appartenir à des regards, et que l'Aquéduc que je cherchois, devoit exister dans l'intérieur des terres. L'un de ces regards étoit placé sur le point le plus élevé d'une colline, qu'il falloit traverser pour arriver aux sources, l'autre, beaucoup plus rapproché de la ville, étoit sur un terrain beaucoup plus bas. Le premier est désigné par la lettre A et le second par celle B sur la carte, Pl. XVI.

Ce fut de ce moment que je m'occupai sérieusement de la recherche de cet ancien et util monument. Je fis lever la carte du terrain depuis les sources jusqu'à la ville, en faisant indiquer sur elle toutes les ruines que j'avois reconnu. Au mois de May 1781, je fis décombrer le regard qui étoit placé sur la colline. Les ouvriers ne purent le vider que jusqu'à 50 pieds de profondeur, après quoi les eaux latérales, filtrant à travers les joints du mur, s'y rassemblèrent au point de forcer les ouvriers de se retirer en abandonnant leur travail. J'observai que la maçonnerie étoit encore en très bon état, et que les murs avoient conservé leur à plomb. Je fis alors travailler à celui qui étoit plus rapproché de la ville, et parvenu à 13 pieds de profondeur, les ouvriers furent très étonnés de se trouver dans l'Aquéduc même, qui avoit deux pieds de largeur, sous quatre pieds de hauteur sous voute, Fig. 1, Pl. XVII.

Les ouvriers pénétrèrent dans l'Aquéduc, enlevèrent les terres qui s'y étoient accumulées jusqu'à neuf à 10 pouces de hauteur; parvenus à la distance de 32 toises ils y trouvèrent un comblement qui s'élevoit jusqu'au sommet de la voute. Ce fait me fit présumer qu'ils devoient être arrivés à un nouveau regard, dont il n'existoit aucune trace sur le terrain. Pour le découvrir j'employai le moyen suivant. Je fis entrer un ouvrier dans l'Aquéduc, avec ordre de se porter jusqu'au comblement, et de frapper à la voute avec un marteau, je me rendis ensuite sur le terrain avec quatre personnes, et ayant pris différentes positions à 32 toises de distances, dans la direction de l'Aquéduc, l'oreille appuyée sur la terre et nous rapprochant du bruit des coups de marteau, bientôt nos quatre terres se trouvèrent réunies au même point. On y creusa, et à moins de deux pieds de profondeur de l'ex-



cavation, on trouva la maçonnerie du regard, qui avoit été demoli par le propriétaire du domaine sur lequel il se trouvoit.

Satisfait de cette découverte, je fis rentrer les ouvriers dans le premier regard, A, avec ordre de diriger leur marche dans l'Aquéduc, en remontant vers les sources; en employant les mêmes moyens on parvint, après quelques mois de travail à découvrir et à décombrer 19 regards, éloignés les uns des autres de 32 à 33 toises, sur une étendue de six à sept cent toises. Les regards et l'Aquéduc étoient par tout en très bon état, ils étoient plus ou moins enfoncés, à raison des sinuosités qui regnoient sur le terrain. Cette découverte me fit connoître l'existence de l'Aquéduc, depuis le glacis de la place, jusqu'au grand chemin de Nice, dont on peut voir la position sur la carte.

Je n'entrerais point ici dans les détails des obstacles qui s'opposèrent à la continuité des travaux, dont le succès avoit été d'autant plus heureux que la dépense avoit été très peu considérable. Ce ne fut qu'au mois de May 1784, que je pus enfin parvenir à travailler à la continuation de ces intéressantes recherches.

Les travaux furent repris, à l'endroit où ils avoient été interrompus, au grand chemin d'Antibes à Nice. Les ouvriers, après avoir pénétré dans l'Aquéduc, dirigèrent leur route vers la colline, dans laquelle étoit situé le regard, dans lequel on n'avoit pu pénétrer que jusqu'à 50 pieds de profondeur. Ils rencontrèrent dans leur marche plusieurs regards sous cette colline; et entr'autres un puits de 25 pieds de profondeur sur 3 de diamètre. Le hazard seul l'avoit fait établir sur la route dégradée de l'Aquéduc. Il fournissoit abondamment de l'eau; mais sa position occasionnoit un phénomène dont on ne pouvoit expliquer la cause. Lorsqu'il survenoit des pluies abondantes les eaux s'accumuloient dans le puits, y montoient graduellement, le remplissoient, et finissoient par le repandre dans la campagne. Voici quelle me parut alors être la cause de ce phénomène.

Le puits, ainsi que le représente la fig. étant situé au bas de la pente de la colline, il n'étoit pas douteux qu'entre lui et le grand regard, B, il devoit exister d'autres regards, plus ou moins profonds suivant leurs différentes positions. Lors des pluies ils devoient se remplir d'eau par

infiltration, et ces mêmes eaux devoient s'écouler ensuite par l'Aqueduc, dans laquelle, ne trouvant d'autres issues que le puits, elle s'y trouvoit forcée; par le poids des colonnes dessus des regards, d'y monter pour se placer au niveau de celle qu'ils renfermoient; et cela successivement jusqu'à ce que, parvenue à la hauteur de ses bords, elle se repandoit par dessus. Ce fait hydraulique me donne la certitude que l'Aqueduc devoit exister en bon état dans toute l'étendue des deux pentes de la montagne; il fortifia le zèle dont j'étois animé pour la poursuite des travaux.

Le travail dans l'intérieur de l'Aqueduc devint plus pénible, on y trouva les regards plus espacés les uns des autres. On arriva enfin à celui qui étoit sur la hauteur, portoit sur la voute de l'Aqueduc, et avoit 72 pieds de hauteur. Dans le nombre des regards qu'on rencontra, il s'en trouva deux dont la maçonnerie des murs étoit absolument dégradée: il fallut les refaire à neuf; l'un d'eux avoit 53 pieds de profondeur, et l'autre 37. Lors du travail de leur reconstruction on eut occasion de faire quelques remarques, dont nous parlerons ailleurs.

L'Aqueduc ayant été trouvé en bon état, dans toute l'étendue de la colline, les ouvriers arrivèrent sur le revers, dans un endroit où ils rencontrèrent des arceaux indiqués dans le profil par la lettre C: ils avoient été construits par les Romains pour soutenir l'Aqueduc dans son passage sur un terrain marécageux. On perdit là les traces de cet antique monument: il existoit encore cependant une étendue de 6 à 700 toises à parcourir, pour arriver à l'endroit où les sources étoient placées; cet espace étoit occupé par une vaste prairie, dont le terrain étoit très bas. J'imaginai que l'Aqueduc devoit y avoir existé à fleur de terre; mais avoit été détruit. Un heureux hasard me procura le moyen d'en retrouver les traces.

J'observai que la prairie étoit traversée par une bande, dans laquelle la végétation étoit moins forte que partout ailleurs, et conjecturai par là que ce devoit, probablement, être l'endroit que l'Aqueduc avoit autrefois occupé; que la foiblesse de la végétation y étoit sans doute occasionnée par une terre plus graveleuse, et ayant peut être moins de

fond. Je fis ouvrir des tranchées au travers de cette bande : par ce moyen on retrouva par tout, et à 18 pouces de profond, la maçonnerie de sa base. On arriva enfin, de cette manière, au bassin et aux sources, et la découverte complète de cet antique monument fut terminée, depuis le glacis de la place jusqu'à la prise des eaux, sur une étendue de 2460 toises.

Aucun obstacle ne pouvant plus s'opposer à la restauration de cet Aquéduc, je travaillai à l'estimation de la dépense que cet ouvrage occasionneroit, et vis que 72 mille livres seroient suffisant à cet objet. Je compris dans cette estimation, les dédommagements des dégradations qui avoient été faites, par les travaux, dans les propriétés de divers habitants, les cas imprévus qui pouvoient survenir dans un travail de cette nature, et enfin une somme de dix mille livres à la disposition de la communauté, pour la conservation des fontaines et de leur conduite.

Je communiquai ce travail à la municipalité, en proposant que la ville contribuat pour un tiers de cette dépense, demandat aux états de la province de contribuer pour un autre tiers, et sollicitat le gouvernement d'accorder le 3^e tiers. Le mémoire de la communauté d'Antibes fut adopté, d'une voix unanime, à l'assemblée des états, et la somme de 24 mille livres fut accordé par le gouvernement.

Avant d'entreprendre la description du rétablissement de l'Aquéduc, il est nécessaire de faire connoître de quelle manière il étoit construit, dans les diverses positions dans lesquelles il étoit situé.

Il étoit construit, dans toute son étendue, sur une base de maçonnerie de 6 pieds de largeur, et 3 pieds de hauteur; la largeur, de la partie de l'Aquéduc dans laquelle couloit l'eau, étoit de deux pieds: les murs avoient partout 18 pouces d'épaisseur, et le fond ainsi que les cotés étoient revêtus d'un enduit d'un pouce d'épaisseur, Fig. 2.

Lorsque l'Aquéduc étoit au jour sur le terrain, ou placé fort peu au dessous, les murs avoient deux pieds de hauteur, et supportoient une voute d'un pied de rayon. La hauteur interieur n'étoit en consequence que de trois pieds, Fig. 3.

Lorsqu'il étoit enfoncé sous les terres depuis 5 jusqu'à 15 et 18

pieds, les murs avoient trois pieds, et sous vôte quatre pieds de hauteur, Fig. 4.

Mais dans toute l'étendue du tènement dans lequel cet Aquéduc traversoit la colline, les Romains, au lieu de cintre avoient employé des briques de 18 pouces de hauteur, et douze pouces de largeur, portant sur les murs, appuyées à la tête l'une contre l'autre, sur lesquelles ils batissoient une vôte de deux pieds d'épaisseur, Fig. 5. Partout ailleurs la vôte n'avoit que douze pouces d'épaisseur.

Je n'ai pu entrevoir quelles pouvoient être les raisons, qui avoient engagé les Romains à faire faire des coudes et des sinuosités à cet Aquéduc, même dans les positions où ils auroient pu le construire en ligne droite. J'ai eu l'occasion d'appercevoir, dans quelques endroits, des contrepentes, cependant peu sensibles, et elles n'occasionnoient aucun obstacle au cours des eaux.

Les regards, qui étoient au nombre de 64, depuis la prise des eaux jusqu'à la ville, étoient espacés les uns des autres de 31 à 33 toises : ceux qui étoient placés sur la surface du tènement, avoient partout été démolis ; mais ceux qui étoient situés dans la colline, étoient espacés de 50 à 60 toises, et même plus ; ils offroient un vuide de deux pieds en quarrée, de manière que les ouvriers pouvoient y descendre pour y travailler. La Fig. 6 représente un regard de 40 pieds de hauteur.

Vers le mois d'Avril 1784 la restauration de l'Aquéduc fut entamée à la prise des eaux, la base en maçonnerie, qui traversoit la prairie, fut reposée, et rétablie au niveau pour le cours des eaux, et l'Aquéduc fut reconstruit à neuf au dessus, sur une longueur d'à peu près 700 toises, et sur une hauteur de trois pieds sous vôte. La partie qui traversoit, et passoit sous la colline, s'étant trouvée parfaitement conservée, n'exigea que de très foibles réparations. Les deux regards, dont la maçonnerie avoit été dégradée, ainsi qu'il a été dit plus haut, furent refaits à neuf, de manière qu'à la fin du mois de Novembre, toute la partie de l'Aquéduc, depuis la prise des eaux jusques au chemin d'Antibes à Nice, fut parfaitement rétablie.

Dans le courant du mois de Février je fis introduire les eaux des sources, à l'entrée de la nuit, et le lendemain matin le chemin de Nice

fut couvert d'eau, et les environs inondés. Dès lors les personnes, qui cherchoient à persuader les habitants que jamais les eaux n'arriveroient à la ville, ne doutèrent plus du service important que je leur rendois.

Au mois d'Avril 1785 le travail fut repris au chemin de Nice, les parties de l'Aqueduc, qui étoient placées sur le terrain, furent refaites à neuf, des arceaux furent construits, dans le fossé de la place, pour soutenir l'Aqueduc qui le traversoit. Le rempart fut percé, dans l'une des faces du bastion de Rosni, tous les regards furent élevés à trois pieds au dessus du terrain, et couverts, à leur partie supérieure, ainsi qu'on peut le voir à la Fig. 6, et enfin, vers la fin de Juillet cet ancien monument fut retabli dans toute son étendue.

Peu de jours après j'annonçai que les eaux, à une heure fixée, seroient mises dans l'Aqueduc. Tous les habitants, la garnison, l'état major de la place, et nombre d'étrangers, s'assemblèrent dans le bastion Rosni. Vers trois heures après midi on vit une colonne d'eau, de 19 pouces de largeur, se précipiter de 13 pieds et demi de hauteur, sur le sol du bastion. L'eau avoit parcouru l'étendue de l'Aqueduc, depuis les sources jusqu'à la ville, en 65 minutes.

L'inclinaison de leur pente étoit de deux pouces et demi par cent toises; d'où il résulte que les sources sont plus élevées, de six pieds trois pouces, que l'endroit où elles arrivent à la ville.^a

Les habitants manifestèrent leur joie par de vives acclamations. Je reçus des complimens de toute l'assemblée, et j'avoue que mon amour propre fut flatté, mon ame jouit, en même temps, de la douce satisfaction de voir exécuté un projet si utile aux habitants d'Antibes, en rétablissant un monument perdu depuis une si longue suite de siècles.

La municipalité fit construire des fontaines, dans les endroits de la ville, où le niveau permit d'y faire arriver les eaux: et, comme une partie d'elle est placée sur une hauteur où les eaux ne pouvoient parvenir, le surplus se trouvoit si abondant, qu'elles purent suffire à l'éta-

^a There is a small mistake in this statement, as $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on 100 toises will make only five feet one inch and a half on 2460 toises, reckoning 12 inches to the foot. M. R.

blissement d'un moulin à bled, qui fut construit dans le bastion même, et affermé la même année à 6300 f.

J'ai dit que, sur l'une des pentes de la montagne, on avoit été obligé de refaire à neuf deux regards, dont la maçonnerie avoit été totalement dégradée, l'un d'eux, ayant 37 pieds de profondeur et l'autre 53. Dans la démolition du premier on trouva déposé, sur une des faces intérieures du mur, un dépôt stalactitique, de 18 à 20 pouces de hauteur, sur 14 pouces d'épaisseur, sa couleur étoit d'un bleu un peu jaunâtre, et elle paroissoit, sensiblement, être composée d'une immensité de couches très minces.

On a aussi trouvé dans l'Aquéduc plusieurs médailles de Jules César, ce qui fait présumer, qu'il doit avoir été construit sous le regne de cet Empereur.

En creusant le terrain, pour reconstruire ce même regard de 37 pieds de profondeur, on observa que la colline étoit, sur toute sa profondeur, composée d'une terre marneuse compacte grisâtre, sans aucun autre mélange que celles de coquilles marines, dont plusieurs étoient fort grandes. Parvenu à la voute de l'Aquéduc on fut fort étonné d'y rencontrer une couche de terre végétale rougeâtre, de trois pieds d'épaisseur, dont la nature étoit la même que celle qui existoit sur le terrain.

En retablissant l'autre regard, dont la profondeur étoit de 53 pieds, et qui étoit éloigné de plus de 120 toises du précédent, on y observa la même terre marneuse mêlée de coquilles, et la même couche, de trois pieds de terre végétale, sur la voute : observation qui me confirma dans l'opinion, dans laquelle j'étois, que cette terre y avoit été transportée par les Romains, qui pour éviter le déblai immense qu'ils eussent été obligés de faire, sur plus de 80 pieds de hauteur, avoient creusé sous toute la montagne une galerie souterraine, dans laquelle ils avoient construit l'Aquéduc. Cette galerie devoit avoir dix pieds de largeur, sur à peu près 12 de hauteur. Pour prévenir les éboulements du terrain, ils l'avoient soutenu par des madriers et des poteaux, disposés ainsi que le représente la Fig. 7, il résulte tout naturellement de là, qu'après la construction de l'Aquéduc ils avoient remplis les vuides, par la terre végétale qu'ils avoient transporté.

La base de l'Aquéduc, ainsi que ses parois latéraux, de la partie dans laquelle couloient les eaux, étoient recouverts d'un enduit très bien conservé. Son objet étoit d'empêcher les filtrations à travers la maçonnerie. J'en fis détacher un morceau, qui avoit un peu plus d'un pouce d'épaisseur, et, l'ayant examiné, j'ai cru reconnoître qu'il étoit composé de pouzzolane et de chaux vive, mêlé de petits morceaux de briques concassés, de la grosseur d'une petite noisette, exactement mélangés et corroyés ensemble.

J'essayai, d'après cela d'imiter ce ciment. Je le fis faire avec un tiers de bonne chaux vive, et de deux tièrs de pouzzolane bien corroyé, en éteignant la chaux, et y mêlant ensuite les morceaux de brique concassés. On en composa un mortier que l'on laissa reposer deux heures. La chaux vive ayant la propriété de durcir fort vite, on retravailla ce mortier de manière à la rendre malléable; après quoi le maçon l'étendit dans le fond de l'Aquéduc, sur une étendue de 5 à 6 toises, sur environ 15 lignes d'épaisseur. Ce premier travail fini, l'ouvrier, avec une petite pelle, ou bate de bois, de la forme représentée sous la Fig. 8, battit, à petits coups reitérés, cette couche d'enduit pour le comprimer, l'unir, et empêcher qu'il en reste aucun vuide dans son épaisseur. Par cette opération l'humidité, renfermée dans ce ciment, se portoit à la surface chargée des molécules de la chaux, et sans doute aussi de la pouzzolane, le maçon lissoit cette surface, à différentes reprises, avec sa truelle, et il s'y formoit une pellicule de l'épaisseur d'une forte feuille de papier. Cette pellicule, qui existoit de même sur l'enduit Romain, m'avoit originairement fait penser, qu'elle appartenoit à une couche qui y avoit été placée postérieurement, et dont je ne pouvois imaginer quel pouvoit être la composition.

Le succès de mon essai me persuada que j'avois en effet parfaitement réussi à imiter le ciment des Romains. On en a fait usage avec succès dans le fond et sur les parois de l'Aquéduc, sur une étendue de plus de 800 toises. Je pense, qu'au défaut de pouzzolane, on pourroit se servir, avec avantage, de briques pilées, en observant surtout qu'elle fut bien cuite. Mais le pouzzolane est toujours de beaucoup préférable par ses qualités.

XXVII. *An Account of the Rosetta Stone, in three languages, which was brought to England in the year 1802.*

ON the eleventh of March, in the year 1802, the Society of Antiquaries received a letter from Granville Penn, Esq. informing them that, by the desire of Lord Hobart, he had forwarded two cases for the inspection of the Society, and to remain in their custody till further directions for the removal of them to the British Museum.

On the same day a letter was received from Colonel Turner, relating, that he had brought the stone, with the statue, both contained in the two cases above mentioned, from Egypt; and reciting the means by which they came into his possession. A subsequent letter to the same effect from General Turner, being inserted in the following pages, the reader is referred to that for particulars.

In the month of April following, the Rev. Stephen Weston (a Member of this Society) presented a short translation of the Greek inscription on the stone, with some critical remarks thereon.

In July the Society ordered four casts to be taken, by Mr. Papera, in plaster of Paris, from the original stone, and to be sent, properly packed up in cases, to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin, accompanied by a letter to each from the Secretary: also a fac simile of the Greek inscription was engraved, a copy of which was sent to General Garth, for his Majesty, copies were distributed to the Members of the Society, and others forwarded to the following places, in addition to those foreign Universities, to which the Society usually send presents of their works.

To the Vatican.

To the Society de Propagandâ Fide.

To Cardinal Borgia at Rome.

To the Imperial Library at Vienna.

To the Imperial Society at Petersburg.

To the Academy at Berlin.

To the National Institute.
To the National Library at Paris.
To the Royal Society of Antiquaries at Copenhagen.
To the University at Upsal.
To the Academy at Madrid.
To the Royal Library at the Escorial.
To the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon.
To the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.
To the University at Leyden.

The Society hoped to have been favoured, in return, with some translations or communications on so valuable a relick of antiquity; containing so much matter for remarks, on the circumstances mentioned in the inscription; at least it might have been expected that some Members of the learned foreign Societies would have endeavoured to fill up the lacunæ occasioned by the fracture of the stone. No intelligence however of any kind being received, Mr. Weston presented a full translation of the Greek inscription, which was read to the Society at their meeting on the fourth day of November 1802, wherein the deficiencies, occasioned by the fractures, were very ably supplied.

On the eleventh of November following, the Secretary received a letter, written in the French language, enclosing one to the Society, in Latin, accompanied by a Latin version of the Greek inscription, with a considerable number of learned remarks thereon, from Professor Heyne, of the University of Gottingen. This translation comes very near, but is not exactly the same with that presented by the Rev. Stephen Weston: as both translations will be printed at length, the reader will have an opportunity of forming his own opinion, which of the two comes nearest to the original.

On the second day of December, of the same year, our learned Member, Taylor Combe, Esq. sent a letter, with a most elaborate and instructive dissertation on the inscription, which were read to the Society at their meetings, proving that the Decree of the Priests, in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, was not published in his lifetime.

Mr. Combe also sent a portrait of Ptolemy Philometer, taken from an unique coin in the French cabinet, as a proper accompaniment to his memorial.

On the thirteenth of January, 1803, Mr. Weston presented to the Society a paper, containing the words, and parts of words, which he supposed had filled up the vacancies occasioned by the fractures on the stone; and on the same day, Professor Porson presented one similar to it, accompanied by the Latin letter engraved on the plate of the fac simile of those letters, written thereon by the Professor himself, as his conjectural restorations of the lost parts of the Greek inscription; either of which might serve to supply what is wanting; but as only one is necessary, Mr. Professor Porson's was delivered to the engraver, in order to its being executed in such a manner as to correspond with the former fac simile engraving of the Greek inscription.

In addition to the above valuable communications, the following short genealogical account of the Ptolemies may not be unacceptable.

- 321 A. C. ¹ PTOLEMY SOTER, called the son of Lagos.
Berenice, widow of Philip, a Macedonian.
- 282 A. C. ² PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS.
Arsinoe, Daür of Lysimachus, King of Thrace.
- 243 A. C. ³ PTOLEMY EUERGETES.
Berenice, Daür of Magus, King of Lybia.
- 217 A. C. ⁴ PTOLEMY PHILOPATOR.
Arsinoe, his Sister.
- 200 A. C. ⁵ PTOLEMY EPIPHANES.
Cleopatra, Daür of Antiochus the Great.
- 176 A. C. ⁶ PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR.
Cleopatra, his Sister.
- 143 A. C. ⁷ PTOLEMY EUERGETES.
Cleopatra, his Sister.

Seven years having now elapsed since the receipt of the last communication to the Society on this subject, there is little reason to expect that any further information should be received: the Society therefore resolved to gratify the curiosity of the learned, by publishing, in their next volume of the *Archæologia*, all the particulars relating to this very interesting monument. It would have appeared sooner, had it not been judged advisable to give sufficient time for any additional matter to come in, in order that the publication might be rendered as complete as possible.

They now present it to the public, with the hope that it may fully answer their expectation; and, in order to accommodate such persons as may be desirous of possessing so curious a piece of ancient history, the Society have determined to print, separate from the *Archæologia*, so many copies of it, as may be supposed necessary for the supply of such demand.

MATT. RAPER.

Read 8th June, 1810.

SIR,

Argyle Street, May 30, 1810.

THE Rosetta Stone having excited much attention in the learned world, and in this Society in particular, I request to offer them, through you, some account of the manner it came into the possession of the British army, and by what means it was brought to this country, presuming it may not be unacceptable to them.

By the sixteenth article of the capitulation of Alexandria, the siege of which city terminated the labours of the British army in Egypt, all the curiosities, natural and artificial, collected by the French Institute and others, were to be delivered up to the captors. This was refused on the part of the French General to be fulfilled, by saying they were all private property. Many letters passed; at length, on consideration that the care in preserving the insects and animals had made the property in some degree private, it was relinquished by Lord Hutchinson; but the artificial, which consisted of antiquities and Arabian manuscripts, among the former of which was the Rosetta Stone, was insisted upon by the noble General with his usual zeal for science. Upon which I had several conferences with the French General Menou, who at length gave way, saying, that the Rosetta Stone was his private property; but, as he was forced, he must comply as well as the other proprietors. I accordingly received from the under secretary of the Institute, Le Pere, the secretary Fourier being ill, a paper, containing a list of the antiquities, with the names of the claimants of each piece of Sculpture: the stone is there described of black granite, with three inscriptions, belonging to General Menou. From the French scavans I learnt, that the Rosetta Stone was found among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, when repaired by the French, and put in a state of defence: it stands near the mouth of the Nile, on the Rosetta branch, where are, in all probability, the pieces broken off. I was

also informed, that there was a stone similar at Menouf, obliterated, or nearly so, by the earthen jugs being placed on it, as it stood near the water; and that there was a fragment of one, used and placed in the walls of the French fortifications of Alexandria. The Stone was carefully brought to General Menou's house in Alexandria, covered with soft cotton cloth, and a double matting, where I first saw it. The General had selected this precious relick of antiquity for himself. When it was understood by the French army that we were to possess the antiquities, the covering of the stone was torn off, and it was thrown upon its face, and the excellent wooden cases of the rest were broken off; for they had taken infinite pains, in the first instance, to secure and preserve from any injury all the antiquities. I made several remonstrances, but the chief difficulty I had was on account of this stone, and the great sarcophagus, which at one time was positively refused to be given up by the Capitan Pasha, who had obtained it by having possession of the ship it had been put on board of by the French. I procured, however, a centry on the beach from Mon. Le Roy, prefect maritime, who, as well as the General, behaved with great civility; the reverse I experienced from some others.

When I mentioned the manner the stone had been treated to Lord Hutchinson, he gave me a detachment of artillerymen, and an artillery-engine, called, from its powers, a devil cart, with which that evening I went to General Menou's house, and carried off the stone, without any injury, but with some difficulty, from the narrow streets, to my house, amid the sarcasms of numbers of French officers and men; being ably assisted by an intelligent serjeant of artillery, who commanded the party, all of whom enjoyed great satisfaction in their employment: they were the first British soldiers who entered Alexandria. During the time the Stone remained at my house, some gentlemen attached to the corps of scavans requested to have a cast, which I readily granted, provided the Stone should receive no injury; which cast they took to Paris, leaving the Stone well cleared from the printing ink, which it had been covered with to take off several copies to send to France, when it was first discovered.

Having seen the other remains of ancient Egyptian sculpture sent on board the Admiral, Sir Richard Bickerton's ship, the Madras, who kindly gave every possible assistance, I embarked with the Rosetta Stone, determining to share its fate, on board the Egyptienne frigate, taken in the harbour of Alexandria, and arrived at Portsmouth in February 1802. When the ship came round to Deptford, it was put in a boat and landed at the Custom-house; and Lord Buckinghamshire, the then Secretary of State, acceded to my request, and permitted it to remain some time at the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, previous to its deposit in the British Museum, where I trust it will long remain, a most valuable relic of antiquity, the feeble but only yet discovered link of the Egyptian to the known languages, a proud trophy of the arms of Britain (I could almost say *spolia opima*), not plundered from defenceless inhabitants, but honourably acquired by the fortune of war.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, and most humble servant,

H. TURNER, Major General.

NICHOLAS CARLISLE, Esq.
Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries,
&c. &c.

The Reader is requested to observe, that, where any Letters, or Words, are placed between Crotchets, it is on account either of some evident mistake of the Sculptor there corrected, or the supplying some deficiency occasioned by the friction or fracture of the Stone. M. R.

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ.

- 1 Βασιλεύοντος τῷ Νέε καὶ παραλαβόντος τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τῷ πατρὶς κυρίῳ βασιλείων μεγαλοδόξῳ τῷ τὴν Αἰγυπτὸν κατασφαιμένῳ καὶ τὰ πρὸς τῆς
- 2 θεῆς εὐσεβῆς ἀντιπάλων ὑπερτέρῳ τῷ τὸν βίον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπανορθώσαντι κυρίῳ τριακονταετηρίδων καθάπερ ὁ Ἡφαιστος ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς ὁ ἥλιος
- 3 μέγας βασιλεὺς τῶν τε ἄνω καὶ τῶν κάτω χωρῶν ἐκγόνης Θεῶν φιλοπατόρων ὃν ὁ Ἡφαιστος ἐδοκίμασεν ὡς ὁ ἥλιος ἔδωκεν τὴν νίκην εἰκόνης τῷ Διὶ υἱὲ τῷ ἥλῳ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ
- 4 αἰωνοδία ἡγαπημένῳ ὑπὸ τῷ Φθῶ ἔτις ἐνάτῳ ἐφ' ἱερέως Ἀετῆ τῷ Ἀετῇ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Θεῶν σωτήρων καὶ Θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ Θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν καὶ Θεῶν φιλοπατόρων καὶ
- 5 Θεῶν Ἐπιφανῆς εὐχαρίσας ἀθλοφόρῳ Βερνίκῃς Εὐεργετίδος Πύρρῳ τῆς Φιλίης καυηφόρῳ Ἀρσινόῃς Φιλαδέλφῳ Ἀρείῳ τῆς διογένεως ἱερείας Ἀρσινόῃς φιλοπάτορος Εὐρήνης
- 6 τῆς Πτολεμαίας μηνὸς Ξαν[θ] καὶ τετραδί Ἀγυπτίων δὲ Μεχέιρ ὁκτωκαιδεκάτῃ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ προφῆται καὶ οἱ εἰς τὸ ἄδουτον εἰ[σ] πορευόμενοι πρὸς τὸν σολισμὸν τῶν
- 7 θεῶν καὶ πτεροφόροι καὶ ἱερογραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἱερεῖς πάντες οἱ ἀπαντήσαντες ἐκ τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἱερῶν εἰς Μέμφιν τῷ βασιλεὶ πρὸς τὴν πανήγυριν τῆς παρακληψέως τῆς
- 8 βασιλείας τῆς Πτολεμαίας αἰωνοδία ἡγαπημένῳ ὑπὸ τῷ Φθῶ θεῷ Ἐπιφανῆς εὐχαρίσας ἣν παρέλαβεν παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ αὐτῷ συναχθέντες ἐν τῷ ἐν Μέμφῃ ἱερῷ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ταύτῃ ΕΠΙΑΝ
- 9 ΕΠΕΙΔΗ βασιλεὺς ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ αἰωνόβιος ἡγαπημένος ὑπὸ τῷ Φθῶ Θεῷ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ εὐχαρίσας

ὁ ἐγ βασιλεύς Πτολεμαῖος καὶ βασιλίσσης Ἀρσινόης ΘΕΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΩΝ κατὰ πολλὰ εὐεργέτη
 κεν τὰ θ' ἱερὰ καὶ

- 10 τούς ἐν αὐτοῖς ὄντας καὶ τῆς ὑπὸ τὴν ἑαυτῆ βασιλείαν τασσομένους ἅπαντας ὑπάρχων θεός ἐκ θεῶ καὶ
 θεῶς καθάπερ Ὡρος ὁ τῆς Ἰσιος καὶ Ὀσίριος υἱός ὁ ἐπαμύνας τῷ πατρὶ αὐτῆ Ὀσίρει τὰ πρὸς θεῶς
 11 εὐεργετικῶς διακείμενος ἀνατέθεικεν εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ ἀργυρικῶς τε καὶ σιτι[κ]ῶς προσόδους καὶ δαπάνας πολλὰς
 ὑπομεμένηκεν ἕνεκα τῆς τὴν Αἴγυπτον εἰς εὐδίαν ἀγαγεῖν καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καταστήσασθαι
 12 ταῖς τε ἑαυτῆ δυνάμεσιν πεφιλανθρώπηκε πάσαις καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ προσόδων καὶ
 φορολογίων τινος μὲν εἰς τέλος ἀφῆκεν ἄλλας δὲ κεκέρικεν ὅπως ὁ τε λαὸς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες ἐν
 13 εὐθηνίᾳ ὧσιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἑαυτῆ βασιλείας τότε βασιλικά ὀφειλήματα ἀ προσώφειλον οἱ ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ καὶ οἱ ἐν
 τῇ λοιπῇ βασιλείᾳ αὐτῆ ὄντα πολλὰ τῷ πλήθει ἀφῆκεν καὶ τῆς ἐν ταῖς φυλακαῖς
 14 ἀπηγμένους καὶ τοὺς ἐν αἰτίαις ὄντας ἐκ πολλῆς χρόνος ἀπέλυσε τῶν ἐ[γ]κεκλημένων προσέταξε δὲ καὶ τὰς
 προσόδους τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ τὰς διδομένους εἰς αὐτὰ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν συντάξεις σιτι-
 15 κῶς τε καὶ ἀργυρικῶς ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὰς καθηκίστας ἀπομοίρας τοῖς θεοῖς ἀπὸ τε τ[ῆ]ς ἀμπελίτιδος γῆς
 καὶ τῶν παραδείσων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ὑπαρχάντων τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς πατρὸς αὐτῆ
 16 μένειν ἐπὶ χώρας προσέταξεν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ὅπως μῆθὲν πλεῖον δίδωσιν εἰς τὸ τελεσικὸν ἔ' ἐτάσσοντο
 ἕως τῆς πρώτης ἑταῖς ἐπὶ τῆς πατρὸς αὐτῆ ἀπέλυσεν δὲ καὶ τῆς ἐκ τῶν
 17 ἱερῶν ἐθνῶν τῆ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν κατὰ πλῆθος προσέταξεν δὲ καὶ τὴν σύλληψιν τῶν εἰς τὴν ναυτείαν
 μὴ ποιῆσθαι τῶν τ' εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν συντελεσμένων ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς βυσσίνων
 18 ὀθονίων ἀπέλυσεν τὰ δύο μέρη τὰ τε ἐγλελειμμένα πάντα ἐν τοῖς πρότερον χρόνοις ἀποκατέστησεν εἰς τὴν
 καθήκουσαν τάξιν φροντίζων ὅπως τὰ εἰθισμένα συντελῇται τοῖς θεοῖς κατὰ τὸ
 19 προσῆκον ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον πᾶσιν ἀπένειμεν καθάπερ Ἑρμῆς ὁ μέγας καὶ μέγας πρ[ο]σέταξεν δὲ
 καὶ τῆς καταπορευομένων ἐκ τε τῶν μαχίμων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀλλότρια

- 20 φρονησάντων ἐν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν ταρχαὴν καιροῖς κατελθόντας μένειν ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων κτησέων προενοήθη δὲ
καὶ ὅπως ἔξαποσάλωσιν δυνάμεις ἱππικαὶ τε καὶ πεζικαὶ καὶ νῆες ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπελθόντας
- 21 ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀιγυπτὸν κατὰ τε τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἡπειρὸν ὑπομείνας δαπάνας ἀργυρικὰς τε καὶ σιτικὰς
μεγάλας ὅπως τὰ θ' ἱερὰ καὶ οἱ ἐν αὐτῇ πάντ[ε]ς ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ ὥσιν παραγινόμε-
- 22 νος δὲ καὶ εἰς Λύκων πόλιν τὴν ἐν τῷ βεσιρίτῃ ἣν κατελιγμένη καὶ ὠχυρωμένη πρὸς πολιορκίαν ὀπλῶν
τε παραβέσει διψιλεσέρεα καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ χορηγία πάσῃ ὡς ἂν ἐκ πολλῶ
- 23 χε[ρ]οῦς συνεσηκύναι τῆς αλλοτριότητος τοῖς ἐπισυναχθεῖσιν εἰς αὐτὴν ἀσεβέσιν οἱ ἦσαν εἰς τε τὰ ἱερὰ καὶ
τὰς ἐν Ἀιγύπτῳ κατοικῶντας πολλὰ κακὰ συντετελεσμένοι καὶ ἀν-
- 24 τικαθίστας χώμασιν τε καὶ ταφροῖς καὶ τείχεσιν αὐτὴν ἀξιολόγοις περιέλαβεν τῷ τε Νείλῳ τὴν ἀνάβασιν
μεγάλαν ποιησάμενος ἐν τῷ ὀγδῶ ἔτει καὶ ἐθισμένον κατακλύζειν τὰ
- 25 πέδια κατέσχευεν ἐκ πολλῶν τόπων ὀχυρώσας τὰ σόματα τῶν ποταμῶν χορηγήσας εἰς αὐτὰ χρημάτων
πληθὺς ἐκ ὀλίγων καὶ κατασῆσας ἱππεῖς τε καὶ πεζοὺς πρὸς τῇ φυλακῇ
- 26 αὐτῶν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ τὴν τε πόλιν κατὰ κράτος ἔλεν καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀσεβεῖς πάντας [δι]έφθειρεν καθάπερ
Ἑρμῆς καὶ Ὀϊρος ὁ τῆς Ἰσίου υἱὸς ἐχειρώσαντο τῆς ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς
- 27 τόποις ἀποσάντας πρότερον τῆς ἀφηγησάμενος τῶν ἀποσάντων ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῷ πατρὶ καὶ τὴν χώραν
ἐρημώσαντας καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ ἀδικήσαντας παραγενόμενος εἰς Μέμφιν ἐπαμύνων
- 28 τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ αὐτῷ τὰ προσήκοντα νόμιμα τῇ παραλήψει τῆς βασιλείας ἀφήκεν δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν
τελεσθῇ [ναὶ αὐτῷ τὰ] προσήκοντα νόμιμα τῇ παραλήψει τῆς βασιλείας ἀφήκεν δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν
- 29 τοῖς ἱεροῖς ὀφειλόμενα εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν ἕως τῷ ὀγδῶ ἔτει ὄντα εἰς σίτη τε καὶ ἀργυρικὰ πληθὺς ἐκ
ολίγων ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τὰς τιμὰς τῶν μὴ συντετελεσμένων εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν βυσσίνων ὀθ[ονί]
- 30 ων καὶ τῶν συντετελεσμένων τὰ πρὸς τὸν δειγματισμὸν διάφορα ἕως τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων ἀπέλυσεν δὲ τὰ ἱερὰ
καὶ τῆς λ[ε]ιμμ[ε]ίης ἀρτάβης τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς ἱερᾶς γῆς καὶ τῆς ἀμπελίτιδος ὁμοί[ως δὲ]
- 31 τὸ κεράρμιον τῇ ἀρχῇ τῷ τε Ἀπεί καὶ τῷ Μνέυει πολλὰ ἐδωρήσατο καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἱεροῖς ζώοις τοῖς ἐν
Ἀιγύπτῳ πολὺ κ[ρ]εῖσσον τῶν πρὸ αὐτῶ βασιλείων φροντίζων ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνηκόι[των εἰς]

- 32 αὐτὰ διὰ παντός τὰ τῆς τῶν αὐτῶν καθήκοντα διδῆς δαψιλῶς καὶ ἐνδόξως καὶ τὰ τελισκόμενα εἰς
τὰ ἴδια ἱερὰ μετὰ θυσιῶν καὶ πανηγύρεων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν νομιζομένων]
- 33 τὰ τε τίμια τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου διατετήρηκεν ἐπὶ χώρας ἀκολέθως τοῖς νόμοις καὶ τὸ Ἀπίειον
ἔργοις πολυτέλειαν κατεσκεύασεν χορηγήσας εἰς αὐτὸ χρυσίᾳ τε κ[αὶ ἀργυρί]
- 34 κ καὶ λίθων πολυτελῶν πληθὺς κκ ὀλίγον καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναεὺς καὶ βωμὸς ἰδρύσατο τὰ τε προσδεόμενα
ἐπισκευῆς προσδιωρῶσατο ἔχων θεῶν εὐεργετικῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀνήκε[σιν εἰς τὸ]
- 35 θεῶν διάνοιαν προσπυθναιόμενός τε τὰ τῶν ἱερῶν τιμιώτατα ἀνανεῖτο ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βασιλείας ὡς
καθήκει ἀνθ' ὧν δεδώκασιν αὐτῶ ὁι θεοὶ ὑγίειαν νίκην κέρατος καὶ τ' ἄλλ' ἀγα[θὰ πάντα]
- 36 τῆς βασιλείας διαμενέσης αὐτῶ καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ ΕΔΟΞΕΝ
τοῖς ἱερεῦσι τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἱερῶν πάντων τὰ ὑπάρχοντα τ[ίμια τελεῖν]
- 37 τῶ αἰωνοδῶ βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ ἡγαπημένῳ ὑπὸ τῆς Φθῶ ΘΕΩ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙ εὐχαρίστῳ ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ
τὰ τῶν γονέων αὐτῆς Θεῶν Φιλ[ο]πατόρων καὶ τὰ τῶν προγόνων Θεῶν Εὐεργ[έτων καὶ τὰ]
- 38 τῶν Θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ τὰ τῶν Θεῶν Σωτήρων ἐπαύξειν μεγάλας ἤσσαι δὲ τῆς αἰωνοδῆς βασιλείας
ΠΤΟ[ΛΕ]ΜΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ εὐχαρίστῃ εἰκόνᾳ ἐν ἐκείνῳ ἱερῶ ἐν τῶ ἐπιφ[αν]εστάτῳ τόπῳ]
- 39 ἢ προσονομασθήσεται ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΑΜΥΝΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΗ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΩ ἢ παρῆσ' ἔσται ὁ
κυριώτατος θεὸς τῆς ἱερῆς διδῆς αὐτῶ ὅπλον νικητικὸν ἃ ἔσαι κατεσκευασμέν[α τὸν ἐπιχώριον]
- 40 τρόπον καὶ τὰς ἱερεῖς θεραπεύειν τὰς εἰκόνας τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ παρατιθεῖναι αὐταῖς ἱερὸν κόσμον καὶ
τ' ἄλλα τὰ νομιζόμενα συντελεῖν καθὰ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐν [δὲ ἑορταῖς καὶ πα]
- 41 νηγύρεσιν ἰδρύσασθαι δὲ βασιλεῖ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΩ, ΘΕΩ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙ εὐχαρίστῳ τῶ ἐγ βασιλείας Πτο-
λεμαίᾳ καὶ βασιλίσσης Ἀρσινόης Θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων ζῶαντι τε καὶ ναὸν χρ[υσοῦν ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῶν]
- 42 ἱερῶν καὶ καθιδρύσασθαι ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ναῶν καὶ ἐν ταῖς μεγάλαις πανηγύρεσιν ἐν αἷς
ἐξοδεῖται τῶν ναῶν γίνονται καὶ τὸν τῆς θεῆς ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ εὐ[χαρίστου ναὸν συνε]
- 43 ζοδεύειν ὅπως δ' εὐσημος ἦ νῦν τε καὶ εἰς τὸν ἑπειτα χρόνον ἐπικεῖσθαι τῶ νᾶς τῆς βασιλείας χρυσῶς
βασιλείας δέκα αἷς προσκείσεται ἀσπίς [καθ' ἡμέραν καὶ ἐπὶ πασῶν]

- 44 τῶν ἀσπιδοει[ι]δῶν βασιλείων τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων ναῶν ἔσται δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ μέσῳ ἡ καλεμένη βασιλεία
 ΨΧΕΝΤ ἣν περιθέμενος εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ἐν Μέμφ[ει] ἀπείριον ὅπως συν]
- 45 τελεσθῇ τὰ νομιζόμενα τῇ παραλήψει τῆς βασιλείας ἐπιθῆναι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ περὶ τὰς βασιλείας τετρα
 γώνῃ κατὰ τὸ προειρημένον βασιλείον φυλακτῆρια χρῆ[σ]α ἐν οἷς γεγραίνεται διό]
- 46 τι ἐστὶν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῇ ἐπιφανῇ ποιήσαντος τὴν τε ἄνω χώραν καὶ τὴν κάτω καὶ ἐπεὶ τὴν τρια[κ]αδα τέτρα
 Μεσόρῃ ἐν ἣ τὰ γενέθλια τῇ βασιλείᾳ ἀγεται ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ [τὴν] (λείπει ὁ μῆν καὶ ἡ ἡμέρα)]
- 47 ἐν ἣ παρέλαβεν τὴν βασιλείαν παρ[α] τῇ πατρὶ ἐπώνυμους νενομίκασιν ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς αἱ δὴ πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν
 ἀρχηγοί[π]ασιν εἰσὶν ἀγειν τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας ἑορτ[ή]ν καὶ πανηγύριν ἐν τοῖς κατὰ Αἱ]
- 48 γυπτον ἱεροῖς κατὰ μῆνα καὶ συντελεῖν ἐν αὐτοῖς θυσίας καὶ σπονδὰς καὶ τ' ἄλλα τὰ νομιζόμενα καθά
 καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πανηγύρεσιν τὰς τε γινόμενας προθ[έ]σεις δίδουσι τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν τοῖς πα]
- 49 ρεχομένοις ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀγειν δὲ ἑορτὴν καὶ πανηγύριν τῷ αἰωνοβίῳ καὶ ἡγαπημένῳ ὑπὸ τῇ φθᾶ βασιλεῖ
 ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΩΙ ΘΕΩΙ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙ ευχαρίστῳ κατ' ἐνι[αὐτὸν] κατὰ τὴν τε ἄνω καὶ τὴν κάτω]
- 50 χώραν ἀπὸ τῆς νεμενίας τῇ Θωὺθ ἐφ' ἡμέρας πέντε ἐν αἷς καὶ σεφανηφορήσασιν συντελεῖντες θυ[σ]ίας καὶ
 σπονδὰς καὶ τ' ἄλλα τὰ καθήκοντα προσαγορέ[υειν] δὲ τῆς ἱερῆς τῇ τε αἰωνοβίᾳ]
- 51 καὶ τῇ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ευχαρίστῃ ἱερῇ πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις ὀνόμασιν τῶν θεῶν ὧν ἱερατεύουσι καὶ
 καταχωρίσασιν εἰς πάντας τῆς χρηματισμῆς καὶ εἰς τῆς δ[ειγματισμῆς] τῆς ἀνήκοντας εἰς τὴν]
- 52 ἱερατεῖαν αὐτῇ ἐξεῖναι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ιδιώταις ἀγειν τὴν ἑορτὴν καὶ τὸν προειρημένον ναὸν ἰδρύεσθαι
 καὶ ἔχειν παρ' αὐτοῖς συντελε[ῖ]ντας τὰ προσήκοντα νόμιμα ἐν ταῖς ἑορταῖς]
- 53 [ταῖς] κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ὅπως γνώριμον ἢ διότι οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἄνδρες καὶ τιμῶσι ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗ
 ευχαρίστον βασιλέα καθάπερ νόμιμον ἐς[ιν] τὸδε ψήφισμα τέτο ἀναγράψαι εἰς στήλην μέλ]
- 54 [ανός σ]τερεις λίθους τοῖς τε ἱεροῖς καὶ ΕΓΧΩΡΙΟΙΣ καὶ ἙΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΙΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΣΙΝ καὶ σῆσαι
 ἐν ἐκάστῳ τῶν τε πρώτων καὶ δευτέρῳ[ν] Θεῶν ἱερῶ]

TRANSLATION,

By STEPHEN WESTON, *B. D.*

A DECREE of the young King (who received the kingdom from his father), Lord of kingdoms, great in glory, the settler of the constitution of Egypt, and in all things relating to the Gods of distinguished piety; superior to his adversaries, improver of the life of men, Lord of the festival of thirty years; like Vulcan; the great King, resembling the Sun; the great Monarch of Upper and Lower Egypt, the offspring of the Gods Philopators, whom Vulcan approved, to whom the Sun gave the victory; the living image of Jupiter, the son of the Sun, Ptolemy the immortal, beloved by Phtha. (Aetos, son of Aetos, in the ninth year being high priest of Alexander, and the Gods Soterion, and the Gods Adelphoon, and the Gods Euergeton, and the Gods Philopatoron, and the God Epiphanes, most gracious and victorious.) Of Berenice Euergetis, Pyrrha, the daughter of Philinus, being Basket-bearer: of Arsinoe Philadelphus, Areia, daughter of Diogenes, being Priestess: of Arsinoe, wife of Philopator, Irene, daughter of Ptolemy, being Priestess. (On the fourth day of the month Xandicus, the eighteenth of the Egyptian month Mechir, the priests and the prophets, and all those who go into the sanctuary to dress the Gods, and the pterophoræ, and the sacred registrars, and all the priests throughout the country, collected at Memphis to meet the King for the assumption of the kingdom of Ptolemy the Immortal, beloved by Phtha, the God Epiphanes most gracious, which kingdom he received from his father.) The said priests being assembled in the temple at Memphis, have on this day pronounced this decree:—

Whereas King Ptolemy the immortal, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, son of King Ptolemy and Queen Arsinoe, the Gods Philopators, has in many things benefited both

the temples and those set over them, and those in authority in his kingdom, being himself a God, descended from a God and a Goddess, like Orus the son of Isis, and Osiris the avenger of his father; has, being benevolently disposed towards the Gods, laid up in the temples silver and corn, and expended much revenue, in order to bring Egypt into a state of calm, and establish her religious worship: in doing this he has exerted all his powers, and given repeated marks of his philanthropy, by remitting some taxes in the whole, and lightening others, so that all ranks of people might live in prosperity in his kingdom; but the debts to the crown, numerous as they were in Egypt, and the rest of his kingdom, he forgave, and those who had been led away to prison, he set free, and those who had been a long time under criminal accusations he dismissed. The revenues of the temples, and the annual contributions to them in corn and money, he ordered should remain as usual every where, together with the customary portions to the Gods from the vineyards and the gardens, and all other places belonging to them, in his father's time. With respect to the priests, his commands were, that they should pay nothing more for the completion of their order, than they had paid to the first year of his father. He remitted also the annual voyage to Alexandria, and ordered that no one should be pressed for the navy. Of the fine linen cloth manufactured in the priests houses for the King's palace, he remitted two parts; and all other matters he settled in the order they were in before, considering how the usual service of the Gods might be perfected, as it was fit it should be. In like manner he dealt out justice to all, like the great, great Hermes. He ordered also that all men who came back to their country in arms, and all disaffected persons who returned to Egypt in times of confusion, should remain on their own estates. He considered also how forces of horse and foot, and ships, might be sent against invaders of Egypt by sea and land; making provision at the same time, at a great expense of money and corn, for the temples, and the security of those who belonged to them. He then proceeded against Lyconpolis, which is in the division of Busiris, that had been seized and fortified for a siege, and

largely provided with arms and ammunition ; for it had been of a long time in conspiracy, and of a settled disaffection, and all who were there had arrived at one uniform pitch of impiety, both against the temples of the Gods, and the inhabitants of Egypt, to whom they had succeeded in doing much mischief: and when he sat down before it, he surrounded it with walls, mounds, and ditches, of considerable extent; but the Nile rising very high in the eighth year, and according to custom drowning the meadows, he repressed it in many places, by damming up the mouths of the rivers, being provided with implements of all sorts for the purpose, and appointing a guard to watch the dykes, he took the city in a short time by assault, and utterly destroyed all the irreligious rebels that were in it [like Hermes], and Orus the son of Isis and Osiris. The rebels also, who had been sent from the apostate chiefs to his father, [and had in their way laid waste] the country, and offered violence to the temples, were worsted in these parts. And now, proceeding to Memphis to avenge his father, and his kingdom, he inflicted punishment upon all delinquents, as his office required, at the moment when he was come for the completion [of all things], and to take the government upon himself; but he remitted what was owing to the royal treasury unto the eighth year, being a large sum in money and corn, [and also] the duties on linen cloths not manufactured for the King's house, and on those which were finished for samples of different sorts, unto the same period. He discharged also the temples from [the deficient] measure by acre of the priests land, and the vineyards according to the measure of the *Κεράμυον* by acre; and both to Apis and Mneusis he gave great largesses; and to other sacred animals in Egypt, much more than the Kings which preceded him. Caring also for every thing that belonged to them, he provided both for their funerals whatsoever was customary with the noblest and most costly presents, and all requisites for each of their temples, with sacrifices and assemblies, and other usual ceremonies; and thus preserved the honour both of Egypt and its Gods, conformably to the laws. He fitted up also the temple of Apis with costly works, having made a large provision for that pur-

pose [of gold and silver], and no small number of precious stones. He built shrines and altars, and gave orders for their decoration; [having enquired the divine will of the God Euergetes in those things [that belonged] to his service, he repaired the most venerable temples in his kingdom that had fallen into decay. In return for these things, the Gods have given him health, victory, strength, [with] the blessings of a reign continued on to him and his children to the end of time. It has been decreed by the priests, and may it prosper! of all the temples of the country, as well those of King Ptolemy, living for ever, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes most gracious, as those of his parents the Philopators, and those of his ancestors the Gods [Euergetoon], the Gods Adelphoon, and Soterion, greatly to increase their glory; and to set up an image of the immortal King Ptolemy, the God Epiphanes, most gracious in each of their temples in the [most conspicuous part] of them, which shall be called the image of Ptolemy the Defender of Egypt; and near it shall stand the supreme deity of the temple, presenting to the image a wreath of victory [prepared in the usual manner]: and the priest shall perform service three times a day before the image, and dress it with sacred vestments, and perform such ceremonies as are prescribed for the other Gods [in their festivals and solemn assemblies]. In addition to the statues erected to King Ptolemy, the God Epiphanes most gracious, sprung from King Ptolemy and Queen Arsinoe, the Gods Philopators, a small statue, and a shrine [of gold], shall be made, and placed in the sanctuary [of each of the temples] with the other shrines, and in the great festivals, when the Exoduses are made from the temples, [this shrine] of the God Epiphanes [most gracious] shall go forth: but in order to make it conspicuous, both now and in after times, unto the temple of the King shall be dedicated ten crowns of gold, near which shall be placed an asp, [like the one on the other] crowns in form of asps in the other temples. In the middle of the sanctuary shall be the crown called Psokent, which he wore when he went [to the palace] at Memphis, for the consummation of the ceremonies at the time he was solemnly invested with the kingdom. About the square or corners

of the foresaid crown, as about the others, there shall be phylacteries of gold [on which is an image of the King, with his name], who has made both Upper and Lower Egypt illustrious. And when, on the thirtieth day of Messori, the King's birth-day is celebrated, and on the day he received the kingdom from his father, during these two days of the same name, which are the authors of many blessings to all, it has been decreed to celebrate a festival [and hold a solemn assembly throughout] Egypt, in its temples monthly, and perform therein sacrifices and libations, and all other rites of [procession and feasts in the] forementioned temples, as at other feasts and assemblies: and moreover to keep a festival and hold an assembly to the immortal, beloved of Phtha, King Ptolemy, the God Epiphanes most gracious, every year [throughout Upper and Lower Egypt] from the new moon of Thouth during five days, in which the priests shall wear chaplets whilst they offer sacrifices, and pour out libations, and perform all other acts of worship. Unto the names of the other Gods whom they serve [they shall add the name of the King] living for ever, the God Epiphanes most gracious, and imparting unto all the oracles, [and the most celebrated temples of Egypt] his holy priesthood. It shall be lawful also for private individuals to keep this feast, and build the forementioned temple, and to have sacrificing priests at their own temples annually, that it may be known that the Egyptians honour and revere the God Epiphanes the most gracious Monarch, as they should do. [This decree of the young King] shall be engraved on a solid stone in sacred, in vernacular, and Greek characters, and be set up in the first, second [third, and fourth temples of the Gods of Egypt]. Farewell.

N. B. The words between crochets are restored by conjecture, and filled up where the stone is defective, beginning from the second line to the end.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS OF THE STONE.

Line 2, for ΕΩΣ read ΕΥΣ. L. 6, Ξ, Σ. L. 19, ΠΡΣ, ΠΡΟΣ. L. 26, supply ΡΕΡΜ. L. 27, ΚΠΕΡΣ. L. 28, ΝΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΑΤΑ; 28, at the end, Ε|Ν. L. 29, ΤΩΣ ΔΕΚ, ΟΘ|ΟΝΙ. L. 30, ΕΛΕΙΜΜ, Ω|ΣΔΕ. L. 30, ΡΔ|ΡΑ. L. 31, Κ|ΡΕ, Τ|ΩΝΕΙΣ. L. 32, Η|ΠΟΜΕΝΩΝ. L. 33, Κ|ΑΙ, ΑΡΓΥΡΙ. L. 34, ΟΥ|ΣΙΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ. L. 35, Θ|ΑΜΕΤΑΤΩΝ. L. 36, Τ|ΑΘΙΕΡΑ ΕΡΔΕΙΝ. L. 37, Γ|ΕΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ. L. 38, ΦΑ|ΝΕΣΤΑ ΤΗΙΧΩΡΑΙ. L. 39, ΕΝ|ΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΕΙΘΙΣΜΕΝΟΝ. L. 40, ΕΝ|ΤΑΙΣ ΕΟΡΤΑΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΑ. L. 41, ΧΡ|ΥΣΟΥΝ ΕΝ ΕΚΑΣΤΩΙ ΤΩΝ. L. 42, ΕΤ|ΧΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΝΑΟΝ ΣΥΝΕ. L. 43, ΙΣ|ΩΣΠΕΡ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ. L. 44, ΜΦ|ΕΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΟΠΩΣ ΣΥΝ. L. 45, ΧΡ|ΥΣΕΑ ΕΝ ΟΙΣ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΝ. L. 46, ΚΑΙ| here the month and day were inserted. L. 47, ΕΟΡΤ|ΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝΑΙ. L. 48, ΟΘ|ΕΣΜΙΑΣ ΕΟΡΤΑΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΘΥΣΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΠΟΝΔΩΝΠΑ. L. 49, ΕΝΙ|ΑΥΤΟΝ ΚΑΤΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥΤΗΝΤΕ ΑΝΩ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΩ. L. 50, Ε|ΤΣΑΙ ΔΕ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΑΙΩΝΟΒΙΟΥ. L. 51, ΛΟΓΙΩΤΑΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΩ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΩ ΝΑΟΥΣ. L. 52, ΛΟΥΝΤΑΣ ΙΕΡΕΙΣ ΘΥΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ΕΝΤΑΙΣ ΕΟΡ. L. 53, ΤΑ—ΕΣΤΙ|Ν ΤΟΔΕΥΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΑΓΡΑΨΑΙ. L. 54, ΕΠΙ ΣΤΕΡΕΟΥ ΩΝ|ΤΡΙΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΩΝ ΤΗΣΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΝΑΩΝ.

NOTES ON THE TEXT.

Line 1. THIS monument was erected by the priests in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, called on the stone the Young King, who was nearly six years old when his father died, and thirteen when he was inaugurated. He reigned about twenty-four years, and is said to have bettered the condition of mankind, and improved the state of his subjects, from the time he received the kingdom from his father. He appears on a coin of the ΑEmilia family in the act of being crowned by his tutor, Marcus Lepidus.

Line 2. "Lord of the festival of thirty days," or *Trieconterides*, that is, feast of the *Epact*, or five days added to the year, which before was only 360 days. These five days were named the birth-day of *Osiris*, *Aroueris*, *Typhon*, *Isis*, and *Nephthys*. *Osiris*, being first born, was called Lord of all, *ἀπάντων Κύριος*, which last is the word on the stone. Till the addition of five days, the solar year consisting of 12 months, each of thirty days, made the year only 360, and in thirty years there was a deficiency of 150 days. There were also the *Trieterides*, the *Hepterides*, and the *Enneaterides*, or feasts of every three, seven, and nine years, of *Bacchus*, the same with *Osiris*. See *Plutarch's Isis and Osiris*, pp. 255 and 293, *Greek questions*, fol. 1624.

Line 4. "The Gods *Adelphoon*," &c. &c. Had *Beger* seen this inscription, it would have removed his doubt of the authenticity of *Monumentum Adulitanum*, without the aid of *Valiant's* gold coin, with the heads of *Ptolemy Soter* and *Berenice* on one side, and *Philadelphus* and *Arsinoe* on the other, with no inscription on the right, but *ΘΕΩΝ*, *ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ*, on the reverse, just as it is on the stone of *Ptolemy Euergetes*, published by *Montfaucon*, and *Chishul*, and as we have it here on this of *Epiphanes*. *Beger* doubted, when he read on the stone of *Euergetes*, the brother Gods, and the saviour Gods, because no coin had then been known to him with more than *ΘΕΩΝ* over *Soter* and *Berenice*, or *ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ* over *Philadelphus* and *Arsinoe*. *Vid. Chishul*, pp. 76—83, fol.

Line 5. *Pyrrha*, "with golden locks." *Berenice's* hair, which *Conon* the astrologer saw in the heavens, was of this colour, as *Catullus* bears witness, and the original poem of *Callimachus*, quoted in the *Scholiast* of *Aratus*. *Achilles* has also the name of *ΞΑΝΘΟΣ*, and in the *Achilleid*, when he lay disguised as a virgin in the court of *Lycomedes*, *Thetis* dressed his golden locks with a purple bandeau. See the discovery of *Achilles*, supposed to be some story of the *Amazons*, till explained by *Mr. Flaxman*. See *Statius*, lib. 1. v. 162 and 611.

Line 5. "Basket-bearer." See the old *Scholiast* on *Callimachus*, hymn 1, and *Spanheim*, who does not see why we are to doubt that *Ptolemy Philadelphus* instituted the procession of the basket at *Alex-*

andria, as the Scholiast relates. There is now more reason to believe him than before.

Line 7. “Pterophoræ.” The wing-bearers, and the water-sprinklers, were employed in the temples to brush away the flies, and lay the dust. Muscarum abactores, ἀπομούιοι, are mentioned by Pausanias in Eliacis. Hesychius tells us that certain of the Egyptian priests were so called. The sacred scribe had wings upon his head, and a book and rule in his hand. See Clem. Alex. vol. ii. p. 757, ed. Potter.

Line 17. “Ἐἰς τὴν ναύτειαν: for the voyage.” He ordered that no σύλληψις, apprehension, seizing, or pressing, should be made. Συλλαβεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, seizing a man to put him to death. Diod. Siculus, lib. xvi. p. 513, ed. Wesseling. I have adopted this sense from Dr. Gillies, and defended it by Diodorus, and Isocrates, who says, συλλαβὴν αὐτοῦς ἀπέκλεινεν.

Line 22. “Lycopolis.” Λύκων πολις, and Λύκου πόλις, are both in Strabo; the city of the wolf, and of the wolves; pp. 802. 813. The siege of Lycopolis is on record, and Diodorus Siculus explains the occasion of its name, p. 99, lib. i. ed. Wesseling. The French scavans found at Sibut, or Lycopolis, in the catacombs, mummies of jackals, as they call them, or wolves, which, as sacred animals, were wrapped in a preparation of mum, or wax, in Arabic.

Line 26. “Ἀνέφθειρεν. He repeatedly destroyed.” In Diodorus it is διέφθειρεν. Aristophanes is quoted in Stevens and Scapula for the former, but I have not found the place.

Line 30. “Ἀρτάβης.” Artaba was in Egypt what Achana was in Persia, and equal to forty-five attic medimni, according to Aristotle, quoted by the Scholiast on the 108th line of the Acharnenses of Aristophanes. In Coptic it is Ertoob. Wilkins de ling. Copt. p. 96.

Line 31. “Keramion:” a liquid measure equal to 48 sextarii or quarts, holding nearly as much liquid, as the medimnus contained of dry measure.

Line 43. “Ten crowns.” Βασιλεία is a crown in Diod. Sic. lib. i. p. 57, speaking of a statue 20 cubits high, all of one stone, that had three crowns, βασιλείας, on its head.

Line 44. The crown $\Psi\omicron\chi\epsilon\nu\tau$, or Psokent, the crown of Mercury, ρ is the article, and $\Sigma\Omega\tilde{\kappa}\omicron\varsigma$, Mercury. See Hesychius.

Line 44. This line I have filled up from Diod. Sic. 'That Ptolemy was enthroned according to the laws of Egypt; $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\beta\alpha\varsigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\tau\eta\nu$ $\mu\epsilon\mu\phi\iota\nu$, in the palace at Memphis.' P. 595, vol. ii. ed. Wesseling.

Line 46. " $\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\upsilon$." Probably for $\tau\epsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\delta\alpha$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$, with a repetition of $\tau\omicron\upsilon$. $\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu\alpha\delta\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon$ I do not understand, or $\tau\epsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\delta\alpha$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon$.

Line 51. " $\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$." This word is supplied by Diod. Sic. and Plutarch, lib. i. p. 99. Plutarch in the notes, where it is coupled with priests of Egypt.

Line 54. " $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$." Mr. Akerblad fills this line up with $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\pi\tau\omega\nu$ $\iota\epsilon\rho\omega\nu$: to which we may add, $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\pi\tau\omega\nu$, as Epiphanes was deified in his life-time, and his image was to be placed in his own and each of the three temples of his predecessors, Ptolemy Philadelphus, Ptolemy Euergetes, and Ptolemy Philopator.

Latin Version of the Trilingual Stone, together with Illustrations of the Inscription. By Christ. Gotlob Heyne, Profess. Sodal. Honor.

Read 11th November, 1802.

MONSIEUR,

Gottingen, ce 15 Sept. 1802.

J'AI l'honneur de vous presenter les Remercimens de la Societé Roiale des Sciences de Gottingen, pour la copie d'une partie de la precieuse Inscription, en trois Caracteres, apportée d'Egypte. Nous en attendons, avec impatience, les deux autres. Daignez presenter les respects de la Societé à l'Antiquarian Societé; et, dans le cas que les Institutions le permettent, d'y joindre, comme un sincere hommage, la version Latine de l'Inscription Grecque, avec quelque Illustrations, pour constater notre zele de profiter de ses Lumieres, et l'usage que nous en faisons. Avec la plus parfaite consideration, j'ai l'honneur d'etre, Monsieur,

Votre tres humble, et tres obeissant serviteur,

CHR. G. HEYNE, Prof.

Mr. BRAND,
Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries,
London.

INSIGNI humanitate et benevolentia illustris Societatis Antiquariae mense Julii destinatum, et Josephi Planta cura missum, pervenit xx Augusti, ad Societatem R. Scient. Gottingensem Exemplum Monumenti eximii Aegypto allati; triplici literarum genere insigniti, titulo Graecis literis exarato, nunc descripto et aere expresso. Visum est esse consentaneum, ut de eo pluribus ageretur in consessu Societatis mensis Septembris primis diebus habendo; Re itaque meis studiis mandata, proposui in dicto consessu, iv Septembris, exemplar ipsum ad nos missum, tum idem descriptum a me literis vulgaribus et ac-

centibus suis et interpunctionibus notatum, unà cum Versione Latina, et Enarratione Historica earum rerum, quæ ad illustrationem Monumenti facerent. Pervenit ad nos aliquanto seriùs, vestra quoque benevolentia transmissum,^a Exemplum Monumenti vulgaribus characteribus expressum; conspirari illud cum conatu nostro læti perspicimus, nec nisi in una et altera Interpunctione nos variare. Cum pro benevolentia tam insigni et honorifica consentaneum visum esset gratias vobis agi, placuit Sodalitio, ad testandum quantum nos tribuamus judicio vestro et existimationi de sensibus et studiis vestris, adjungere Exemplum *Versionis Latine*. Esti eam jamdudum a viris doctis apud vos curatam esse reputare liceat; addere quoque nonnulla ex ipsa commentatione mea: persuasum enim nobis habemus, eam esse æquitatem vestram et humanitatem ne verendum nobis sit, fieri posse, ut vos aut malæ sedulitatis nos accusetis, aut superbiæ, dum ad vos deferimus ea quæ dudum acutius et eruditius a viris doctis vestratibus pertractata sint aut pertractabuntur. A nobis hoc tantum spectabatur, ut his ipsis testatum faceremus, qua cupiditate, quo fructu ea, quæ aliquoties a vestra liberalitate ad nos pervenere munera, fuerint in usus, nostrorum popularium versa: *Mihi* vero, quem dignum aliquando censuistis Societati vestræ adscribere, visum est non in sinistram partem verti posse, si leve quoque opellæ meæ specimen ad vos mitterem ad declarandum quantum mihi honori ducam, quantumque mihi cordi sit, ut vestra existimatione non omnino indignus habear.

Scr. Gottingæ x Septembris, anno millesimo octingentesimo secundo.

CHR. G. HEYNE, Prof.

^a The copy here alluded to was executed at the private expense of our worthy Member, GRANVILLE PENN, Esq. and not under the auspices of THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON. J. B.

VERSIO LATINA.

- 1 Regnante novo, et regnum a patre acceptum tenente, *domino reg-*
norum, glorioso, Ægypti regnatore, et in
- 2 *deos pio, adversariis superiore [facto], vitæ hominum restitutore, do-*
mino cycli xxx. annorum, eo modo quo Vulcanus magnus; rege
ut Sol
- 3 magnus rex, *superiorum et inferiorum regionum; oriundo a diis*
patris-amantibus; quem Vulcanus probavit, cui Sol dedit vic-
toriam; imagine viva Jovis, filii Solis, Ptolemæo
- 4 *longævo, dilecto a Phtha, anno nono, sacerdote Aquila, Aquilæ*
filio, Alexandri et deorum Servatorum, et deorum fratrum, et
deorum benefactorum, et deorum patris-amantium, et
- 5 *dei præsentis, munifici; athlophoro [sacerdote] Berenices beneficæ,*
Pyrrha Philini filia; Canephora [sacerdote] Arsinoes, fratris-
amantis, Aria Diogenis filia; sacerdote Arsinoës, patris-aman-
tis, Irene
- 6 Ptolemæi filia; mensis Xanthici die quarto, Ægyptiorum Mechir
die xviii. *decretum Pontifices et Prophetæ, et qui in adytum in-*
grediuntur ad ornandos
- 7 deos, et Pterophoræ, et Scribæ, et veteri Sacerdotes omnes, qui
ex templis regionis Memphin convenerant ad regem, ad sollen-
nia auspicandi
- 8 regni *Ptolemæi longævi, dilecti a Phtha, dei præsentis, munifici, quod*
[regnum] accepit a patre suo, congregati in templo intra Mem-
phin, hoc die sciverunt:
- 9 Quandoquidem *Ptolemæus longævus, amatus a Phtha, deus præ-*
sens, munificus, a rege Ptolemæo et regina Arsinoe, diis patris
amantibus, prognatus, multis beneficiis affecit templa,
- 10 et eos, qui in iis sunt, et regno suo subjectos omnes; natus deus
ex deo et dea, ut Orus, Isidis et Osiridis filius, qui patrem
suum Osirin ultus est; erga deorum

- 11 sacra beneficam mentem habens assignavit templis pecuniarios et
annonarios redditus; et multas impensas sustinuit, ut Ægyptum
ad tranquillitatem perduceret, et ut sacra constitueret,
- 12 suis que facultatibus liberaliter usus est cunctis, et ex institutis
in Ægypto redditibus et tributis alia prorsus remisit, alia leva-
vit, ut populus et ceteri omnes in
- 13 prosperitate sint in ejus regno; quodque regia residua, quæ de-
bebant Ægyptii, et in ceteris ejus regni terris viventes, quæ
erant magno numero, populo remisit; et eos, qui in vinculis
- 14 habebantur, et, qui in judicium adducti jam a multo tempore, ex-
emit e reis; constituit etiam redditus sacrorum, et inferendas in
ea annuas pensitationes
- 15 pecuniarias et annonarias, similiter etiam legitimas præstationes
diis ex solo vitifero, et ex paradisis, et ex aliis, quæ diis erant
constituta patris tempore,
- 16 manere fixas; constituit quoque de sacerdotibus, ut nihil darent
in tributum amplius eo, quod erant censi usque ad primum an-
num patris ejus; liberavit quoque ex
- 17 sacris populis [eos quibus ea imperata erat] ab annua Alexandri-
am navigatione; jussit quoque corrogationem ad rem navalem
haud fieri; et vestium byssinarum in regiam exhibendarum
- 18 in templis duas portiones remisit; et cuncta intermissa superio-
ribus temporibus in legitimum ordinem restituit, cura habita,
ut ex more constituta præstentur diis
- 19 ex præscripto; pariter quoque jus suum tribuit omnibus, quemad-
modum Hermes magnus et magnus [maximus]; constituit etiam,
ut, qui cum e militantibus, tum ex aliis diversas
- 20 partes in turbatarum rerum temporibus amplexis, erant reversi,
reduces manerent in suis bonis; providit tamen quoque, ut mit-
terentur copiae equestres et pedestres et naves ad eos,
- 21 qui aggressi erant Ægyptum mari terraque, sustinens impensas
pecuniarias et annonarias magnas, ut templa et ii, qui in ea
[Ægypto] sunt, omnes in tuto sint;
- 22 cum que etiam ad Lycopolin esset profectus in Busirite [nomo]

sitam, quæ erat occupata et munita ad tolerandam obsidionem
apparatu copiosiore et ceteris necessariis omnibus, quippe a
multo

23 inde tempore parata defectione a sceleratis, qui in istam urbem
confluxerant, quique in templa et Ægyptum involentes multa
mala perpetraverant,

24 obsidendo vallis et fossis et muris eam circumdedit haud contem-
nendis; cum que Nilus ingentes auctus haberet anno octavo,
et inundare

25 soleret campestria, coercuit [eum,] in multis locis muniendo ostia
ammium, expensa in id opum summa haud parva, et collocando
equites et pedites ad custodiam eorum,

26 et brevi tempore urbem vi expugnâvit, et sceleratos in ea omnes
necavit; quemadmodum Hermes et Horus, Isidis et Osiridis
filius, subegerunt eos,

27 qui in iisdem locis antea defectionem fecerant; duces eorum, qui
defecerant patris tempore, et regionem prædantes et templa
[sacrilegio] violantes, Memphin profectus, ultus

28 et patrem et suam dignitatem, omnes meritis pœnis affecit eo
tempore, quo accessit ad peragenda sollennia suscipiendi regni;
remisit quoque ea, quæ

29 in templis debebantur in fiscum usque ad octavum annum, ad
annonæ et pecuniæ summam haud exiguam; pariter etiam præ-
tia vestium byssinarum non exhibitarum in regium, et earum,

30 quæ exhibitæ erant, expensas in probationem [faciendas] usque
ad eadem tempora; liberavitque templa a constituta artaba in
aruram agri sacri, et vitiferæ pariter

31 ad amphoram in aruram; Api et Mnevi multa donavit et reliquis
sacris animantibus in Ægypto; multo plus quam superiores re-
ges sollicitus de iis quæ ad ea spectant;

32 semper quoque ea, quæ ad eorum sepulturam necessaria sunt, præ-
bendo liberaliter et magnificè, etiam sumtus in privata [sua]
sacra, cum sacrificiis et festis et reliquis more constitutis;

33 et res pretiosas templorum et Ægypti servavit integras, legibus

- convenienter; et Apieum operibus sumtuosis exstruxit, expensa in illud auri et argenti
- 34 et lapidum pretiosorum copia haud exigua; et sacra et templa et aras exstruxit, et ea, quæ indigebant refectione, sacra tecta præstitit, habens dei benefici in iis,
- 35 quæ ad ea spectant, divinum animum; et, ex comperto, templa honore præcipuo habita reparavit in suo regno convenienter; pro quibus dederunt ei dii valetudinem, victoriam, potentiam, et alia bona omnia,
- 36 regno manente ei et liberis in omne tempus: Quod bonum faustumque sit: placuit sacerdotibus templorum per regionem omnium, honores sollennes omnes jam solitos
- 37 *longævo regi Ptolemæo, dilecto a Phtha, deo præsentis, munifico, pariter etiam honores parentum ejus, deorum patris amantium, et honores avorum, deorum benefactorum,*
- 38 *deorum fratrum, et deorum servatorum,* augere magnificè; et collocare *longævi regis Ptolemæi, dei præsentis, munifici,* simulacrum in unoquoque templo in loco maximè conspicuo,
- 39 quod appellabitur *Ptolemæi defensoris Ægypti;* quo loco juxta stabit præcipuum templi numen porrigens arma ipsi victricia; eruntque ea [omnia] instructa in modum maximè insignem;
- 40 porro [placuit,] sacerdotes colere imagines religiosè ter quotidie, et apponere iis sacrum ornatum, et reliqua ex more fieri solita præstare, quemadmodum aliis diis in sacris
- 41 et sollennibus; ponere quoque *regi Ptolemæo præsentis, munifico,* et rege Ptolemæo et regina Arsinoe, diis patris amantibus, signum et ædiculam * * * *
- 42 et collocare in adytis una cum alijs ædiculis, et in magnis sollennibus, in quibus pompæ ædicularum fiunt, etiam *dei præsentis, munifici,* ædiculam in pompa
- 43 ducere; ut vero insignis illa sit, imponi nunc et in posterum ædiculæ aurea insignia regis decem; quibus apponetur clipeus * * * * [in morem]
- 44 clipei formium insignium ceterarum ædicularum; erit que in

- medio illud, quod appellatur insigne $\psi\chi\epsilon\upsilon\tau$, quo circumdatus ingressus est Memphi * * * * [quando]
- 45 peracta sunt sollennia suscipiendi regni; ponere quoque supra tetragono, quod eâ regia insignia includit, juxta prædictum insigne regium, amuleta aurea * * * * *
- 46 quod est regis, qui illustravit et superiorem et inferiorem regionem; et quando quidem trigesimum diem [mensis] Mesore, quo die natalis regis celebratur, pariterque etiam * * * * * diem,
- 47 quo regnum accepit a patre, nomine ejus consecrarunt in templis, qui utique multorum bonorum auspicia sunt omnibus, habere hos dies festos * * * * * in templis
- 48 Ægypti in mense, et peragere in iis sacrificia et libationes, et reliqua ex more sollennia, quemadmodum et in ceteris sollennibus; solitas autem exhibitiones * * * * *
- 49 [instituere cum] iis quæ præberi solent in templis; agere vero festum et solenne *longævo et dilecto a Phtha regi Ptolemæo, deo præsentis, munifico*, quotannis * * * * * [per omnem]
- 50 regionem, a Kalendis Thoyt per dies quinque, in quibus quoque coronas gestabunt peragentes sacrificia, et reliqua, quæ curari fas est; recitare autem * * * * * [nomen Ptolemæi]
- 51 et *dei præsentis, munifici*, sacerdotes, præter cetera nomina deorum, quorum sacerdotium obeunt, et inserere in omnes formulas, et in * * * * *
- 52 sacerdotium ejus; licere vero etiam aliis privatis agere festum, et prædictam ædiculam exponi, et habere apud se * * * * *
- 53 * * * * * quotannis; ut manifestum fiat, quod Ægyptii amplificant et honorant *deum præsentem, munificum, regem*, ut lege constitutum est, * * * * * [et incidere hæc]
- 54 in duro lapide, sacris et patriis et græcis litteris, et statuere in unoquoque et prioris et *secundi* ordinis [templo].

PROFESSOR HEYNE'S REMARKS.

IN recitatione in consessu Societatis Reg. Scient. Gott. facta, ceteris quæ hoc loco repetere nihil attinet, subscribebantur hæc:

Consentaneum nunc est, primo loco, ut inscriptionis argumentum exponam, et que ex eo ipso petita, aut aliunde accepta, memorem, quæ ad eam illustrandam utilia esse possunt.

Est igitur lapidi inscriptum Decretum ordinis Sacerdotum Ægypti, quo, propter beneficia in Tempia et Sacerdotes et Sacra, omnino que in totam Ægyptum cumulata, in Ptolemæum Epiphanem novi honores et tituli conferuntur.

Quo tempore hoc factum sit, ante omnia est docendum: dicique id facile potest ex ipsis inscriptionis verbis: ut tamen earum rerum notitia satis recte tradi possit, ex istorum temporum historiis nonnulla præmittenda esse videntur.

Ptolemæo Philopatori multis per socordiam et adulatorum fraudes libidinosè et crudeliter perpetratis infami, fatis functo, Olymp. cXLIV. 1, ante C. N. 204. Successit in regnum filius, quatuor vel quinque annorum puer; et natum eum esse appareat Olymp. cXLIII. 1, ante C. N. 208 (mensis Mesore, qui cum Augusto fere convenit, die xxx. lin. 46): cujus tutelam, cum regni administratione, arripuère homines nequissimi, tum in aula potentes, Agathöcles et Agathoclēa, stupris Philopatoris inquinati, cum matre Ænanthe: his successit Trepolēmus, huic Aristomēnes: tutelā regis Romana mandata A. ante C. N. 200. Olymp. cXLV. 1. Tandem, compositis turbis, quas scopas cum Ætōlis mercenariis moverat, consultum esse visum est, Regem, jam tum xiv. annorum, sui juris et arbitrii facere, idque sollemnibus inaugurandi Regis solitis promulgari.

In dicta Anacleteria, quo nomine appellata sunt ea sollennia, in Olymp. cXLV. 4, ante C. N. 197. Anno ab excessu Philopatoris *nono*, et magnifico apparatu sunt celebrata (v. Polyb. excerpt. libri xviii. 38, edit. Schweigh).

Paullo post Cleopatra, Antiochi magni filia matrimonio ei juncta, puerum enixa est (Olymp. cXLVII. 3, ante C. N. 190), Philometorem, regni heredem: studium et amorem populi aliquamdiu meritus est, et expertus rex Epiphanes: postea adulatoribus se corrumpendum dedit, odia et seditiones in se movit; inde ab anno regni xix. Olymp. cXLVIII. 3, ante C. N. 186. Sublatus tandem e medio anno regni xxiv. Olymp. cXLIX. 4, ante C. N. 181. Filiis binis impuberibus sub tutela matris Cleopatrarum relictis, Philometore et Physione.

Descripta jam universè per tempora sua Regis Epiphanis vita, constituendum est tempus, ad quod monumentum spectat, quo honores novi in regem conferantur: ex ipsa inscriptione colliguntur hæc. Ad ipsa auspiciis regni sollennia convenerant Memphini sacerdotes ex omni, seu Ægypto, seu Memphitica regione; et, quandoquidem Rex multa in religionis et sacra erogaverat, populum et templa, sacerdotesque tributis; oneribusque levaverat; reliqua, quæ solvenda erant, remiserat; templa et sacerdotes redditibus pristinis restituit; novisque muneribus insigniter locupletaverat; novos honores regi habendos decreverunt, divinos pro more sæculi, et ab Ægyptiorum religionibus petitos.

Tempus decreti declaratur per annum *nonum* (ἔτος ἐνάτῃς, *lin.* 4) ex quo Epiphanes Philopatori successerat, et memoratur ipse dies quartus (*lin.* 6) mensis Macedonici Xanthici, qui nostro Februario et Martio respondet, Ægyptiorum mensis Mēchir dies xviii. anno Olympici cXLV. 4, fere exeuntis: verò anni ante C. N. 197.

Tametsi multa in hac inscriptione expediri satis nequeunt, partim lapide temporis injuria in extrema parte vitiata, partim ignorance rerum Ægyptiarum, imprimis sub Ptolemæis, maximè religionum et regni administrationis, licebit tamen subjicere nonnulla saltem notabilia; quæ ex ipso lapide aut cognoscuntur aut illustrantur;

Ex primò quidem de Regis et de Regum superiorum titulis: tum de sacerdotum ordinibus: porro de iis, quæ Rex in regnum et in religiones beneficia contulisse memoratur; tandem de novis honoribus ei delatis.

Nomina et tituli Regis partim aliunde noti, partim ex inscriptione

hac innotescentes, sunt ferè *hi*: appellatur Ptolemæus κύριος βασιλείων, Dominus Regnorum (nisi enim βασιλείων dictum putare licet ab Alexandrinis per βασιλείων, ut lin. 32, τῶν αὐτῶ βασιλείων): quando quidem præter superiorem et inferiorem Ægyptum, Terras finitimas, Phœnicen quoque et Cyprum, tum Cyrenaicum tenebat (v. Monumentum Adulitanum, J.Winc.) μεγαλόδοξος gloriosus—τὴν Ἀἰγύπτου καλῶσθ' ἰσάμενος Ægypti pacator, seu Restitutor: seditionibus extinctis.

Τὰ πρὸς θεοὺς εὐσεβής, in Deos pius: ἀντιπάλων ὑπέρβειρος, hostium victor: τὸν εἶον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπανόρθωσας, vitæ humanæ restitutor, sive ut vitia et corruptelas emendet.

Κύριος τριάκοντα ἐτηρίδων Dominus Cycli xxx. annorum: scilicet tres ordinum Deorum, ap. Herodotum ii. 145, add. c. 46, videntur in hoc Cyclo pro fundo habiti esse: antiquissimienim Dii erant octo: altera classis successit duodecim et tertia decem Deorum.

Adjicitur καθάπερ ὁ Ἥφαιστος ὁ μέγας; diversus est adeo Vulcanus a Phtha, qui alioqui per Vulcanum declari solet: Cujusque nomen Ægyptium forte ex inscriptione Coptica manifestabitur: videtur ille per totius Cycli xxx. annorum princeps fuisse. (Vide Gallerere nostri Commentat. Præclaram in Theogonia Ægyptiorum, vol. vii. Commentat. Soc. R. Scient. Gott.)

Porro est βασιλεὺς καθάπερ ὁ ἥλιος μέγας βασιλεὺς, eo modo quo Sol magnus Rex. Τῶν τε ἄνω καὶ τῶν τε κάτω χωρῶν superioris et inferioris Ægypti Rex (cum Sol variis nominibus declaratus fuerit, novissimo Osiridis, expectanda et hic erit interpretatio Coptica). Appellatur porro ἑκγονος θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων Filius Ptolemæi Philopatoris. Apparet ex hoc et ceteris nominibus, quæ sequuntur, nomina Regibus tributa etiam Reginis communicata fuisse, ut verbi causa, et Ptolemæus Philopator et Arsinoe ejus Soror et Regina, Philopator quoque appellaretur: itaque dicti θεοὶ Φιλοπάτορες: Licet quoque inspicari exemplo nostri Ptolemæi Epiphanis, nomina Regibus ceteris etiam Sacerdotum Decretis tributa esse.

Additur, ὃν ὁ Ἥφαιστος ἐδοκίμασεν, quem Vulcanus probavit, tanquam Regno dignum: ᾧ ὁ ἥλιος ἔδωκεν τὴν νίκην cui sol dedit victoriam. Εἰκὼν ζῶσα τῷ διὸς υἱὲ τῷ Ἠλίῳ. Imago viva Jovis, filii Solis.

Jupiter est ex solenni usu Amun seu Ammon, quem esse solem forte verni Temporis Interpretatione veterum constat; at hic est Solis filius.

Ἀιωνόβιος, verto longævus: potuit in Ægyptiorum sermone notionem magis definitam habere ab æonibus: quod me latet: suspicabar αἰῶνα, ut ævum, esse æternitatem: sed usum sermonis desidero.

Ἡγαπημένος ὑπὸ τῷ Φθαῖ. Vulgo Phthas putatur idem esse cum Vulcano: comparatur quoque cum Cneph vel Cnuph; verum ignorantur antiquiores Religiones Ægyptiorum veræ: et pro certis et exploratis propinantur harislaciones.

In sequentibus (lin. 9) adduntur nomina Epiphani propria: Θεὸς ἐπιφανῆς, ὃ ἐκ βασιλέως Πτολεμαίῃ καὶ βασιλίσσης Αρσινόης Θεῶν Φιλοπαλόρων, Nomen ἐπιφανῆς haud dubiè ei jam tum, cum patri succederet, inditum est, non, ut vulgo accipitur, illustris, vel insignis, sed Deus præsens; nam petatum est a Religionibus τῶν ἐπιφανειῶν Deorum, in festis et solennibus; cum Tempa sua invisunt aut in Natalibus. Ἐυχάριστος est munificus, liberalis, ex usu sæculi Alexandrini. Sic. et Diodor. xviii. 28. Διὰ τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ευχάριστον καὶ μεγαλόψυχον: ubi vide Wesseling.

Iterum (lin. 10) est Θεὸς ἐκ Θεῶ καὶ Θεᾶς καθάπερ Ὁρος ὃ τῆς Ἰσῖος καὶ Ὀσίριος υἱός, ὃ ἐπαμύνας τῷ πατρὶ αὐτῷ Ὀσίρει: quæ ad muthum de Typhone spectare videntur. Vid. Diodor. i. 21.

Sacerdotum ordines et nomina nonnulla memorantur, mihi aliunde non nota inscriptum et Decretum: ἐφ' ἱερέως Ἀετῶ τῷ Ἀετῶ, ita legendum Ἀλεξάνδρου, καὶ Θεῶν Σωτήρων, καὶ Θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν, καὶ Θεῶν Εὐεργέτων, καὶ Θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων, καὶ Θεῶ Ἐπιφανῶς ευχαρίστου. Fuit igitur Sacerdotium Alexandri, Ptolemæi Soteris, Ptolemæi Philadelphi, Ptolemæi Euergetis, Ptolemæi Philopatoris, Ptolemæi Epiphanis, adeoque totius stirpis Macedoniae Regum Ægypti: Is qui hoc Sacerdotio fungebatur appellatus est nomine Aquilæ: quod nomen dignitatis esse putandum, et plura fuere Sacerdotia, etiam Athenis, quorum nomen patrum seu familiæ non frequentabatur, sed nomen novum cum Sacerdotio acceptum. Aquilæ autem nomen symbolicum seu Hieroglyphicum fuisse promptum est ad suspicandum. Fuit ergo Sacerdos Aquila, Aquilæ Filius, hoc est, ex patre, qui eodem Sacerdotio functus erat: alterum locum tenuit

Sacerdos Pyrrha, Philini filia; fungens Sacerdotio Berenices, primæ hujus nominis Soteri Nuptæ; sub nomine Ἀθλοφόρα, quæ præmia reportat, causa nominis haud liquet: lin. 5,

Ἀθλοφόρα Βερενίκης Εὐεργέτιδος τὴν Φιλίνα.

Tertium locum: sub canephoræ nomine. Aria, Diogenis Filia, Sacerdos Arsinoes Philadelphi Uxoris,

Κανηφόρα Ἀρσινίης Φιλαδέλφου, Ἀρείας Διογένους,

Quartum Sacerdos Arsinoes, quæ Philopatoris Soror et Conjux fuit, Irène, Ptolemæi filia: Ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης Φιλοπάτορος, Εἰρήνης τῆς Πτολεμαίας.

Interfuere porro decreto scribendo, Pontifices Ἀρχιερεῖς, Προφῆται, Sacerdotum classis primaria (saltem Jablonskius de his inspicere potest) καὶ οἱ εἰς τὸ ἅδυντον εἰσπορευόμενοι πρὸς τὸν στολισμὸν τῶν θεῶν: fuisse hi videntur interioris admissionis: quæ eorum partes fuerint non dicam. Deos vestitos fuisse haud memini: an ante pompam dubito, in qua signa Deorum ornari solebant. In sacris Isiæcis narratur simile genus apud Apulei, Met. xi. p. 789, ed. Ruhnck. Et qui venerandis penetralibus pridem fuerant initiati, intra Cubiculum Deæ recepti, disponunt ritè Simulacra Spirantia. Apud Clementem I. Ἐπεὶ ἴα ὁ στολίστης τοῖς—ἔχων τὸν τε τῆς δικαιοσύνης πῆχυν, καὶ τὸ σπονδεῖον αὐτὸς τὰ παιδευτικὰ πάντα καὶ μοχλοσφαγιστικά.

At Πτεροφόροι (α Πτεροφόρος. Ita apud Plutarch. de Iside et Osiride, p. 252, B. sunt ἱεροφόροι cum ἱεροστόλοις—φέροντες ὥσπερ ἐν κίση. Clemens Alex. vi. Strom. p. 633. Inter sacerdotum ordines ἐξῆς ὁ ἱερογραμματεὺς προέρχεται ἔχων πτερὰ ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς.) Mihi ex antiquis monumentis innoscere, in quibus pompæ Ægyptiorum exhibentur: præcedunt enim in iis, qui capita habent utrinque pennâ ornata: tenent illi volūmen, ut appareat, esse eos ex genere τῶν ἱερωνγραμματέων. Exemplum ejus videre licet in pompa Isiaca, vel in Admirandis Romæ, tab. 16, ed. 1693.

Sequuntur quoque in Decreto ἱερογραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἱερεῖς πάντες. In his, quæ adhuc exposita sunt, licet observari nonnulli animadversione non indigna. Cum enim semel divini honores cum Deorum Titulis in Reges essent collati, inde Sacra et Tempia constituta habiti tandem et ipsi dum viventes intererant, Divi eorumque stirps ducta a Diis: quod inter Græcos quidem aliquantum diverso more factum creditum est per Heroes Bacchum et Herculem a Jove Satos; in Ægypto adulan-

tium studia Ptolemæorum ingenia corruperunt, cum inde eos a natalibus θεῶς ἐκ θεῶν appellarent, e diis parentibus natos. Constituta porro Regibus et Reginis statim cum funebribus justis Tempia et Sacra cum novis Sacerdotiis, tandem et viventibus.

Fuisse in his apparet Sacerdotium primarium totius Stirpis Regiæ inde et Alexandro et Ptolemæo Lagi: fuere alia singularum Reginarum, quarum forte pietate et liberalitate reditus constituti fuere, unde sumptus sacrorum sustentari possent.

Porro, cum inter Græcos pauci Dii, duo vel tres, essent σύνναοι vel σύμβωμοι: apud Ægyptios plures Deos eodem Templo, iisdem Sacris, cultos esse, ut ex aliis Monumentis, ita ex hoc quoque patet.

Adjungam his, tanquam cognati argumenti, alteram Decreti partem delatos in Regem novos honores: inde a lin. 26. Primo quidem amplificati sunt omnes honores superiorum Temporum ei et Regibus quibus successerat, decreti; tum, primo loco, Simulacrum Regis ponendum in unoquoque Templo in loco maximè illustri (ἐν τῷ ἐπιφανέστατῳ) et quidem cum nomine Ptolemæi Ultoris, seu Defensoris, Vindictis Ægypti, puto respecto ad ea habito, quæ paullo post de defectione Lycopolitarum oppressa memorabuntur: ἡ (εἰκὼν) προσονομασθήσεται Πτολεμαῖῳ τῷ ἐπαμύναντι τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ. Sequitur ἡ (εἰκόνι) παρεστήξεται ὁ κυριώτατος θεὸς τῷ ἱερῷ, διδὼς αὐτῷ ὅπλον νικηλικόν. Jubent Sacerdotes adstare Regis simulacro Signum principis Dei cujusque Templi, eo statu, ut ipsi porrigat arma victricia. Observare licet passim in pictis, sculptisque Ægyptiorum operibus adstantes Diis alias Deorum species, præbentes iis aliquid seu offerentes.

Quod hoc loco non inscitè accommodatum est, ut Rege Deo victrici a majoribus Diis tribuantur aut præbeantur arma victricia, *hastam* credas, fortè vel clipeum: Atque hæc omnia debebant esse parata (κατὰ τὸν λαμπρότατον aut simile quid τρόπον) (manet difficultas in ἡ παρεστήξεται, si esset: juxta regium Simulacrum statuatur Statua Dei: hanc loco moveri necesse fuit. Erit itaque potius ἡ *qua parte Templi, quo loco*, adstabit Deus Templi, *eo loco* Regis signum collocabitur) splendidissimè.

2. Secundò loco decernuntur honores cultus religiosi hinc Simu-

lacro præstandi: ut Sacerdotes ter quotidie adoratum accedant. Καὶ τῆς ἱερεῖς θεραπεύειν τὰς εἰκόνας τρεῖς τῆς ἡμέρας. Quod ex vulgari Ægyptiorum religione translatum est: de qua Isaïcis quoque constat vel ex Tibullo.

Porro ut Sacerdotes apponant τὸν ἱερόν κόσμον (de hoc mihi non liquet, nisi ponamus Deorum Statuas esse vestitu ornatas) utque peragant reliqua, perinde ut aliis Diis, ritu religioso fieri solita. Καὶ τ' ἄλλα τὰ νομιζόμενα συντελεῖν καθὰ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ἐν τῇ θυσίαις vel ἐν τῇ ἐορταῖς καὶ πανηγύρεσι. Ita lego et interpungo, lin. 40, 41.

Spectat ad ea quod sequitur, tertio loco: Cum Ægyptiarum Religionum pars esset aliqua præcipua, ut *pompæ sacræ* ducerentur, in quibus cum Statuæ Deorum, Vasa Sacra, et alia, tum *parva sacella*, ναῖσκοι, ναίδια, ædiculæ, cum Dei Imagine, a Sacerdotibus portari solebant; quorum Exempla passim obvia sunt in Monumentis Ægyptiacis; eadem collocabantur in Adytis Templorum pompa ducta. Ex his construenda et illustranda, lin. 41.

Ἰδρύσασθαι, δὲ βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ—ξίανόν τε καὶ ναὸν χρ - - - - - ἱερῶν (suppleo καὶ ναὸν χρυσῶν ἐν ἑκάστῳ τῶν ἱερῶν) καὶ καθιδρύσαι ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ναῶν, καὶ ἐν ταῖς μεγάλαις πανηγύρεσιν, ἐν αἷς ἐξοδεῖαι τῶν ναῶν γίνονται (Sacella in pompa ducuntur seu ædiculæ) καὶ τὸν τῷ θεῷ Ἐπιφανῆς εὐχαρίστει καὶ συνεξοδεύειν.

Sequitur (4) genus honoris religiosi, quod obscurum est, cum nihil simile seu in monumentis, seu scriptoribus occurrere meminerim: lux expectanda erit forte ex Copticis.

Ornatus adjiciendus erat ædiculæ regiæ, quo illa inter reliquas conspicua fieret: ἐπικεῖσθαι τῷ ναῷ τὰς τῆς βασιλείας χρυσᾶς βασιλείας δέκα: fuisse hæc ex insignibus regiis facile apparet. Pro βασιλικῶς, usu tum habitum fuit βασιλείος. Occurrit in Diodoro (i. 47, ubi signum Matris Osymandyæ ἔχουσα τρεῖς βασιλείας ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. Haud dubie fascias seu diademata. Vide Wessél). Video in nummis aliud quid novatum in Epiphane circa collum ornamentum: quod summa pro ora Chlamydis habetur, prominente aspide—aliquando τὴν βασιλείαν pro ornamento Colli seu pectoris habebam, quale in Osiride in Mumiis sæpe visitur.

Et in Plutarcho (de Iside et Osiride, p. 358) τὸ βασιλείον de capitis ornamento, Diademate subintelligendum erit pariter aliquid - - - -

ἡ βασιλεία—nescio an μίτρα, ταινία, fascia aut simile quid quo circumdata fuit ædícula: αἷς προσκείται ἀσπίς - - - - - τῶν ἀσπιδόειδων Βασίλειον τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων νῶν. Clipēōli, aut *clipei formia Scutula* sæpe occurrunt in Obeliscis et aliis Monumentis, hieroglyphis inscripta: tale Scutulum inter Insignia Regia esse potuit: βασιλείον nescio sitne a βασιλεία, βασιλειῶν an ex το βασίλειον. Quod paullo post memoratur. Jam esse debuit in istis βασιλείαις (βασιλικαῖς μίτρας, sumere hoc liceat) una præcipua, *quâ ornatus fuerat Rex cum consecraretur.*

Ἐστὶ δὲ αὐτῶν (puta τῶν βασιλείων) ἐν τῷ μεσῷ ἡ καλυμένη βασιλεία ΨΧΕΝΤ (cujus vocis Interpretatio ex Coptice lucem fœnerabitur) ἣν περιθέμενος εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ἐν Μέμφει - - - - - (In Ingressu in Memphin) ὅταν τελεθῇ τὰ νομιζόμενα τῇ παραλήψει τῆς βασιλείας.

Additur tandem tertium aliquid: ἐπιθεῖναι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ περὶ βασιλείας τετραγώνῳ κατὰ τὸ προειρημένον βασίλειον. Φυλακλήρια χρύσα. Fuere ergo ista insignia Regia, βασιλείαι, inclusa Tetragono: huic apponi jubent Sacerdotes *Amuleta aurea*, secundum superstitiones sæculi, quæ tanta Incrementa in Ægypto habuere ætatibus sequentibus, maximè inter Alexandrinos. Locus designatur religiosè κατὰ τὸ προειρημένον βασίλειον, quod vix aliud esse potest, quam ἡ ἀσπίς, vel ἀσπιδόειδὲς βασίλειον, paullo ante memoratum.

Nunc 5 (loco quinto lin. 48) decernunt Sacerdotes, ut dies natalis Regis, qui est ultimus mensis Mesore, una cum Die, quo patri defuncto in Regnum successit, a nomine Regis cognomen haberent in sacris, atque hi Dies essent Festi ac religiosi, ut alii Dies ejus generis, συντελεῖν ἐν αὐτοῖς θυσίας καὶ σπονδὰς—τάς τε γινομένας προθε - - - - - ρεχομένοις ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς. Agi puto de προθέσεσι quæ tam frequentes adspecta sunt in Ægyptiis Monumentis. Προθέσεις *exhibitiones* seu *oblaciones*, quæ inter Hebræorum quoque Ritibus sacris fuere, erant cum Sacerdotes ad Deos offerebant, et iis sublata offerebant dona religiosa, Liba, pateras, Vina in Cratère, et alia similia: hæc propinantur παρέχονται.

His solennibus 6, adjiciunt Sacerdotes aliud *Festum annuum* continuos per quinque dies in Epiphanis honoribus celebrandum, scilicet primis quinque diebus, Mensis Thoyt.

Tandem 7, decernunt, ut nomen Regis Θεῷ Ἐπιφανῆς adjiciant Sacer-

dotes nominibus Deorum, quorum Sacerdotio funguntur, in precationibus utque illud inserant εἰς πάντα τὰς Χρηματίσµας (seu *Edicta*; seu omnino in *formulas sacras*) - - - (Est χρηµαλίσθαι generale nomen de quovis sermone at Diod. i. 45, τὰ χρηµαλίδεντα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνιδίκων.

Superest, ut videamus, quænam fuerint Regis merita, quibus tantos honores debitos esse censuerint Sacerdotes: Dicitur ille lin. 9, seq. *Multa beneficia contulisse in Tempia et in eos qui in usu sunt.* (Quod latius patere videtur quam si ἱερεῖς nominati fuissent, fuit enim magnus numerus ministeriorum.) *Et in omnes ejus Regni subjectos:* porro lin. 11. *Constituisse in Tempia pecuniarios et annonarios Reditus; multas Impensas sustinuisse ad evehendum Ægyptum ad prosperitatem: Sacra constituisse suisque facultatibus omnibus liberaliter in ea usum esse.* Graviores sunt quæ sequuntur, lin. 12. *Ex Institutis per Ægyptum redivis et tributis, alia omnino remisit, alia ex parte levaverat ut populus et omnes ceteri* (puta in provinciis) *in bonarum rerum copia viverent in ejus Regno.* Lin. 13, 14. *Residuo populo remisit; eos qui in vinculis habebantur* (an Debitores Fisci Regni?) *Et qui in reatu erant exemit e reis.* Jam lin. 14, 15. Beneficia in Religiones et Sacra interponuntur. *Reditus Templorum et persolvendas in ea annuas pensitationes annonarias et pecuniarias, necnon legitimas pensiones* (Decimas) *Diis* (debitas) *ex agro vitifero, et ex amœnis seu viridariis* (παράδεισος) *et ex ceteris quæ Diis, patris Tempore assignata erant, manere fixas: De Sacerdotibus autem* (lin. 16) *constituit ut nihil conferrent in Tributum, quam quod usque ad primum annum patris regnantis conferre jussi fuerant* (videntur enim postea per Philopatōris luxuriam Tributa fuisse aucta).

Memorantur inde genera onerum publicorum quæ nunc ignoramus. Lin. 17, Ἀπέλυσεν δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν ἔθνων τὰ καὶ ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς Ἀλέξανδρου καλὰ πλῆ. Fuere ergo ἔθνη ἱερὰ. Populi sacri in Templis, vel præstantioribus in Tempia addicti, ab iis in australibus partibus habitantibus, annua fuere ministeria, forte devehendarum frugum, seu tributorum Alexandriam? προσέταξεν δὲ καὶ τὴν σύλληψιν τῶν εἰς τὴν ναυτείαν μὴ ποιεῖσθαι. Corrogationem, collectam, ad rem nauticam haud fieri.

Novum genus tributorum ex sequentibus discimus, lin. 18. *Vestium byssinarum in Templis conficiendarum:* putes ab uxoribus Sacerdo-

tum. Enimvēro, quod jam ex Herodoto notum est, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καὶ οἱ χεῖρες ἔοντες ὑφάινουσι: hoc Tributi genus partim levavit, partim remisit.

Hic a lin. 18, interponuntur alia, de quibus statim dicam: redeunt verba Decreti ad priora, lin. 28, 29. Ἀφῆκεν δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ὀφειλόμενα εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν (in Fiscum) ἕως τῆς ὀγδοῦς ἔτης (in annum usque proximum ante inaugurationis solenne) ὄντα εἰς σίτῃ τε καὶ ἀργυρίῃ πληθὺς ὅτι ὀλίγον ὥσάυτως δὲ καὶ τὰς τιμὰς τῶν μὴ συντέλεσμένων τὰ πρὸς τὸν δειγματισμὸν διάφορα ἕως τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων. Accipio δειγματισμὸν de probatione vestium byssinarum, satisne respondeant fili tenuitate, operæ curiosa diligentia, legi præposti operis; in eam autem probatione fuit διάφορον: merces operæ iis qui probarent, constituta.

Porro (lin. 30, 31) remisit Rex vectigalia ex sacris agris pendenda, *Artābam in Arūram*; et ex agris vitiferis, *Amphōram in Arūram*.

Artāba Ægyptia erat trium modiorum Romanorum cum tertii modii parte. Arūra autem centenorum cubitorum area, videns Herodot. ii. 168, cum Rhemnio Jannio de mensuris, 88 - - - τὸ κεράμιον reddidi per Amphōram, aliorum compūte xlvii. Sextarios explentem.

Insuper Rex donavit multa Api et Mnevi (lin. 31, 32) ceterisque sacris animantibus in Ægypto τῶν ἱεροῖς ζώοις ἐν Ἀιγύπτῳ. (Est hic post ἐν Ἀιγύπτῳ interpungendum, lin. 32.) (Quorum victum haud exigua alimentorum copiam absumpsisse facile credideris: non minus quam senioribus Ætatibus monachorum, qui in istorum animantium locum successerunt.) Πολὺ κρείσσον τῶν πρὸ αὐτῶν βασιλείων (βασιλέων) φροντίζων ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνηκόντων εἰς αὐτὰ διαπαντὸς τάτ' εἰς τὰς ταφὰς αὐτῶν καθήκοντα, διδῶς δαψιλῶς καὶ ἐνδόξως καὶ τὰ τελισκόμενα εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἱερὰ μετὰ θυσιῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν νομιζομένων. Satis declarata hæc in Latina Interpretatione. Nunc nova sententia: *eum in sacra privata Domus Regiæ munificè sumptus fecisse* Alia. Laus est (lin. 33) Regem *Thesauros Templorum et Regni intactos servasse*: τὰ τε τίμια τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ τῆς Ἀιγύπτου διατετήρηκεν ἐπὶ Χώρας (non mota loco, intacta) ἀκολέθως τοῖς νόμοις: porro cum Apiëum extruxisse (Templum Apidis) multumque auri, argenti et gemmarum impendisse (in vasa et ornatum) sacra et Tempia (an Sacella?) et aras posuisse, alia refecisse (lin. 34, 35) de Impensis in Tempia et Adyta ordianda factus in Ægypto, vid. Clemens Pædag. iii. 2, p. 216, ed. Col.

Nunc tandem attingenda sunt ea quoque, quæ in medio Curarum de Rebus sacris interposita, lin. 18, 28, omiseramus: ea scilicet *Beneficia quæ in Regnum suum Rex contulerat restituenda et tuenda publica Tranquillitate et Securitate*. Transitum facit decretum a sacris ad publicas res, lin. 18, τὰ τε ἐγλελειμμένα (quæ *interciderant*, intermissa, vel neglecta, impensis subtractis) πάντα ἐν τοῖς πρότερον χρόνοις (patre regnante) ἀποκαλῆσθαι εἰς τὴν καθήκον τάξιν, φρονιζὼν ὅπως τὰ εἰδικμένα συντελῆται τοῖς θεοῖς κατὰ τὸ προσήκον· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον πᾶσιν ἀπένειμεν (hoc sane majoris erat *meriti et summæ laudis*) καθάπερ ὁ Ἑρμῆς ὁ μέγας καὶ μέγας (puto esse idem quam μέγιστος) καλῆσθαι. Inde v. 9, 19, 28, merita Regis narrantur ex oppressa defectione Seditiosorum, qui Lycopolin, in nomo Busirite. (Apud Stephan. Byzant. in Nomo Sebennitico λυκῶνπολις memoratur. Nomen occurrit quoque in Delta apud Strabon, xvii. p. 1154. A.) (In Delta diversam ab alteram Lycopoli in Ægypto superiore) occupatam munierant et ad longam obsidionem intruxerant, quam a Rege institutam cum insoliti Nili auctus retardârant, multis operibus ostia amnium et canalium obstruenda fuerunt. Evenerunt hæc anno octavo, lin. 24, adeoque anno ante Solennia Regni Auspicia.

Difficultatem facere potest, quod Polybius Lycopolin obsessam et fidem in deditos male servatam memoravit *multis annis serius*, Olymp. cXLVIII. 4, anno ante Christum nostrum 185 (Excerpt. lib. xxiii. 16). At Polybius ista ex antiquioribus annis repētit, tanquam Exemplum antiquius similis sævitæ in alios Defectores exercitæ. Corrigendus ex his est annorum compūtus apud Vaillant Hist. Reg. Ægypt Ptolem. p. 83.

*Porro id monendus es, lector, nos literas, quas ex punctis
re adjuti sumus a Ricardo Porson, qui conjecturas suas nobiscum
habere: Si quid igitur felicius in mentem tibi veniet nihil ille te m*

26	-----	PERM
27	-----	PHMΩΣ
28	-----	ΝΑΙΑΥΤΩΙΤΑ
29	-----	ΤΩΣΔΕΚ
30	-----	ΕΑΕΙΜΜ
31	-----	ΡΕ

In lapide ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ

44 ----- ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ

In lapide ΓΑΣΙΝ

47 ----- ΓΑΣΙΝ

53 ----- ΤΑ

54 ----- ΑΝΟΣΣ

ΛΟΥ
ΕΣΤΙΝ ΤΟ
ΩΝ ΘΕΩΝΙΕΙ

*lectas vides, ad Lapidis lacunas explendas addidisse, qua in
 mmunicavit, et te certiore voluit, pro meris eas conjecturis se
 bitur, quin statim culpanda delens, praebeas rectis locum.*

ΕΝ	28
ΟΟΟΝΙ	29
ΟΙΩΣΔΕ	30
ΝΤΩΝΕΙΣ	31
ΙΔΕΟΜΕΝΩΝ	32
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1.	54

DEAR SIR,

Bloomsbury Square, Nov. 25, 1802.

HAVE the goodness to communicate to the Society a few remarks which I have made upon the Greek Inscription brought from Rosetta.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

TAYLOR COMBE.

To the Rev. JOHN BRAND,
Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

 Line 1.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΥ.

Epiphanes is here called νεός, because at the time of passing this decree he was under age. When a minor succeeded to the throne of Egypt, it was the custom to appoint guardians for him, who were entrusted with the affairs of the state till the King reached his *fourteenth* year, when he took the management of the kingdom into his own hands, and was solemnly invested with the royal prerogative at Memphis. Epiphanes was not quite five years old when his father died, and he was now in the thirteenth year of his age, and in the ninth year of his reign, ἔτους ἐνάτου. It was at this period that the present decree passed, namely, on the day when the priests were assembled at Memphis to celebrate the *Anacleteria*, or the inauguration of Epiphanes; which solemnity, in the instance of that Prince, took place earlier than was warranted by the custom of the country. The ceremony itself, and the reasons which hastened the celebration of it, are mentioned by Polybius: Ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς ἔθεντο καλῶς, οἱ περὶ τὴν αὐλὴν, εὐθέως ἐγίγνωστο περὶ τὸ ποιῆν Ἀνακλητήρια τοῦ βασιλέως, οὐδέπω τῆς ἡλικίας κατεπειγούσης, νομίζοντες δὲ λήψασθαι τινὰ τὰ πράγματα

κατάσασιν, καὶ πάλιν ἀρχὴν τῆς ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον προκοπῆς, δόξαντος αὐτοκράτορος ἤδη γεγονέναι τοῦ βασιλέως. Χρησάμενοι δὲ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς μεγαλομερῶς, ἐπετέλουν τὴν πρᾶξιν ἀξίως τοῦ τῆς βασιλείας προσχήματος, πλεῖστα Πολυκράτους δοκοῦντος εἰς τὴν ἐπιβολὴν ταύτην αὐτοῖς συνηργηκέαι.—*Enimvero Ætolorum motu composito, e vestigio aulici ad consueta solennia, quando aliquis rex salutatur, quæ Anacleteria vocant, celebranda se comparant, ætate quidem necdum exigente; sed quod existimarent, ubi innotuisset sui juris et arbitrii regem esse factum, in aliquo meliore statu ipsius regnum fore quieturum, et ab eo principio aliquid semper deinceps incrementi accepturum. Proviso igitur rerum omnium magnifico apparatu, pro dignitate regni quod destinaverant sunt exsecuti. Opinio multorum fuit Polycratem hujus incepti auctores longe plurimum adjuvisse. Polybius, Hist. lib. xvii. c. 36.*

Line 3.

ΩΙ Ο ΗΛΙΟΣ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΝΙΚΗΝ.

As the Sun is here said to have given the victory to Ptolemy Epiphanes, so he is also said to have conferred victory on Ptolemy Philopator, in the memorable battle which he fought against Antiochus the Great, at Raphia. The reason why this victory was attributed to the Sun was probably this, because Philopator might consider himself indebted for it to his elephants, of which he had no less than seventy-three in his army. But the words of Ælian will best explain this matter. Τον ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα προσκυνῶσιν ἐλέφαντες, τὰς προβοσκίδας εὐθὺ τῆς ἀκτίνος, ὡς χεῖρας, ἀνατείναντες, ἔνθεν τοι καὶ τῷ θεῷ φιλεῖνται· μάρτυς ἀγαθὸς ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἡμῖν Πτολεμαῖος ἔσω. Ἡ μὲν κατὰ Ἀντιόχου νίκη σὺν αὐτῷ ἐγένετο, θύων δὲ ἐπινίκια, καὶ ἱλεόμενος τὸν ἥλιον ὁ Πτολεμαῖος, τῇ τε ἄλλῃ μεγαλοπρεπῶς ἔθυσεν· Καὶ ἔν καὶ τέτταρας ἐλέφαντας μεγέθει μεγάλους παρέσχευεν ἱερεῖα, ὡς γε ᾤετο καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ θυσίᾳ γεραίρων ἐκεῖνος τὸ θεῖον.—*Exorientem solem elephantibus adorant, promuscides, tanquam manus, adversus solis radios allevantes, unde etiam deo cari sunt; cujus rei Philopator Ptolemæus testis est nobis locuples. In bello, quod cum Antiocho gessit, victoria penes illum fuit, cumque soli sacra faceret, proque victoria ei gratias persolveret, tum quod ad reliqua magnifica sacrificavit, tum vero etiam*

quatuor elephantos maxima magnitudine, existimans se illo sacrificio deum religiose colere, primum immolavit. Ælian. de Animal. lib. vii. c. 44.

Line 3.

ΥΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΥ.

The same title was conferred by Hermodotus, a poet, on Antigonus the First, of Macedon, who, when he heard himself addressed by the pompous appellations of Ἡλίου παῖδα καὶ Θεόν, could not refrain from remarking with more pleasantry than delicacy, Ὅυ τοιαῦτά μοι ὁ λασσνοφόρος σύνοιδεν,—*Non talium sibi conscium esse rerum servum qui matulam gestaret.* Plutarch. de Iside et Osiride, c. 24.

Line 5.

ΑΘΛΟΦΟΡΟΥ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΕΡΓΕΤΙΔΟΣ ΠΥΡΡΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΦΙΛΙΝΟΥ.

The Berenice here signified was the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes; for although we have shortly afterwards Ἀρσινόης φιλαδέλφου, and Ἀρσινόης φιλοπάτορος, it cannot be urged as an objection that she is not in like manner styled Βερενίκης Ἐυεργέτου, since Eratosthenes, in his *Catasterisms*, has distinguished her by the very epithet which is applied to her in the present inscription: οἱ καλῶνται πλόκαμοι Βερενίκης Ευεργέτιδος. (See Eratosthenes, p. 5, in the Oxford edition of Aratus.)—Nor is it an objection of any weight, that she is mentioned out of her turn; that, in point of chronological order, she should have followed, not preceded, Arsinoe, the wife of Philadelphus. For it must be remembered, that Pyrrha, and not Berenice, is here the principal person; and that it is not *Berenice* who precedes *Arsinoe*, but *Pyrrha* who precedes *Areia*. There are three distinct offices mentioned, together with the names of those who filled them at the time of passing this decree; the αθλοφόρος held by Pyrrha, the κανηφόρος by Areia, and the ἱερεὶα by Irene. These persons all officiated at one and the same ceremony, and are mentioned, not in the order in which their respective offices were instituted by the different Queens, whose names they bear, but according to the rank which they individually held. Pyrrha is called

αθλοφόρος Βερενίκης, because she gained the prize which was instituted by Berenice in favour of the person who excelled in singing at the festival of Adonis:

. μέλλει τὸν Ἀδωνιν αἰεῖδειν
 Ἄ τῆς Ἀργείας θυγάτηρ, πολυῖδρις αἰιδὸς,
 Ἄ τις καὶ Σπέρχιν τὸν ἰάλεμον ΗΠΙΣΤΕΥΣΕ.

. *jam de Adonide cantabit*
Argivæ filia, sapiens poetria,
Quæ et Sperchin lugubre carmen canendo superavit.

Theocritus, Idyll. xv. v. 96.

There is a particular reason why the Queens of Egypt should pay an extraordinary attention to these games, which I shall explain in the following note.

Line 5.

ΚΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΑΡΕΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ
 ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ.

The games in honour of Adonis had at this time been long observed in different parts of Greece, but Arsinoë, the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was the first who instituted this solemn festival at Alexandria. The celebration took place early in the morning, whilst the dew was still upon the ground; at which time two Images, one dressed in the character of Adonis, and the other in the likeness of Venus, most richly ornamented, were conveyed in grand procession from the palace to the sea side, conducted thither by priestesses, who carried with them great profusion of sacred presents. When the procession had reached the sea, and a song had been sung in honour of Venus and Adonis, the image of the latter was solemnly immersed. It is true that other festivals, besides that of Adonis, were observed at this time at Alexandria; for instance, the festival of Ceres, mentioned by the Scholiast on Callimachus, and the festival of the God Bacchus, described by Athenæus, both of which were in like manner accompa-

nied by the procession of the sacred basket. But it is far more probable that Areia performed the office of *κανηφόρος* at the festival of Adonis, for this reason, that Arsinoe was exclusively the foundress of that feast:

Βᾶμες τῷ βασιλῆος ἐς ἀφνειῷ Πτολεμαίῳ,
Θασόμεναι τὸν Ἀδωνιν· ἀκῶ χρεῖμα καλόν τι
Κοσμήν τὰν βασίλισσαν.

*Eamus ad aulam divitis regis Ptolemæi,
Spectaturæ Adonidem: audio pulchrum aliquid
Instruere reginam.* Theocritus, Idyll. xv. v. 22.

And Philadelphus is known to have established the two other festivals. The persons who filled the offices, and obtained the honours of *αθλοφόρος*—*κανηφόρος*—and *ιερεία*, held their situations only for a year, otherwise their names, like those of the Consuls of Rome, could not have marked any particular year. This is a circumstance which agrees exactly with the games of Adonis; as we know, from a variety of authors, that that festival was observed only once a year, and, according to St. Jerom, always in the month of June, at the summer solstice:

Ἰλαθι νυν, φίλ' Ἀδωνι, καὶ ἐς νέωτ' εὐδυμήσαις.

Sis jam placatus, Adoni, et in futurum annum lætitiā afferas.

Theocritus, Idyll. xv. v. 143.

Δεῖ σε πάλιν κλαῦσαι, πάλιν εἰς ἔτος ἄλλο δακρῦσαι.

Oportet enim te rursus lugeri, atque in alium annum lachrimari.

Bion, Idyll. i. v. 98.

. luctus monumenta manebunt

Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque mortis imago

Annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostri.

Ovid. Met. lib. x. v. 725.

Ut lachrimare cultrices Veneris sæpe spectantur in sollenni-
bus Adonidis sacris.

Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xix. c. 1.

Evenerat autem iisdem diebus annuo cursu completo Adonia
ritu veteri celebrari.

Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xxii. c. 9.

By referring these offices to the games of Adonis, we shall be able to explain a circumstance, which would otherwise seem an omission in the inscription, namely, that no mention should be made of any priestess appointed by Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Soter. This matter is now easily accounted for, as the games of Adonis were not held in Egypt till after the death of Berenice, when they were solemnized, for the first time, by Arsinoë the wife of Philadelphus. The cause and history of their institution will best show how the Queens of Egypt were interested in their observance. It is necessary, however, to remark, that the festival, though called, after Adonis, Ἀδωνια, was in fact an institution in honour of Venus; and the Queens of Egypt considered themselves particularly favoured by the protection and partiality of that deity. When Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Soter, died, we are told by Theocritus, that, owing to the friendly interposition of Venus, she was not to pass gloomy Acheron's flood, but was made immortal, seated in the temple of the goddess, and became a sharer in the same divine honours:

Κάλλει ἀριστεύοισα θεάων, πόντ' Ἀφροδίτα,
Σοὶ τήνα μεμέλητο· σέθεν δ' ἔνεκεν Βερενίκη
Εὐειδὴς Ἀχέροντα πολύστονον ἔκ' ἐπέρασεν·
Ἀλλὰ μιν ἀρπάξασα, πάροιθ' ἐπὶ νῆμα κατενθεῖν
Κυάνεον, καὶ συγνὸν αἰεὶ πορθητῆα καμόντων,
Ἐς ναὸν κατέδηκας, ἑᾶς δ' ἀπεδάσσαιο τιμᾶς.

*Veneranda Venus, excellens forma præ cæteris deabus,
Tibi illa curæ fuit, et tua causa Berenice*

*Formosa ad Acherontem luctuosum non transivit :
Verum tu ipsam abreptam, priusquam ad rivum perveniret
Nigrum, et tristem semper portitorem defunctorum,
In templo collocasti, et proprii honoris participem fecisti.*

Theocritus, Idyll. xvii. v. 45.

Κύπρι Διωνάια, τὸ μὲν ἀθανάταν ἀπὸ θνατᾶς,
Ἀνθρώπων ὡς μῦθος, ἐποίησας Βερενίκαν,
Ἀμβροσίαν ἐς σῆθος ἀποσάξασα γυναικός.

*Venus Cypria, filia Diones, tu immortalem ex mortalibus
Hominibus (ut sermo est), fecisti Berenicen,
Ambrosiam instillans in pectus mulieris.*

Theocritus, Idyll. xv. v. 106.

In return for the favour conferred upon her mother, Arsinoe is said to have instituted the Games of Adonis, and to have evinced her gratitude to Venus by the splendid style of magnificence with which these games were celebrated.

Τὴν δὲ χαρίζομένα, πολυώνυμε καὶ πολύναιε,
Ἄ Βερενικεῖα θυγάτηρ, Ἑλένα εἰκυῖα,
Ἀρσινόα, πάντεσσι καλοῖς ἀτιτάλλει Ἀδωνιν.

*Quare tibi gratificans, o celeberrima et multis delubris celebrata,
Berenices filia, Helenæ similis,
Arsinoe, multifariis bonis ornat Adonidem.*

Theocritus, Idyll. xv. v. 109.

The Egyptians not only feigned that Berenice was immortalized by Venus, but likewise transferred a share of those honours which belonged to Venus, to Arsinoe herself, who being considered, like her mother, a favourite of Venus, was complimented with the same name and titles.

The honour of adding the name of Venus to her own name was enjoyed by Arsinoe whilst she was alive, as appears from the fifth Epi

gram of Callimachus, where she is styled both Ζεφυρίτις and Κύπρις. After her death she was worshipped as that goddess, and a temple was built to her at Zephyrium, in the name of Venus, as we learn, not only from an Epigram of Posidippus, preserved by Athenæus, but from the testimonies of Stephanus Byzantinus, Strabo, and Hyginus :

Ἐγραψε δὲ καὶ Ποσειδίππος εἰς τὴν ἐν τῷ Ζεφυρίῳ τιμωμένην ταύτην Ἀφροδί-
την τόδε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα.

Τοῦτο καὶ ἐν ποταμῷ καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ τῆς Φιλαδέλφου
Κύπριδος ἰλάσκεσθ' ἱερὸν Ἀρσινόης,
Ἦν ἀνακοιρανέουσιν ἐπὶ Ζεφυρηΐδος ἀκτῆς
Πρῶτος ὁ ναύαρχος θῆκατο Καλλικράτης.
Ἡ δὲ καὶ εὐπλοίην δώσει, καὶ χεῖματι μέσσω
Τὸ πλατὺ λισσομένοις ἐκλιπανεῖ πέλαγος.

In hanc etiam Venerem, quæ in Zephyrio colebatur, Posidippus hoc epigramma scripsit :

*Hoc, et flumine vecti, et terra ambulantes, Philadelphi
Veneris Arsinoes templum veneramini :
Quam littoris Zephyrii præsidem
Primus, classis præfectus consecravit Callicrates.
Felicem ea navigationem dabit, ac in media tempestate
Latum supplicibus æquor tranquillabit.*

Athenæus, Deip. lib. vii. p. 318.

Ἐς καὶ ἄκρα τῆς Αἰγύπτου, ἀφ' ἧς ἡ Ἀφροδίτη καὶ Ἀρσινόη Ζεφυρίτις, ὡς
Καλλίμαχος.

*Est et promontorium Ægypti, a quo Venus et Arsinoe Zephyritis, ut
Callimachus.*

Stephanus Byzantinus, v. Ζεφύριον.

Ταπίσειρις, μετὰ τὴν Νικόπολιν καὶ τὸ Ζεφύριον, ἄκρα νάϊσκον ἔχουσα Ἀρσι-
νόης Ἀφροδίτης.

Taposiris, post Nicopolim ac Zephyrium, promontorium Veneris

Arsinoes sacellum habens.

Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 800.

Cum Ptolemæus Berenicen, Ptolemæi et Arsinoes filiam sororem suam duxisset uxorem, et paucis post diebus Asiam oppugnatum profectus esset, vovisse Berenicen, si victor Ptolemæus redisset, se detonsuram crinem: Quo voto damnatum crinem in Veneris Arsinoes Zephyritidis posuisse templo, etc.

Hyginus, Astron. lib. ii. c. 24.

Line 6.

ΠΡΟΦΗΤΑΙ.

Ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ ὁ προφήτης ἔξεισι, προφανὲς τὸ ὑδρεῖον ἐγκεκολπισμένος. ὧς ἔπονται οἱ τὴν ἑκπεμψιν τῶν ἄρτων βασιλεύοντες· οὗτος, ὡς ἂν προσάτης τοῦ ἱεροῦ, τὰ ἱερατικὰ καλούμενα ἱβιβλία ἐκμανθάνει. Περιέχει δὲ περί τε νόμων καὶ θεῶν, καὶ τῆς ὅλης παιδείας τῶν ἱερέων· ὁ γὰρ τοι προφήτης παρὰ τοῖς Ἀιγυπτίοις καὶ τῆς διανομῆς τῶν προσόδων ἐπιστάτης ἐστίν.

Post omnes exit Propheta, qui propatulam in sinu gestat hydriam: quem sequuntur qui emissos panes portant. Is, ut qui sit sacrorum præfectus, ediscit libros decem qui vocantur sacerdotales: continent autem de legibus, et Diis, et universâ sacerdotum disciplinâ: Propheta enim apud Ægyptios præest etiam distributioni vectigalium.

Clemens Alexandrinus, Strom. lib. vi. p. 758.

Line 6.

ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΑΔΥΤΟΝ ΕΙΣΠΟΡΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΙ.

Ἀδυτον, σπήλαιον, ἢ τὸ ἀπόκρυφον μέρος τοῦ ἱεροῦ.

Suidas, v. ἀδυτον.

Cæsar, in his third book, de Bello Civili, says, “In occultis ac remotis Templi, quo præter sacerdotes adire fas non est, quæ Græci ἀδύτα appellant.” The Jews admitted into their sanctuary not only

their High Priests, but their King; and in this respect their custom resembled that of the Egyptians :

Οθεν καὶ Ἀιγύπτιοι οὐ τοῖς ἐπιτυχῶσι τὰ παρὰ σφίσιν ἀνετίθεντο μυσή-
ρια, οὐδὲ μὲν θετέλοις τὴν τῶν θεῶν εἰδήσιν ἐξέφερον, ἀλλ' ἢ μόνοις γε τοῖς
μέλλουσιν ἐπὶ βασιλείαν προῖέναι, καὶ τῶν ἱερέων τοῖς κριθεῖσιν εἶναι δοκιμω-
τάτοις ἀπὸ τε τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ τῆς παιδείας, καὶ τοῦ γένους. Ὅμοια γοῦν
τοῖς Εβραϊκοῖς, κατὰ γε τὴν ἐπικρυψιν, καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἀιγυπτίων ἀνίγματα.

*Unde etiam Ægyptii non quibuslibet ea, quæ erant apud ipsos, commit-
tebant mysteria: neque rerum divinarum cognitionem deferebant ad profanos:
sed ad eos solos, qui erant ad regna percenturi, et ex sacerdotibus iis, qui
judicati fuerant probatissimi, et educatione, et doctrina, et genere. Ergo
quod attinet ad occultationem, sunt Hebraicis similia Ægyptiorum ænig-
mata.*
Clemens Alexandrinus, Strom. lib. v. p. 670.

By virtue of this privilege, Ptolemy Philopator, when he visited the high Temple at Jerusalem, expressed a desire to be admitted into the Sanctuary, into the inner Tabernacle, which was holiest of all. The priests would not on any account give him this permission; and by their refusal, incurred so much of the King's displeasure, that he continued, with very little remission, to persecute them through the whole of his reign. This curious history is related at large in the third book of the Maccabees.

Line 6.

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΝ.

The statues of the Egyptian Gods were robed; and the ceremony of decorating them in their respective dresses was the peculiar office of those priests who were privileged to enter εἰς τὸ ἅδυτον, into the sanctuary. The sacred vestments of Isis were enriched with a variety of colours; but those of Osiris had no shade nor variety in them, but were of one uniform bright tint:

Στολαὶ δὲ αἱ μὲν Ἰσιδος, ποικίλαι ταῖς βαφαῖς·——Ὀσίριδος οὐκ ἔχει σκιάν, οὐδὲ ποικιλμὸν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἀπλοῦν τὸ φωτοειδές.

Porro autem amicula Isidis variæ sunt tincturæ;——Osiridis non umbram, non varietatem habet: totum est luminosum.

Plutarch. de Iside et Osiride, c. 78.

Line 7.

ΠΤΕΡΟΦΟΡΑΙ.

Πτεροφόροι, καλοῦνται δὲ οὕτως καὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ ἱερέων τινές.

Hesychius, v. πτεροφόροι.

The reason why the Πτεροφόραι were so called is explained by Diodorus Siculus, who says, that in ancient times a book, tied with purple strings, containing the worship and honours of the gods, was brought by a hawk to the priests at Thebes; and that the sacred scribes wore on their heads, in commemoration of this event, a purple ribbon, and the wings of a hawk:

Διόπερ καὶ τοὺς ἱερογραμματεῖς φορεῖν φοινικοῦν ῥάμμα, καὶ πτερὸν ἱέρακος.

Quam ob causam notarîi sacri nunc quoque licium purpureum et accipitris pennam in capite gestent.

Diodorus Siculus, lib. i. p. 98.

Clemens Alexandrinus also mentions the circumstance of wings being worn on the heads of the priests: he says, that in sacred processions the ἱερογραμματεὺς went first, with wings on his head, and a book in his hands: Ἱερογραμματεὺς προέρχεται, ἔχων πτερὰ ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς, βιβλίον τε ἐν χερσὶ. *Progreditur ἱερογραμματεὺς, pennas habens in capite, et librum in manibus.* Clemens Alexandrinus, Strom. lib. vi. p. 757.—It should seem, however, by the two last-mentioned passages, that the ἱερογραμματεῖς and the πτεροφόροι were the same; but that they were not so is sufficiently evident, from their being both mentioned in the present decree. It is, therefore, most probable, that only a portion of the ἱερογραμματεῖς were πτεροφόροι; and that the latter were

chosen from the body of the former, and were by this election entitled to precedence, which will account for the order of their names in the decree: καὶ πτεροφόραι καὶ ἱερογραμματεῖς.

Line 7.

ΙΕΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΣ.

Τοῦτον τὰ τε ἱερογλυφικὰ καλούμενα, περί τε τῆς κοσμογραφίας, καὶ γεωγραφίας, τῆς τάξεως τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς σελήνης, καὶ περί τῶν ἐπλανωμένων χωρογραφίαν τε τῆς Αἰγυπτου, καὶ τῆς τοῦ Νείλου διαγραφῆς· περί τε τῆς καταγραφῆς σκευῆς τῶν ἱερῶν, καὶ τῶν ἀφιερωμένων αὐτοῖς χωρίων· περί τε μέτρων καὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς χρησίμων, εἶδέναι χρή. — *Hunc oportet scire et ea quæ vocantur hieroglyphica, et mundi descriptionem, et geographiam, et ordinem Solis et Lunæ, et quinque errantium, Ægyptique chorographiam, et Nili descriptionem, et descriptionem instrumentorum ornamentorumque sacrorum, et locorum eis consecratorum, mensurasque, et ea quæ sunt in sacris utilia.* Clemens Alexandrinus, Strom. lib. vi. p. 757.

Line 10.

ΚΑΘΛΠΕΡ ΩΡΟΣ Ο ΤΗΣ ΙΣΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΣΙΡΙΟΣ ΥΙΟΣ Ο
ΕΠΑΜΥΝΑΣ ΤΩ ΠΑΤΡΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΣΙΡΕΙ.

This passage alludes to the circumstance of Orus having revenged himself upon Typho, for the murder of his father Osiris. The particulars of this story are related by Plutarch. After the murder had been perpetrated, Osiris appeared in a dream to Orus, and encouraged him in the opposition, which he was preparing against Typho, and at the same time enquired of him, what he thought was the most noble action a man could perform: Orus replied, “To revenge the injuries offered to his Parents.” Τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ μητρὶ τιμωρεῖν κακῶς παθοῦσιν. Plutarch. de Iside et Osiride, c. 19. — Epiphanes is compared with Orus for having punished the rebels who opposed his father, as is evident from the 26th, 27th and 28th lines of the inscription.

Line 21.

ΠΑΡΑΓΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΛΥΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ.

The siege of Lycopolis is mentioned by Polybius; but the historian is incorrect in stating that Epiphanes, when he returned after the siege to Alexandria, was in his twenty-fifth year.

Ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, τῶν μὲν τοῦ πολέμου διὰ τὴν Πολυκράτους ἀδικοδοξίαν, καίπερ ἔχων ἔτη πέντε καὶ εἰκοσιν.—*Alexandriam maritimo itinere est reversus, cum nullam omnino partem rei militaris attigisset ex iniquo Polycratis consilio, tametsi annum ætatis quintum ac vicesimum ingressus.* Polybius, *Excerpta de Virtutibus et Vitiis*, p. 86, edit. Ernesti.

According to this decree, the young King could not at that time have much exceeded the age of twelve years.

Line 32.

ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΤΑΦΑΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ.

The funeral expenses which were incurred, when any of the sacred animals died, were enormous. In Ptolemy the First's time, not only the usual allowance, amounting to a very great sum, was expended in the burial of the sacred Bull, called Apis, which happened at that time to die of old age at Memphis, but fifty talents of silver in addition, which were borrowed on that occasion from the King, were also expended on his interment. In succeeding times, no less a sum than a hundred talents were expended in the burial.

Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου παρειληφότος ἄρτι τὴν Ἀίγυπτον, ἔτυχεν ἐν Μέμφει τελευτήσας ὁ Ἄπις γῆρας. Ὁ δὲ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχων αὐτοῦ, τὴν τε ἡτοιμασμένην χορηγίαν, ὄυσαν πάνυ πολλήν, εἰς ταφὴν ἅπασαν ἔδαπάνησε, καὶ παρὰ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου πεντήκοντα ἀργυρίου τάλαντα προσεδανείσατο. Καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ τινες τῶν τὰ ζῶα ταῦτα τρεφόντων, εἰς τὰς ταφὰς αὐτῶν οὐκ ἔλαττον τῶν ἑκατὸν ταλάντων δεδαπανήκασιν.—*Cum Ptolemæus Lagi jam Ægyptum occupasset, accidit ut Apis in Memphi senio deficeret. Curator ergo illius*

et amplissimam tunc apparatus copiam in funus totam insumpsit, et quinquaginta insuper talenta a Ptolemæo fœneratus est. Nostra quoque memoria quidam animantium nutritores, ad sepulturam ipsorum non minus centum talentis profuderunt. Diodorus Siculus, lib. i. p. 95.

The inhabitants of Thebais were the only people throughout Egypt, who were exempted from the tax of contributing towards the burial of the sacred animals, because they did not acknowledge any God to be mortal:

Εἰς δὲ τὰς ταφὰς τῶν τιμωμένων ζώων, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους συντεταγμένα τελεῖν, μόνους δὲ μὴ δίδοναι τοὺς Θεβαῖδα κατοικοῦντας, ὡς θνητὸν θεὸν οὐδένα νομίζοντας.—*Ad sepelienda quæ venerantur animalia sumptum suppeditent constitutum Ægyptii, soli Thebaidos incolæ immunes sunt: hi enim mortalem deum nullum censent.* Plutarch. de Iside et Osiride, c. 21.

The reading of εἰς τὰς ταφὰς τῶν τιμωμένων ζώων, instead of εἰς τὰς γραφὰς, which is the common reading of the editions of Plutarch, and εἰς τὰς τροφὰς, which is the correction of Xylander, is confirmed, not only by the context, and by Diodorus Siculus, but by the present Decree.

Line 32.

ΛΙΣΚΟΜΕΝΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΑ ΙΔΙΑ ΙΕΡΑ.

Perhaps we should read Λισσομένα εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἱερά.—Λισσομένη, παρακαλοῦσα, δεομένη. Hesychius voce λισσομένη.—Epiphanes gave not only large sums towards the burial of the sacred animals, but he bestowed whatever their respective temples required.

Line 42.

ΕΝ ΑΙΣ ΕΞΟΔΕΙΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΝΑΩΝ ΓΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ.

Ναὸς, both here and in other places of the inscription, signifies a shrine. Shrines were made either of gold, of silver, of copper, or of wood. They had generally a small statue or image in the middle. See

Herodotus, lib. ii. c. 63. Tibullus, lib. i. xi. 20. Juvenal, Sat. viii. iii. Petronius, c. 29.

It is remarkable that no Egyptian shrine has been figured in any of the works which have been hitherto published on the subject of Egyptian Antiquities. One, however, in bronze, appears to have been formerly in the Museum of John Kemp, and is thus described in the catalogue which was made after his decease by Robert Ainsworth: "Templum tetrastylum, in quo sedet Dea, forsan Isis, cujus fastigii quatuor angulis totidem hostiæ insident: quincuncem altum."

Monumenta Vetustatis Kempiana, p. 6.

Line 43.

ΑΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΚΕΙΣΕΤΑΙ ΑΣΠΙΣ.

We are not to understand here a *shield*, but a *serpent*. It was ordered by the priests, that on the shrine of the King there should be ten crowns, and that on each crown a serpent should be placed. It is well known that the *asp* was an object of particular worship among the Egyptians. Representations of this animal were made in different metals, which were carried in the sacred processions, and the serpent itself was kept alive, as well in private houses as in temples, where, from religious motives, it was fed and treated with the greatest care:

"Εν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς, ὡς αὐτοὶ φασι, καθ' ἐκάστην γωνίαν θαλάμας τινὰς καὶ σηκώδεις ὑποδρομὰς ἐξοικοδομοῦντες, εἴτα μέντοι Θέρμουθιν εἰσὶ κίζον, στέαρ μόσχειον βορὰν παρατιθέντες ἐκ διαστημάτων.—*In sacris igitur ædibus ad unumquemque angulum subterranea sacella exædificant, ubi Thermuthin collocant, et bubulum adipem edendum intercallis quibusdam ei objiciunt.* Ælian. de Animalibus, lib. x. c. 31. See also lib. xvii. c. 5.

This animal was not only held in religious veneration, but figures of it were used as sacred ornaments in the head-dress of Isis:

Et movisse caput visa est argentea serpens.

Juvenal, Sat. vi. 537.

..... hæc procul Io
Spectat ab arce Phari, jam Divis addita, jamque
Aspide cincta comas, et ovanti persona sistro.

Val. Flaccus, lib. iv. 416.

Quam contorto nodulo supersedebat aspis, squameæ cervicis
striato tumore sublimis. Apuleius Met. lib. xi.

Dextra lævaque sulcis insurgentium viperarum cohibita.
Apuleius Met. lib. xi.

Τὴν δὲ Θέρμυθιν ἀσπίδα, ἣ ὄνομα ἔθεντο Αἰγύπτιοι τοῦτο, ἱερὰν εἶναί φασι, καὶ σέβουσιν αὐτὴν οἱ ἐκεῖθι, καὶ τῆς Ἰσίδος τὰ ἀγάλματα ἀναδοῦσι ταύτῃ, ὥς τινι διαδήματι βασιλείῳ.—*Aspidis genus Thermuthin Ægyptii nominant, quam sacram esse aiunt, et summâ religione colunt; itaque ea Isidis simulacra, tanquam regio quodam diademate, coronant.* Ælian. de Animalibus, lib. x. c. 31.

The strongest proof of the word ἀσπις here signifying a *serpent*, may be gained from the following passage:

Τῶν ὑπ' ἀσπίδος δηχθέντων οὐ μνημονεύεται οὐδεις ἐξάντης γεγονέναι τοῦ κακῶς. Ἐνθεν τοι καὶ τοὺς βασιλεῖς ἀκούω τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἐπὶ τῶν διαδημάτων φορεῖν πεποικιλμένας ἀσπίδας, τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀνιττομένου τοῦ ἀνίκητον ἐκ τῆς τοῦ ζώου μορφῆς τοῦ προειρημένου.—*Nullus, qui ab aspide morsus fuit, ex malo incolumis evasisse memoratur. Hinc Ægyptiorum reges in diademate variegatas aspides gerere intellexi, per figuram istius animalis invictum Imperii robur occulte significantes.* Ælian. de Animalibus, lib. vi. c. 38.

Line 46.

ΤΡΙΑΝΑΔΑ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ.

Should we not read τριακάδα τοῦ? There is no such word as τριανάδα. Τριακάς is the thirtieth day of the month. Πολλὰς τριακάδας, καὶ Ὀλυμπιάδας ἀναπλήσας.—*Post menses multos atque Olympiadas impletas.* Lucian. de Luctu. c. 16.—Οὐ κατὰ ἡμέρας, οὐ κατὰ τριακάδας,

ἀλλὰ κατὰ Ὀλυμπιάδας ὅλας ἀριθμῶν.—*Non secundum dies aut menses, sed secundum totas Olympiades numerans.* Lucian. Rhetorum Præceptor, c. 9.

The second *του* has, perhaps, been repeated in the inscription by a mistake of the engraver.

I here beg leave to close my remarks. Other parts of the inscription, which have not yet been explained, I leave to more able hands; and have no doubt, but that the whole will soon receive every elucidation of which it is capable. In the mean while, it will give me great pleasure, if my endeavours should appear to have contributed in any degree towards the illustration of those passages which I have attempted to explain.

TAYLOR COMBE.

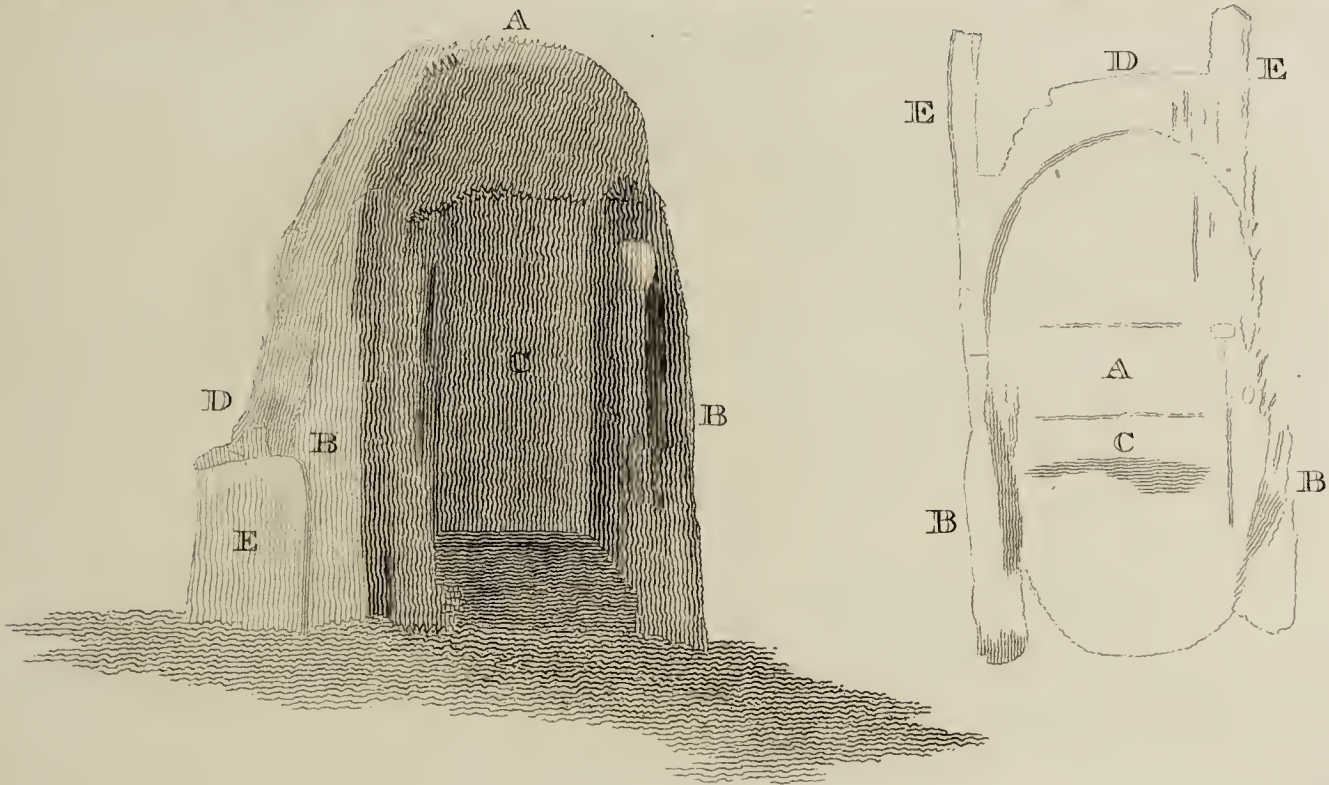
XXVIII. *Description of a Crom-Leach,^a in the County of Kilkenny. By Mr. Joseph Thomas Finegan. Communicated by The Marquess Townshend, and Earl of Leicester, President.*

Read 30th April, 1807.

THE annexed drawing exhibits a representation of one of the most curious monuments of many similar structures, which are scattered over that part of the County Kilkenny, described by the name of the Walch Mountains, towering over the river Suir, situated between Carrick and Waterford. It is formed of a huge, unhewn block of rock, whose enormous weight is supported, in the highest part, by three large flat stones, placed perpendicularly, two of which, (the outermost) are parallel to each other, and the inner one at right angles to them: the other end of the shelving stone rests on a large horizontal flat stone, which is itself supported beyond its center, by an upright one; so that if the pressure of the higher stone was taken away, the horizontal flat one must fall to the ground. A proof of the resources, if not of the mathematical skill, of our rude ancestors, for with all the assistance of the improved machinery of the moderns, it is not probable that such ponderous masses could be raised now, and placed in similar positions, with such geometrical accuracy. The top of the shelving stone is 15 feet in elevation above the surface of the ground, by which the proportions of the profile may be known, with tolerable accuracy, and if we make due allowance for the consequent accumulation of earth around it, and the natural tendency of the materials which compose it, to assist by compression the swelling power of the earth, in the lapse of ages since its erection, we must presume, that its altitude was originally more elevated than it is at this day.

The stone, which supports the horizontal one, is bounded at its exterior edges by two large flat ones, which meet it at right angles,

^a See Pl. XVIII.



J. Basire, sculp^t

and are sunk along their whole length in the ground, as the three upright stones are, and the small one under the horizontal stone: as the upper end of the shelving-stone projects considerably over the upright stones that support its weight, it forms, either by accident or design, a roof to a sort of chamber, where the traditional fables of the country people say, *Fin-mac-coil*, *Fin-mac-coil*, kept his greyhounds.

- A The large shelving stone.
- B B The two side stones.
- C The inner stone at right angles to B B.
- D The horizontal stone, supporting the lower extremity of A.
- E E The two side stones bounding that which supports D.

In addition to the above description, the writer begs leave to offer his remarks to illustrate it; at least, to attempt as much, to the extent of his acquirements. *Crom*, *Crom*, is a word in the Punic dialect, which signifies to bow down the body in reverential humility, as will be more amply elucidated by the following quotation from the Irish translation of St. Luke xxiv. 5.

“*Azrr an ngabal eglā dhoibryon azrr an cromadh a gajze crm ga talmān.*” i. e. Agus ar ngaval eglā dhoivision agus ar *cromadh* a naighthe cum na talmhan.

Irish translation of the New Testament.

Everingham. London 1681.

leact, *Leacht*, another Punic word, which signifies “The bed of death.” See O’Brien’s Irish and English Dictionary. Paris 1768. Lhuyd’s *Archæologia Britannica*, 1707, in voce “*Leacht*.” The modern word *Croloch*, *Croloch*, the name given by the Irish to the place where criminals are usually executed, is obviously an abbreviated corruption of this word. A Celtic scholar (if the Irish language is a dialect of the Celtic) would translate *Cromleact*, *the stone of punishment, or degradation*; from whence I infer, that it was probably

the place where human victims were sacrificed to the God **Bael***, *Bael*, the Sun. Apollonius Rhodius described a monument of a similar construction, in the isle of Ienos.

* Bael, the Sun, was an inferior Divinity in the religious belief of the Carthaginians, and ancient Irish. His progression in the zodiac, from Taurus to Gemini, was commemorated by the latter people with great rejoicings in the month of May, which month they named in honour of him, and is still celebrated, with great festivity and superstitious observance, by the peasantry. That *beal-tyne*, *Bealtine*, the first Day of May, literally signified the day of Bael's Fire, is a mistake of the moderns, by confounding *tejnib*, *Fire*, with *tyh-tyh* in the ancient language, which means the "beginning," or first appearance of a celestial object, and a datum in the computation of time. That *beal* was only considered as an intermediate Deity, we have the positive authority of Plautus, in the fifth act of his *Pænulus*, where he has introduced a Carthaginian, making a soliloquy in the Punick dialect, which I have here transcribed in the Irish character, the words joining each other as they are always found in the Greek and Celtic MSS.; this method was adopted to facilitate the translation. It is given in the local abbreviations, as printed in the edition of Gronovius, which exactly corresponds both in sound and orthography, with the Erse and Irish languages.

"Jcalonjm ralonrē rj čopatzjma conrjč
 Čjm laččrnjč mrrnjr tjalmyctjbarj jmyrej
 lypo canet jč bymjčj ačjn bynrej
 bynnapob rjllōōmalonjn rbj myrj rčō
 byčlym nočjmnocčōtj nelecantj darčmačōn
 jrrbele byjm tjrēljč čljr čōn temjlyprl
 rč byjm jrbjbrt čjno crčnr azopartocler
 jče manet jr čjprae lycoč rjčnaro
 byrnjō cjl lrlj zrbjlym larybjč čjm
 bodjalč epajn njm nrrjlym moncoč lrrjm
 Ecranohmyr olanary rcrpatjm mrrtjat crmre
 Concrbjt rm abellocrtjrr beant la lacant cono emrrej
 jllecljllecpaney reač jōamay conalemjn dr bentepelono brčrne
 Celt rm com rcpobrenj atenymanoro rbe rben čjōč azopjrzocler
 Et ts reaneč enarocčē ly elco ralemrr dr bentepmy compj berpeej
 A! Obeal nec ljet opbodej rr rjrm lym njm colry."

TRANSLATION.

I am borne down with sorrow and grief. I am weary and oppressed with fatigue, for I

“ συγερη τιςις επλετ οπισσω

Χερσιν υφ’ Ηρακληος

Αθλων γαρ Πελιαο δεδωποτος αψ ανικντας

Τηνω εν αμφιρυτη πεφνεν και αμησατο γαιαν

Αμφ’ αυτοις σηλας δε δυω καθυπερθεν ετευξεν

Ων ετερη θαμβος περιωσιον ανδρασι λευσσειν

Κινυται ηχηεντος υπο πνοιη Βορεαο.”

have travelled far in search of the beloved children of my blood, whom the guilty have carried off from their parents and kindred. Alas! they are in captivity, therefore unhappy and sad am I.

O! Immortal* Son of the Eternal day! Thou glorious agent of the everlasting light! Behold thy supplicant, as an overcharged bark on unknown waters. Assuage the anguish of his mind. Avert from him the dangerous wiles of the crafty Ætolians. Protect a drooping stranger whilst he quenches his thirst, and rescue him from the obscure shades of uncertainty.

May it be thy pleasure to instruct him how to overcome his fears; enable him to surmount the difficulties that lie before him, but above all, dispose his mind to submit with fortitude to the Will of Fate.

Welcome, ye winds! who with uncontrollable swiftness soar on the wings of rough Destiny. Commence your celestial office. Blow! blow! ye dreadful messengers of unknown Gods.

To me, a poor wanderer, and perhaps to me alone, your rude murmurs are melody. Direct my steps, I beseech ye, to the mighty and valiant Agorastocles.

That I may implore of him the due rites of hospitality, and a lawful welcome to peace and rest, but lead me not into hunger and captivity.

With this Tally† for my passport, I will proceed and imitate those men who have visited distant regions.

Industry and wealth smile on this land. I fancy that the roaring of the waters, at the confluence of these rivers, are shouts of joy. But

What punishment, Agorastocles, hast thou ordained for the commission of a rape? Perhaps thou mayst be attentive to the recital of my wrongs, but thou canst not feel as I do, therefore it will be no reproach to thee, if thine eyes should refuse to shed the balmy dew of pity.

The tribes who are acquainted with my case, sympathize in my distress, and wait my return with impatience. Let the keen edged sword of justice fall upon the destroyers of my

* Addressing himself to Bael, or the Sun.

† The Tesseræ of the Romans.

Besides, there are other different kinds of "Leachts" dispersed over Ireland, as *Ταγμ λεατ*, *Taimleacht*. Simple monuments raised by the peasantry, to the memory of a person found dead on the highway. It is still the custom there with the native passengers, when they arrive at such a place, to cast thereon a stone, to increase the monumental pile. This is obviously the remains of a very ancient custom.

In order to distinguish them from the other Leachts, I deem it necessary to observe, that these rustic monuments are inartificially formed of such stones as may be casually found by the road side, thrown by the pious passenger on the indiscriminate heap, repeating at the same time, bare headed, a prayer for the repose of the soul of the dead.

The other Leachts alluded to, are known by appellations which designate the national distinction of the people, to whose memory they were erected; for example, *Ταγμλεατ-λοκλανα*, *Taimhleacht Lochlanna*. That is to say, "The monument of the Danes." A stupendous and beautiful pyramid of earth, having a spiral footway from the base to the summit. This Leacht is encircled by an extensive and broad rampart of earth, probably where the congregation of the people assembled; by the country people called "a Mote."

One of the ancient geographers hath left a similar description of an altar, on the coast of Tyre.

Αγχι Τυρὸς παρὰ πόντον ἐν ἀρραγέσσι δὲ πέτραις
Γηγενέες βαθυκόλπον ἐδωμήσαντο Τίθηνην.

NONNI. DIONS.

The next kind of monument interesting to a traveller, is more numerous dispersed over Ireland, and is of much higher antiquity than

happiness, if they should be discovered in thy country, for their crimes ought to doom them to the shades of night. But, alas! Hanno drops tears like a woman, and vainly bewails the loss of his children in a foreign country. Friendless, uncomforted, unknown, and unregarded.

either of the others. It is composed of earth, but its construction is of a very different form, at this day exactly resembling, in extent and shape, and in every other particular, the description which Ammianus Marcellinus hath given of Scythian altars, by the bardick writers called *Taimhleacht Partholain*, *Taimhleacht Partholain*, which signifies the monument of the Parthians. At this day, the country people give it the name of "Fort." *Taimh*, the literal orthography of the Celtic word *Taimh*, is evidently the root of the English word *Tomb*, and the French word *Tombeau*. *Taimh* signifies the place of *slumber*, the most honourable sepulture, to distinguish it from *Uaigh*, *Uaigh*, the place of oblivion; a grave.

Perhaps it will not be uninteresting at the same time, to attempt an explanation of the word *Finmaccoil*, *Fin-mac-coil*. The original meaning of the primitive word *Mac*, *Mac*, was given to individuals, to distinguish the countries from whence the various tribes emigrated, who settled in Ireland. In later times, surnames were given or adopted, in consequence of some national or personal peculiarity; thus *Maclochlin*, *Maclochlin*, signifies a son of Denmark, a Dane. Hence, embracing the influence of this ancient custom, Fitz-Urs, one of the assassins of Thomas-a-Becket, an Anglo-Norman, when he fled to Ireland, without changing his name, assumed that of *Mathghamhuhn*, now corrupted to *Mac Mahon*, which in the Irish language has the same meaning as Fitz-Urs in English, "The son of the Bear."

Azr ba cormrl an aymoe do conyane me pe hopyad azr ba cormrl a cora ne corrb Matghamhuhn mojr. And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear.

REVELATION xiii. 2.

If I could add any thing to corroborate the above translation, as an authority, it is the following quotation:

“The Mac Mahons, that is, the sons of Ursus, or the Bear, were powerful.”

Geographical Description of Ireland, printed for Godfrey Emerson, London 1642. p. 26.

Ummaccojl, if literally translated according to the modern idiom, must be rendered *Uñ*, *The son of the Woods*. But, agreeable to the Bardick poetry, or the traditional tales of the Irish, as they describe the manners of remote ages, but more especially that in which this chieftain was supposed to have lived, joined to the extraordinary character attributed to him, it properly signifies a priest; that is to say, Finn, the Son of Heroism, the Child of Devotion, the Favourite of Heaven; for *Cojl*, *Coil*, signified either a sacred grove, or a sacred cavern, rendered holy for being the place of religious worship, which was held in such veneration, that it ever after bore the name of the first founder.

Perhaps of this kind was the sacred grove on the banks of the Oron-tes, noticed by Strabo, *Μεγα τὲ καὶ συνηρεφες αἰσος διαρρεομενος πηγαίοις ὑδάσιν εὐμεσῶ δὲ αὐλοῦ τεμενος καὶ νεῶς Ἀπολλωνος καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος*

STRABO. Lib. xvi. p. 1089.

These rude memorials of the ancients which have survived ages of barbarism and the ravages of time, still exist to be indisputable testimonies of the historic facts, noticed by the description of ancient writers: for the names of some of those consecrated groves are still preserved in many places in Ireland and Scotland: for example, *Cojlpatric*, *Killpatrick*, i. e. Patrick's Grove. *Cojlbride*, *Killbride*, *Bride*, or *Bridget's Grove*. *Crilmcojl* *Columkill*, *Colum's Grove*, &c.

The Greeks, who vainly arrogated to themselves a superiority in civilization over all other people, cherished so enthusiastic a partiality for their national dialect, that they adopted every possible means to preserve it pure from the contagion of corruption, but more especially endeavoured to defend it against the barbarous jargon of their neighbours, and more pointedly directed their attentions and

jealousy to the Punic language, which they despised. Yet they received the word **Cojl**, as they did many others, from the same source, into their vocabulary, and affectedly naturalized it, by changing its termination from **Cojl** to **Cojlor**, in the Greek **Κοιλος**, to accord in sound with the Grecian ideas of harmony; as for example,

Εσι δε Ατλας ορος κοιλου επιεκως υψηλον Τετο Αιθων και Θεος και ερκες και αγαλμα.

MAXIMUS TYRIUS, Dissert. 8. p. 87.

XXIX. *Some Account of a curious Coin, not described by the Writers on Gadir. In a Letter from the Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. to the President.*

Read 24th November, 1808.

MY LORD,

I EXHIBIT to your Lordship and the Society, a Coin never yet published, and not mentioned by any numismatic writer, of Gadir, in silver, weighing one hundred and twelve grains nearly, and in good preservation, and of fine workmanship.* On the right side is a head of Hercules, such as we recognise easily to be the Gaditane, or Hercules of Gadir, now Cadix, or Cadiz. On the reverse is a lion passant, of great spirit, and under it ΑΙΒΥΩΝ, and over it the Phœnician Ghimel, or initial letter of Gadir. From all which it may be safely concluded, that this Coin was struck at Gades, by a colony from Africa, which Pliny tells us the Greeks called Lybia, in the beginning of his fifth book; 'Africam Græci Libyam appellavere;' and at Cadix, we well know, from a number of copper coins with Phœnician characters, that the Punic language was in use at that place. See an explanation of certain Phœnician coins in the cabinet of Mr. Duane, by L. DUTENS, 4to. 1774.

This curious relic of antiquity has been lately brought from France, and appears never to have been described, or assigned to any place till now.

I have the honour, my Lord,
To remain your Lordship's humble servant,

S. WESTON.

Edward Street, Portman Square,
Nov. 23, 1808.

* Plate I. No. 5.

XXX. *A Description of a curious and unique Coin of Edessa.
In a Letter to the President, by the Rev. Stephen Weston,
B. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S.*

Read 5th May, 1808.

MY LORD,

THE Coin which I exhibit to your Lordship and the Society, is by favour of Lord Viscount Valentia, the fortunate possessor of this curious and unique rarity, who procured it at Lucknow, in exchange for the money of the country. The Coin^a is of gold, and weighs about eighty-one grains. On one side it has a head with a cap or tiara like the one that Abgarus is always depicted with on the imperial money, and Ulysses on that of the Mamilia family, of which there are two drawings in Sigefrid Bayer's work on the History of Edessa, 1734, at Petropolis, 4to. The figure holds in his hand an arrow; round the head is an inscription, which reads from right to left, of which two or three letters only are fair and legible. On the reverse is a whole-length figure of the sun, with a radiated head, worshipped at Edessa; to the left is a date of two hundred and fifteen; and to the right the words ΜΙΡΡΟ in Greek letters, signifying either the Sun of Edessa, or the Prince. Mihr, or Muhr, in Persian, means the Sun; and Meer, in the same language, a Prince or Emperor. Roha is the old name of Edessa, formerly called Urhoi, the Sun's fire, light. The Edessenes were the ANTIOXEIΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗΝ founded by Seleucus Nicator. The Greeks prefixed ΚΑΛΛΙ, and made the word their own. Edessa was in the northern part of Mesopotamia, not far from the Euphrates; and, according to Isaac, Bishop of Edessa, in his preface to a work in which he treats of his secession to the mountainous part of the coun-

^a Plate XIV. No. 3.

try, called Edessa, Urhure Medinet, the city of Roha. The name of Edessa is from Deesan, in Arabic, winding, or bending, and even flowing, in allusion to the river by which it was subject to be inundated. Thus the inscription and the date on the reverse explain the obverse; and the head, were it even not like those on the coins of Abgarus in costume, yet are we sure that it represents a Prince of Edessa; and from the year 215 of the Parthian æra, we know what Prince it is, even without the title: the Parthian æra is 311 before Christ, which, minus 215, is 96 before Christ. The first King of Edessa began to reign in the 176th year of the Seleucidæ, or 39 years before the Prince upon our coin.

The first was Orhoi bar Chevjo, who reigned 5 years.

The second, Abdo bar Mazour - - - 6

The third, Paradascht bar Gabarou - - 5

The fourth, Bacru bar Paradascht - - 3

The fifth, Bacru bar Bacru - - - 20

Bacru bar Paradascht was after the conquest of Mesopotamia by the Parthians; and his successor, Bacru bar Bacru, was still on the throne in the year 215, when this Coin was struck. There are none but copper coins of the Abgari, and the first, according to Bayer, is anno Christi 65. With respect to the extraordinary appearance of Arabic words on an oriental coin in Greek letters, it may be right to say, that this is not without precedent, as we have shewn from the coin on which we read ANTIOXEΩN ΠΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗΝ, or the Antiochians of Edessa. Thus in the Theophylact, lib. iv. c. 8, Parisiis, 1647, p. 101; where the titles of Chosroes are detailed with eastern pomp and magnificence, he is said to have the Ἀσωνας in his pay, which learned men have been supposed to mean Genii, whom he was in the habit of calling from the vasty deep. But Ἀσωνας is the Persian word Ashunas, which signifies learned men; from Shunas, intelligent, knowing; Nukté Ashunas, understanding the most minute things, and the most mysterious significations. See Gibbon, vol. iv. p. 475, who did not know what to make of this term. More examples are not wanting;

but these are sufficient for our purpose ; and I conclude by repeating, that this is a Coin of the fifth King of Edessa, and the second after the Parthian conquest of Mesopotamia.

N. B. This Coin is remarkably rude, and the letters much blundered.

I have the honour, my Lord, to remain,

Your Lordship's very humble servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward Street, Portman Square,
May 4, 1808.

XXXI. *Description of a very rare Samaritan Coin, struck at Azoth Segol. In a Letter to the President, by the Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S.*

Read 10th November, 1808.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to exhibit to your Lordship and the Society, a very rare unpublished Samaritan Coin, struck at Azoth Segol, by order of Antigonus, King of Judæa, on his advancement to the crown by the aid of the Parthians, whom he bribed with a thousand gold talents, and five hundred female slaves. Hyrcanus the Second had been some time Prince and High Priest of the Jewish nation; but during the unsettled state of the Roman empire, after the death of Julius Cæsar, Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, brother of Hyrcanus, made himself master of Jerusalem and all Judæa; and having thrown Hyrcanus into prison, gave him up to the Parthians. Herod, upon this, fled to Rome; and having engaged Marc Antony in his favour, was sent back to Judæa with the title of King, and in three years got possession of the whole country, took Antigonus prisoner, and sent him to his patron Antony, who ordered his head to be cut off; and he was accordingly decapitated, and became the first martyr of a Monarch to the Roman axe. See Josephus, p. 741, vol. i. ed. Hudson, and Havercamp.—Having said thus much of the history, I proceed to speak of the Coin. On the right side is a letter, or letters, within a wreath, here indeed illegible, though in some instances produced by Barthelemy on coins of Antigonus, with Greek and Samaritan inscriptions, fair enough, and probably intended for a date of the King's reign. Round the margin on one side is ANTIGONOS, but without ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, though

in Reland and Pellerin, and on some of the five coins in the 24th vol. pp. 49, 50, of the inscriptions. On the reverse, which is like nothing on any Samaritan Coin yet published, that I have seen, we read distinctly, Mattatia hegené, Azoth Segol, which means, that this Coin was struck at Azoth Segol, Mattatia being hegené, or hegé of the Persians, or magistrate: the addition of Segol, or Queen, to Azoth, is on account of Aza, Queen or consort of the first settler or founder of the place, according to Stephanus, on his return from the Red Sea. Azote, or Esdod, has ever been a place of great strength; see Herod. l. ii. see Reland, p. 455; and might easily be called Imperial. Between the cornucopiæ run the letters of the word Magistrate, all but the first, which drops a little out of the line after the last letter of Mattatia.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

Your Lordship's humble servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward Street, Portman Square,
Oct. 31, 1808.

XXXII. *An Account of a Coin struck at Cyparissia. In a Letter to the President, by the Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S.*

Read 10th November, 1808.

MY LORD,

THE next Coin,^a which I lay before your Lordship and the Society, is also, like the last, unpublished. It is of middle brass, and one of those towns permitted by the Emperors to be autonomous, and live under their own laws. The coins of Cyparissia are mostly imperial, and Sestini says (the best authority for Greek cities) always so; but here is an exception. On the right side is probably a head of Bacchus, with a lock on the forehead, disposed like a horn, with which that god is represented, 'Accedant capiti cornua Bacchus eris.' Behind the head is Roma, in Greek letters. On the reverse is a figure standing, with a branch in its right hand, and a quiver at its back. Before it, from top to bottom, are three inscriptions; first KOI for KOINON, next two dates, ΛΑ. ΚΕ. 31, 25. Behind it is ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΑ; and under the name of the town a monogram of Κ kappa, alpha. Κοι points out the concordia at different periods with Imperial Rome, of which the dates are recorded.

Cyparissia was in Messenia, near the coast, according to Strabo, lib. viii. p. 259; and, by the report of Pausanias, famous for its wine, and its fountain, that burst out on Bacchus's striking the ground with his thyrsus.

I have the honour, my Lord, to remain,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,

STEPHEN WESTON.

Edward Street, Portman Square,
Nov. 1, 1808.

^a Plate XIV. Fig. 5.

XXXIII. *A Copy of the Certificate of the Marquis of Winchester, and of the Earl of Leicester, upon the Contest between the Officers of Arms and the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, concerning the Hearse of the Lady Catherine Knowles, deceased. Together with the Earl Marshal's Decree upon the Subject. In a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. P. R. S. and F. A. S. by Nicholas Carlisle, Secretary.*

Read 8th December, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Somerset Place, 6th December, 1803.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Certificate of William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, and Lord High Treasurer of England, and of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester, in the eleventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; upon the contest between the Officers of Arms and the Dean and Prebendaries of the collegiate Church of Westminster, each party claiming the Hearse of the Lady Catherine Knowles, deceased, lately set up therein, and all such as should thereafter be erected in the collegiate Church aforesaid. Which contest being by her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council referred to those two Noblemen, and they having heard the allegations of both parties, found, that the said Dean and Prebendaries had no manner of right to any Hearses or their Furniture; but that the same did belong to the Officers of Arms, as their fees; and do accordingly certify the Earl Marshal thereof. It is dated the sixth day of April, A. D. 1569.

This Certificate is succeeded by the final determination of Thomas Howard, then Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, adjudging the said Hearse, and all other Hearses, so set up, in future, with

their furniture, to the Officers of Arms only. It is dated the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1569.

Both these curious documents are in the hand-writing of Robert Glover, Esq. Somerset Herald, who died on Monday the 14th of April, 1588, and was buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where his monument now remains.

The Right Honourable Lady Katharine Knowles, according to Mr. Stowe,^a was chief Lady of her Majesty's Bed-chamber, and wife to Sir Francis Knowles, Knight, Treasurer of her Highness's Household: she departed this life the 15th day of January, 1568, at Hampton-Court, and was honourably buried in the floor of St. Edmund's Chapel, with a suitable inscription. This Lady Knowles, and the Lord Hunsdon, her brother, were the children of William Carey, Esq. and of the Lady Mary his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond; which Lady Mary was sister to Anne, Queen of England, wife to King Henry the Eighth, and mother to Elizabeth, Queen of England.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged, and very obedient servant,

NICH. CARLISLE.

The Right Honourable
Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

^a Stowe's Survey of London, edited by Strype, in 1720, book vi. p. 31.

*To our very good Lord, the DUKE OF NORFOLK, Erle Mareshall
of England.*

WHEREAS question, variance, and controversy, hath of late been mooved, styrred, and growen betweene Mr. Garter, Mr. Clarencieulx, and Mr. Norroy, three Kinges of Armes, and the rest of the Herehaultes and Pourswyvantes of Armes on the one part, and the Deane and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peters in Westm^r on the other p^tie, for and concerninge the Herste, with the furnytüre and garnyshment of the same, of late erected within the said church, at and for the funerall of the right hon^oable the late Lady Katherine Knowles, deceased, and for the right of all other Herstes, hereafter placed, or hereafter to be placed within the same church. And that the same matter beinge brought to hearinge before the Lordes of the Queenes Ma^{tie} most hon^o Privie Counsell, the same was there with such allegations and proofes, as either p^tie could then alledge or produce, duly examined and heard: At which tyme the said officers of Armes brought forth and shewed dyvers ancioyent recordes, and probable authoritie, not onely out of their owne bookes remayninge in their custody, but also in the bookes and recordes remayninge in the Queenes highnes greate warderobe, besydes other proofes, approovinge the same herstes, furnytüre, and garnyshment, of right to belonge to them, and from tyme to tyme to have been enioyed, distributed, or otherwise allowed to them, and so the same have ben alwayes tyme out of mynde enioyed by them, or their predecessors officers of Armes. And the sayd Deane and Chapter for their partes and behaulf, then produced the testimony of certeyn Witnesses, and such matter as they had or could for the approovinge of their sayd clayme to the premisses to belonge to them by reason of their sayd church. Upon which allegations of either p^tie so heard, before the sayd most hon^oable privie Counsell, it was then mooved and requyred by your grace for a further and more p^ticuler examination and knowledge, to be had aswel of the

sayd controversy, and other the circumstaunces thereof, as also p̃ticularly what thinges shuld or do in right belonge to either of the sayd p̃ties, that the same mater shuld be cōmitted to the hearinge and examination of us the Lord Threasoco^r of England, and Robert Erle of Leycester. Wherupon we takinge upon us the charge and traveyll of the same, havinge called before us the sayd p̃ties, and havinge deliberately heard, seene, and examined the titles, allegations, wrytinges, recordes, and proofes of either of the sayd p̃ties, have thought goode to cōmitte the same to wrytinge, and by teno^r therof, to signify the same unto yo^r grace in manner and forme followenge. First, the sayd Kinges and Officers of Armes clayme all manner of Herstes, with all the furnytüre and garnyshment of them erected, not onely in the sayd churche, but also at all other churches whatsoever, at funeralles or obsequyes of any Empero^r, Kinge, Queene, Prince, or any other noble or hono^rable p̃son whatsoever, wherunto the sayd Officers of Armes, or any of them, bene called and put to the execution of the same, and by the same name, and names of Herstes, with all the furnytüre, and garnyshment therof, they clayme the palle the maiestie, the valence fringes of silke or gold, cuyshons, stoles, and stoale clothes, tymber of the rayles, and herst, all the clothe in and upon the herst and rayles, and all that is within, upon, or aboute the herstes or rayles therof, to belonge to them, as fees incydent to their office, except jewelles sette or layed upon the corps or coffyn for garnyshment of the same, in tyme of devyne service, which ar to be restored to the former owners, and except the helmett, and other p̃tes of the hatchementes offered up in tyme of devyne service, which ar to remayne to the same churche, for the hono^r of the same p̃son dead, and Except all manner of waxe used in or about the same herste, or in the churche in the tyme of that ceremony, and except all the clothe and garnyshment of the quyer, and betweene the quyer and the alter without the rayles of the herste, together with the offrings, which they acknowledge to belonge to the churche. And the sayd Deane and Chapter beinge demaunded what thinges certeynly they pretended to clayme, they affirme, that they clayme not onely those thinges before acknow-

ledged, but also the same herste, furnytüre, and garnyshment before claymed by the sayd Kinges and Herehaultes, without any allowance to be made to the same Kinges and Herehaultes of any of those thinges. Wherupon it was first debated where we shuld beginne to have the best knowledge of the truthe concerninge the premysses: and then consyderinge that all noble princes, before Kinge Henry the vijth, beinge noted of recorde ar fownd to have ben very princely and hono^rably buried: wherfore we took their our beginninge, whose hearst was made as hono^rable as myght be, and upon examination had, howe, and to whome the same was p^rted ar allotted, we fynde that the Jewelles were restored to the owners, the waxe and offringes to the church, as is aforesayd, and the tymber of the herste and rayles, together with the clothe and silkes belonginge to the same, was lefte to the officers of Armes, as their fees: wherof was redemd at their handes, the palle used at the same funerall, which was sufficiently approved by a book of abridgement, collected owt of the recordes of the greate Guarderobe, shewed unto us by the officers of the said Guarderobe, wherein the lyke order and usage is approoved to have bin executed, not onely at the funerall of the sayd Kinge Henry the vijth, as is aforesayd, but also at the funeralles and obsequyes of dyvers and sundrey Emperors, Kinges, Queenes, and Princes, since that tyme: that is to say, of the late Kinge of Arragon, the late Empero^r Maximilian, the Lady Regent of France, the late Frenche Queene sister to Kinge Henry the Eight, the Lady Isabell late wyf of Charles the fifte late Empero^r, the late Frenche Kinge Francys, the late Queene of Spayne, the late Kinge of Portugall, the late Charles the fifte Empero^r, the late Frenche Kinge Henry, and the late Empero^r Ferdinand, whose hersts, with the furnytüre and garnyshment of the same, are therin noted, and approved to have ben allotted, or otherwise allowed in such order, as is by the sayd Officers of Armes before alledged. And the sayd Officers of Armes, in further prooffe and mention of their title and clayme, approve to us by dyvers and sondrey of their annycient recordes, and credible witnesses, that they have had and enioyed the herstes, furnytüre and garnysment of all other herstes erected, or sett up, in

the sayd church of Westm^r, or in any other churches, chappelles, or other places, as in the tyme of Kinge Henry the viijth, Kinge Edwarde the vith, Queen Mary, and in the Queenes Ma^{ties} tyme that now is: as the herst of Ruthall Bisshop of Durham, of the Lord Wentworth, of Kinge Edwarde the sixt, of the late Queene Mary, of the Lady Frauncesse duchesse of Suffolke, the Lady Jane Saymo^r, Sir Thomas Parrye Threasoro^r, and other, sett in the sayd church of Westm^r, wherunto the sayd deane and chapter never made any clayme. And further they approve, that they have had and enioyed the herst of the late Queene Jane Saymo^r, sett in the chappell at Hampton Courte, the herst of the late Kinge Henry the eight, aswell within the chappell in the pallayce at Westm^r, as at Syon and Wyndesore. The principall palles of all which herstes, since Kinge Henry the vijth tyme, have ben redeemed of the sayd Officers of Armes, by the Kinge and Queenes Ma^{ties} officers, to remayne in the church, to garnyshe the herstes at ceremoniall dayes, in memory of the sayd Kinges and Queenes, wherof some remayne to this day. And for further prooffe of their right and title, they not onely shewed forth unto us dyvers and sondry auncient recordes, and presidentes, agreinge with the sayd books of the Queenes Ma^{ties} Guarderobe, concerninge the allottinge or allowance therof emongest them, but also produced sondry witnesses, wherof many are bothe aged, and well knowen unto us to be very credible p^{ersons}. That is to say, Imbroderers, paynters, and waxe chaundelers, who, by the space of many yeres past, have ben workemen aboute the severall herstes erected aswell in the sayd church, as in other churches elsewhere, who, upon their owne knowledge, have offred to depose that they knew, and were privie, that the hersts, furnytur, and garnyschement, from tyme to tyme, duringe the tyme of their remembrances, have ben allotted to and amongst the officers of Armes, or that they were otherwise recompensed for the redemption of the same. Upon all which matters so heard, and examined for, and in the behaulf of the sayd Officers of Armes, We then proceeded to heere the allegations and proofes of the sayd Deane and Chapter concerninge the premisses, who could neither alledge, nor

shewe any auneyent recorde, or graunte, concerninge the same, but claymed the same hersts, furnytüre, and garnyshments, by reason of their sayd Churchē, and in the right therof: and for prooffe therof they alledged, that Abbot Islippe, late Abbott of that Churchē, and then one of the Kinges counsell, had, in his tyme, all the cōmodities in forme before rehearsed, and that he was never encountred therein, which matter, as they suppose, approveth for them that the same belongeth to their Churchē, groundinge them selves, concerninge the sayd Abbott Islippes possession, upon report onely, for they produced neither matter in wrytinge, nor any p̃son to depose the same. Then for prooffe of later tyme they affirmed that Doctor Weston beinge Deane of that Churchē, in whose tyme Kinge Edward the sixt was there buried, tooke all the profytes of the herst, and so kept them to him self. And that M̃r. Feknam, afterwards Abbott of that house, in whose tyme the Lady Anne of Cleave and Queene Mary were there buried, tooke in lyke manner the profytes of those herstes in the right of their sayd Churchē, and that they knew not the contrary, but that all other herstes made in that churchē, before that tyme, wer taken by the goṽnours of that churchē, as the right of the churchē. And further they shewed two papers of certificate, th' one under the hand of the said Mr. Feknam, and th' other under the hand of one Philippes, sometyme a Sexton of that Churchē, testifyenge the matters concerninge the herstes of Kinge Edward, the Lady Anne of Cleave, and Queene Mary, to the lyke effect as is before expressed. And this was all that the sayd Deane and Chapter could say or produce for them selves concerninge the premisses. Wherupon the said Officers of Armes beinge demaunded, what they could say for answer of the matters, before by the sayd Deane and Chapter alledged, they said to all the same in maner followenge. First, that the same herst, furnytüre, and garnyshment, beinge neither oblations nor offringes, nor so ment or entended, by which names onely the churchē must clayme them, and that these thinges beinge not offred up, but erected in honoꝝ, and for a solempne memory of the dead p̃son, ar such thinges as can not be erected without the knowledge and direction of Officers

of Armes, and therefore can not belonge to the Church, nor to any other then the officers of Armes, by the name of their fees, in consideration of their traveyll and attendance about the same. And that concerninge the premisses, the church of Westminster hath no especiall privilege more then other lyke churches have. And as for the possession supposed in Abbott Islippe, they not onely deny the same supposed possession, but also say, that for as much as that reporte is but a surmysed matter without prooffe either by wrytinge or witnesse, therefore they accompt it not needefull of any further answer. And as to the possession and enioyenge of doctor Weston of the herste of Kinge Edward the sixt, the sayd officers of Armes said, that the same doctor Weston never had lawfull possession therof, nor lawfully enjoyed the same, but that the same herst was rather in the lawfull possession of the sayd Officers of Armes, untill the same havinge no Waxe upon it, was by them, upon the cōmaundment of me the Lord Threasoro^r, remooved and newly placed in the chappell of Kinge Henry the vijth, to th' intent onely there to remayne for fyve or six dayes, untill the same Queene Mary had seene it, in which tyme the same Doctor Weston, beinge newly made Deane, and therefore the more ignorant of the right of the sayd officers of Armes, and to rashe in his doenges, contrary to the knowledge of me the Lord Threasoro^r, or any of the officers of Armes, secretly in the night tooke downe the same herste into his owne possession: Whereupon the sayd Officers of Armes did complayne unto me, the said Lord Threasoro^r, and the rest of the Lordes of the privie counsell, but the matter beinge upon certeyn occasions deferred, the same Doctor Weston, before determination therof, was not onely first remooved out of that roome, but also shortly after cōmitted to pryson, where he dyed: and so that his wrongfull takinge, gayned no right or tittle. And as for the herst of the Lady Anne of Cleave, the said Officers of Armes say, that the said late Abbote, neither had the possession nor enioyenge of the same, for presently after the funerall, upon chalenge made therout, aswell by the sayd Officers of Armes, as by the said late Abbott, pretendinge a title by that president of the herst of Kinge Edward taken by Doctor

Weston, the said Officers of Armes then withstoode the said late Abbott in it: Wherupon it was at length assented by either of the said parties, that the said Herst shuld be taken downe and committed to the handes of Sir Richard Ffreston, knight, then Cofero^r to the said Queene Mary, beinge one of the Executors to the said Lady Anne of Cleave, untill the matter wer further tryed betwixt them: before which tyme, the said Sir Richard Ffreston dyed so in rerages to the Queenes Ma^{ties}, that it, with the rest of his goodes were seased upon to the Queenes Ma^{ties} use; and that by that meanes either of them lost the said herste. And as to the herst of Queene Mary, they say, that the same Deane and Chapter never had it, but that it was equally devyded emongest the Officers of Armes, accordinge as they ar by goode recordes, presidentes, and sondrey witnesses sufficiently able to approove: and therefore produced their proves accordingly before us, to be in all thinges as they ar before declared. And as to the certificate of Mr. Feknam, late Abbott there, the said Officers of Armes takinge exception to him, as any fitte witnesse in this behaulf, havinge so manye yeres remayned prysoner, for his contemptuous demeano^r, say, that his testimony is not in all partes true: but they confesse, that true it is, that there was allowed to him by the Queenes Ma^{ties} Officers, at the funerall of the said Queene Mary, aboute fourty powndes in money, in consyderation of the Waxe of the same herst, and in consyderation of blackes hanged in places in the church, removed from the said herste, and of blackes for him self, his Quyer, Bellringers, and other Officers, and such other lyke in that church, accordinge as by a note therof, taken out of the said bookes of the Queenes Ma^{ties} said Guarderobe, shewed before us, more playnly appereth. But, as to the herst it self, and the furnytur and garnishment therof, the said Officers of Armes then had it amongst them. And therefore they say, that the said Mr. Feknam, in mistakinge the one for the other, is playnly deceaved, and so his testimony therin disaproved, accordinge as by due examination of the circumstances therof, appeered to us. And as to the said Phelips, the said Officers takinge exception to his credit, for that he hath ben heretofore openly and manifestly detected of misde-

meanor, say, that he is in lyke manner desceaved, as his old maister Feknam is, in mistakinge one thinge for an other, and therfore his testimony herin is of no force. And the said Officers of Armes havinge so answered the allegations of the said deane and chapter, We thought goode to demaunde of the same deane and chapter, yf they had eny thinge els to say or produce for them selves, then is before expressed concerninge the said matters, which they then could not. And now, for as muche as we have heerin expressed, as much as we can gather, touchinge the truthe of the said matter in question and controversie, not onely for the right of the said church of Westm^r, which we can not p^rceave to have any other especiall privilege, concerninge the premisses, then other lyke churches have, but also for all other places within this realme of England, where any noble p^rson, man of hono^r or callinge, have ben or shalbe called, We have thought goode heerby to advertise your grace of all our whole proceedinge, and of the whole circumstances, reco^mendinge unto your grace the said p^rties to gyve therin their fynall order herein as to yo^r grace shall seeme goode to stand with equitie and iustice. In witnesse of the truthe of the premisses, We the said Lord Thresoro^r, and Robert Erle of Leycester, have sette heerunto our handes, the sixt of Aprill, in the yere of our Lord god 1569, and in the eleventh yere of the reigne of our soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of England, France, and Ireland, defendo^r of the faith, &c. &c.^b

Subscribed,

WINCHESTER.

R. LEYCESTER.

^b Harl. MSS. N^o 1193, pp. 59—61. 2.

To all Christian People to whome this pnt wrytinge shall come to be seene, read, or understoode, Thomas Duke of Northfolke, Erle mareschall of England, sendeth greetinge in our Lord god everlastinge. Wheras uppon variance, controversy, and question, heere-tofore moved and growen betweene the Kinges Herehaultes and Pursuyvantes of Armes on th'one partie, and the Deane and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peters of Westm^r th'other partie, aswell for, and concerninge the herste of the Lady Catherine Knowles deceased, with the furnytüre and garnyshment of the same, of late erected at the funerall of the said Lady Katheryn Knowles, in the same Collegiat Church, as also for the right of all other herst heer-tofore placed, or hereafter to be placed, within the sayd collegiat church, the same matter, together with such allegacions and proofes as either partie could then alledge or produce, beinge brought to hearing before the Lords of the Queenes Ma^{ties} most hono^rable privie counsell, was then duly examyned and heard, and therupon it was then moved and requyred by me the sayd Duke, for a further and more p^ticular examination of the trouthe of the sayd matter, that the same shuld be cōmitted to the heeringe and examination of my very good Lordes William Marquis of Winchester, Lord Threasoro^r of England, and Robert Erle of Leycester, unto whome the said privie Counsell cōmitted the same accordingly. Wheruppon they haveinge goode consideracion therof, and takinge uppon them the charge and travayll of the same, to th'intent that a fynall order, determination, and concord might therby ensue betweene the sayd p^ties and their successors, for and concerninge the sayd controversie, did call before them bothe the sayd p^ties, and haveinge by goode advisement and deliberation heard, seene, examined, and well understood the titles, allegations, wrytinges, recordes, and proofes of either of the sayd p^ties produced, did by their wrytinges of certificat, herunto annexed, signed with their handes, signifye the same to me the sayd Erle Mareshall, reco^mendinge unto me the sayd p^ties and cause, and requested me,

beinge Erle Mareshall of England, for that it apperteyned to myne office, to gyve them their fynall order and iudgement therin, as to me shuld seeme goode to stande withe lawe, equitie, and iustice, as by the tenor therof at large more playnly may appeere. Wheruppon I the sayd Thomas Duke of Norffolk, Erle Marshall of England, havinge by goode deliberation p̄used, and consydered, not onely the sayd Wrytinge of certificate, and the circumstances therof, but also upon further knowledge had, by meanes of myne office, of Erle Mareshall of England, and other examination by me had concerninge the right of the sayd matter in variance, controversie, and question, betwixt the sayd p̄ties, Do by these p̄sentes upon sufficient matter, me as Erle Mareshall of England therunto moovinge, accordinge to lawe, equitie, and iustice, now finally, as Erle Mareshall of England, adiudge, order, and decree, that not onely the right of the same herste, of late erected after the descease of the same Lady Knowles, and all the furnytur and garnyshment of the same, but also of all other Herstes with their furnytur and garnyshment, and of all such p̄ticulers, as in the sayd certificat, ar claymed by the sayd Kinges Herehaultes and Poursuyvantes of Armes, heretofore erected, and sette up, or hereafter to be erected, and sette up in the sayd Collegiat Church of Westm̄r, or in any other church, churches, or chappell whatsoever, within this realme of England, at any funeralles or obsequyes, do in right apperteyne and belonge unto the sayd Kinges Herehaultes and Poursuyvantes of Armes, as their fees, by reason of their office, and not to the sayd Deane and Chapter of the sayd Collegiat Church of Westm̄r, nor to any other governoʀ, or governours of any other Chappell, Church, or Churches aforesayd whatsoever. And, therefore, I the sayd Erle Marshall Do, by these presentes, also order and decree, that the sayd Herst of late erected, after the decesse of the sayd Lady Knowles, within the sayd Collegiat Church, together with the whole furnytur and garnyshment of the same, shall forthwith, upon the sight of this my order, or upon a duplicate therof, beinge signed under my hand, and delyvered to the sayd Deane, be restored, and delyvered wholly to the sayd Kinges Herehaultes and Poursuyvantes

of Armes, as thinges of right belonginge to them, by reason of their sayd officis, to be by them quyetly enioyed, without any other challenge or clayme to be made therunto by the sayd Deane and Chapter, or their successors. In witnesse wherof, I the sayd Duke of Norffolk, Erle Mareshall of England, have to these presentes annexed, aswell the sayd wrytinge of certificate, as also sette heerunto my seale of Armes, the xxvj day of Aprill, in the eleventh yere of the reigne of our soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, Queene, Defendo^r of the faith, &c. &c.

Subscribed,

NORFFOLK.

Huic scripto iudiciario connectuntur literæ certicatoriæ immediate sequentes: quibus invicem lingula sive appendice ex membrana coniunctis, appendet sigillum Armorum præfati Ducis Norff. Mariscalli Angliæ. Et penes officarios prædictos ad Arma, ad perpetuam rei memoriam sarta tectaque conservantur.^c

^c Harl. MSS. N^o 1195, fol. 56.

N. B. These Papers have been collated with the Originals, which are still remaining in the Library of the College of Arms, and found to be correct. F. T.

XXXIV. *Some Observations on the Gothic Buildings abroad, particularly those in Italy; and on Gothic Architecture in general. By T. Kerrich, M. A. F.S.A. Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge.*

Read 11th and 18th May, and 1st June, 1809.

By the Gothic I mean the light style of Architecture which has been long known by that name, and was the mode of building most in use, all over Europe, during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

When it received this appellation, has been much disputed: Torré intimates that it was first so called by Cesare Cesariani, in his Commentary on Vitruvius. But it seems to have been the custom, upon the revival of antique architecture, and classical learning, to give the name of Gothic, by way of reproach, to every thing in the arts, as well as in literature, which differed from, or was not formed upon ancient models.

They took no notice of the great variety and different modes of building that had prevailed in all the ages, from the decline of the Greek and Roman architecture, to the end of the fifteenth century; but threw them altogether into one great class of things barbarous and Gothic, from which they were to turn their eyes, and which they thought were studiously to be avoided. However, a distinction was at length made between the old, heavy, clumsy style of the earlier ages, and the light, airy one which succeeded; and the terms *Heavy* and *Light* Gothic were introduced, I believe, before the end of the sixteenth century. In the time of Vasari and Lomazzo, the Light Gothic was called *Maniera Tedesca*; and Vasari falls upon it with great virulence, and calls it a curse, which had lighted upon the whole of Italy, from one end of it to the other.

In later times it has been the custom to restrain the term Gothic to this light style only, and it has long been so called; and that name was received all over Europe: we find it continually used by all the travel writers, and in the guide books of the different cities upon the continent, as well as by writers on the arts themselves, during the whole of the two last centuries: and it was so well established, and every body understood, and knew so exactly, what it meant, that it really does appear to be a great pity people would not rest contented with it. It answered completely all the purposes of language; and much confusion has been caused of late by the introduction and unsteady use of new and dubious names; and a vast deal has been written, which might have well been spared.

The Italians call the old, heavy style of building, Lombard Architecture, because they conceive that it was in fashion during the time that the Lombards were powerful in Italy: and we, for a like reason, call it Saxon and Norman: but the architecture is the same. And it is a most striking phænomenon, and not easily accounted for, that the same style of building was so widely diffused over Europe, and that it should have prevailed in every country, as it really appears to have done, nearly at the same time.

The cause of this wonderful consent, and similarity of style, certainly deserves investigation. The fact was not overlooked by those who first (I mean in later times) turned their attention to the history of architecture; but instead of examining into the matter as they ought, they seem to have solved the difficulty hastily, and wrong. They took it for granted that it must have been brought to us, from some distant country, ripe and adult, and in its full vigour; and that the various people of the western world implicitly received it, and made use of it exactly as it was delivered to them, without making any alterations, or exercising their own judgment at all concerning it. And they would, of course, naturally enquire from whence it came, and by whom, and at what time it was imported. They indulged themselves in various conjectures—they brought it from the north, from the south, and from the east. Goths, Arabs, and Indians, have

all been honoured with the invention. And it was not till very lately, that men, finding all these notions entirely destitute of facts, by which they could be supported, began to look nearer home; to observe the buildings around them; to compare them, and remark their varieties, connections, and relation to one another: and, on considering the nature of the objects themselves, and the abilities required for their production, they began to perceive, that not only creative fancy and talents, but even the ignorance and inability of Europeans in the middle ages, and the clumsiness of their artificers, might contribute to form this new and unheard-of style of building.^a

Mr. Walpole says, and says well, "When men enquire who invented Gothic buildings? they might as well ask, who invented bad Latin?" But this can be meant only of the old, heavy Gothic. And when he goes on to say, "Beautiful Gothic Architecture was engrafted on Saxon deformity, and pure Italian succeeded to vitiated Latin," we must pause a little to consider whether the parallel here holds good. At least we must take the liberty to point out this difference: the Italian still retains a great resemblance to its mother language; but scarcely any trace is left of Greek or Roman Architecture in that which we call Gothic. We deny not that it might have the Antique Architecture for its basis and foundation; but we may venture to affirm, that, even admitting that to have been the case, so much of later invention, or derived from other sources, has been mingled with it, that it has assumed a form entirely new, of a character peculiar to itself, and perfectly distinct and different from every thing that had appeared before.^b

Whence all the various materials were collected, or who arranged and disposed them in the beautiful order, and with the admirable uniformity, in which we now see them, it is impossible for us to discover at this distance of time, and without any assistance but what the buildings themselves afford. Perhaps every country contributed something, which, if it was found consonant to and agreeing with

^a See Notes 1 and 2 (A) and (B).

^b Note 1 (A).

the reigning taste in every age, was immediately adopted and received by the rest: so that no one people could claim the invention of the architecture which they all used.

But the great questions commonly asked are, “What was the origin of the Pointed Arch? and when, where, and by whom, was it “invented?”

Now let us consider for a moment the nature of these questions. What, in reality, is their object: and what answers can possibly be expected to them; or whether they do indeed admit, or are capable of any answers.

As to the figure itself, that is very ancient indeed, and must have been as well known to the Romans, Greeks, Egyptians, and all the different people of antiquity, as it was to the Gothic Architects themselves who used it. Whoever had demonstrated the very first proposition of Euclid, must have drawn it.

But—“Who first *built* an Arch of this form and figure, and what “led him to think of doing such a thing? What led to the invention?”

We cannot surely hope ever to obtain a satisfactory answer to the first question. Several theories have been devised as to the circumstances that might furnish hints for the discovery, or invention as it is called; or rather, might put men upon erecting such an Arch.

Mr. Bentham had one, Mr. Essex had another, and Sir James Hall a third: and two or three others might be offered, just as plausible as any of theirs. But as most of these theories propose rather to shew and point out what *possibly might* have induced these architects to build the Pointed Arch, than what *did actually make* them do it, they are but theories—they are of little value.*

We ought carefully to distinguish between invention, and what might lead to the use of things that were long before invented, and were generally known.

Leaving this then as a *hopeless*, if not a nugatory, enquiry, we will

* Note 2 (B).

only remark, that such Pointed Arches as we are speaking of, which have long been called Gothic, were built in England; and, as far as we know, in the other countries of Europe, as early as the beginning of the twelfth century; and before the end of it, became very common.

But the Pointed Arch alone does not constitute Gothic Architecture, though it may be peculiar to it, and has produced a new and endless variety, of which the other kinds of architecture are incapable.^d Its light pillars, long, thin shafts, elegant foliages and vaultings; its tracery, and numerous other graceful and nameless forms of beauty; are equally essential, and full as important to its general character.

However, we are not to suppose it was always thus delicate and finished. It struggled for some time with the remaining coarseness and rudeness of the more barbarous ages, before it shone forth in this new and splendid form. And notwithstanding all its charms, we may remark, that light, and beautiful, and elegant as it was, it did not long continue in the world. For little more than three centuries did it exist pure and unmixed. In the twelfth century it was not quite freed or disentangled from the old architecture; and what we had of it in the sixteenth, was joined to bad imitations of the antique, with Arabesques, and small ornaments, such as the Italians had borrowed from the ancients; as may be observed in Bishop West's Chapel at Ely. The first of these impure and adulterated styles has been called *Norman Gothic*; and the three ages, when it existed in its purity, have been distinguished also by similar names; as *Gothic* (properly so called), *Ornamented Gothic*, and *Florid Gothic*. But perhaps it would have been better to have simply distinguished them, as Vasari has the different styles of painting, by the centuries in which they flourished: for people will not be contented with such names as these; they will be continually meddling with, and altering them, in hopes of making them more expressive; and there is always great danger of their giving rise to wearisome dissertations and frivolous disputes.

^d Note 3 (C).

This could not well be the case, if they were named only from the centuries; there would be no room for altercation. Vasari's system still obtains, and we all perfectly understand, without any vexatious discussions or ambiguity, what is meant by a *2 cento*, *3 cento*, *4 cento*, or a *5 cento* Picture, without any circuitous explanation.

It is remarkable that, in all the arts, the period of about a hundred years has commonly produced a sufficient change to mark and constitute a fairly distinct style: and, as it has been admirably well observed,^e this style, or peculiar manner of every age, is a thing so very delicate, as well as determined, that no other age can imitate it exactly. But though this does appear to be certainly true, and the decidedly distinct and different styles agree, as we have said, with the number of the centuries, I would by no means be understood to assert, that they began and ended abruptly with those centuries, or that any one of them was in fashion, or kept its ground, exactly a hundred years. Some had a longer, and some a shorter period of duration; and all the changes obtained, and were brought about by degrees; and one style began before another ended: yet there is, in each, something so characteristic, that we rarely meet with a building, a picture, or a piece of sculpture, which might not be readily referred to the age in which it really was produced, by a man versed in these things, and who had been accustomed to consider, and study them. Yet though these different styles are thus clearly distinguishable from each other, there is still a character so entirely and completely its own in Gothic Architecture, diffused through all the ages of it; the genius of it is, so different from, and unlike any thing else, that we may fairly assert no Architecture whatever had more congruity, or was throughout, more of a piece with itself, than this. The principles of it, upon which undoubtedly this congruity and uniformity depend, are unfortunately lost: no books are known to exist that give us any information. We know not even the names the Gothic Architects gave to any of their ornaments: those we now use are all of modern fabrica-

^e Mr. Wilkins's Essay, in the 12th vol. of the Arch.

tion. It is possible some treatises of architecture may be found in conventual libraries abroad: if we had any in England, they probably perished at the Reformation.

But though no books remain, such a prodigious number of buildings are left, that it is not unreasonable to presume the principles and rules by which they were designed might yet be retrieved, if men would fairly set themselves upon the investigation. Till these rules are discovered, all our attempts to build in the Gothic style must be unsuccessful. Mr. Essex, and, I believe, others of the more sensible men that have undertaken to do it, readily owned that they were doing nothing but imitating particular buildings, or parts of buildings; and their works surely correspond with this confession. They are commonly made up of incongruous and disagreeing parts, collected from buildings of the best ages, coarsely copied, and so placed, and put together, as no Gothic Architect would have disposed them.

Even the smallest fragment, therefore, of any works of the three good ages of this architecture must be valuable, and may possibly be extremely important. It is lamentable to see them destroyed; and perhaps still more provokingly so, to see them modernized, or (as they call it) improved. Attempts to improve, where men have no knowledge, must be absurd: and when we hear of great improvements to be made in this or that cathedral, or great church, we have cause to tremble; we may be sure some irreparable mischief is at hand.^f

When people destroy these structures, they deprive the world of the sources from which, and from which only, knowledge and information of this kind can be drawn: to preserve them is meritorious: but let us remember, it is *absolutely impossible* to improve them. It would be scarcely more absurd to think of altering Virgil's *Æneid*, in order to make it better; or of adding force and beauty to one of Cicero's Orations, by cutting out some of the sentences, and supplying their place with modern compositions of our own, which we might foolishly imagine were more correct and vigorous. In this case, in-

^f See Gray's Letter to Bentham, *Gent. Mag.* for April 1784, p. 244.

deed, no great harm would be done: every body would laugh, and the things would remain as they are: neither the poem nor the oration would suffer. But these old buildings must be considered as rather resembling ancient manuscripts, which may perhaps be unique; and if such be mangled, or interpolated, the evil can never be undone; the business is at an end; the thing is lost for ever. And if the alteration should be so cleverly made, and the additions so dexterously inserted, as to deceive and impose upon the world, the matter becomes worse a great deal; it can be considered then but as an ingenious fraud.

Our ancestors, in the former part of the last century, and in that before it, despising Gothic Architecture, and blind to all its beauties, neglected, rather than destroyed, the remains of it in England. They built up Grecian altars, and altar-pieces, and galleries, in Gothic churches and chapels; and these strange improper things of their own erecting and invention seem to have been the only objects of their admiration. The very same was done in every country upon the continent; and as the genius of the Roman Catholic religion led them to more expensive decorations than we protestants admit, they carried this absurdity much farther: magnificent altars, statues, sculptured monuments, and pictures, engrossed all the attention, not only of the inhabitants themselves, but of strangers and foreigners, who visited their countries. The Gothic churches themselves were not noticed; they were considered as mere receptacles for the great works of art, with which they were crowded, and were never mentioned by travellers on their return home, nor by the writers of travels.

And this may have contributed to establish an opinion, which has been entertained, that there is little or no Gothic Architecture to be found abroad; that it was invented here; and what the other countries have of it, was derived from us: that we have an exclusive right to it, and that it ought to be called *English Architecture*.

The late Mr. Gilpin, I believe, first broached this notion:^s at least

^s Gilpin's Northern Tour, Vol. I.

he first delivered it to the world in print: he had never been out of England; he was therefore excusable: but how people that had travelled, and had visited the other countries of Europe, could patronize such a notion, is really surprising: they must know, unless they voluntarily shut their eyes, that throughout the Low Countries, from St. Omer's to Cologne, the old churches are all Gothic; and many of them immense structures, and wonderfully beautiful; such as the Cathedrals of Antwerp and Mechlin, St. Gudule's at Brussels, and St. Bavon's at Ghent, and numberless others. The whole of France is covered with them, from Calais to Lyons; and quite to the banks of the Rhine, where the Cathedral of Strasburg is eminently light and beautiful. The Cathedral and Church of St. Nicaise at Rheims, the Cathedrals of Amiens, Rouen, and Evreux, are also well known as buildings of extraordinary dimensions and elegance in this style of Architecture.

According to Ponz's *Viage de España*, and the writings of other travellers, the case is the very same in every kingdom of Spain.

This style of building is so very general, and is spread so widely over the whole of Germany, that many people have thought that, in all probability, it really had its origin there. The Italians, as I have before observed, call it German Architecture, and so appear to acknowledge the justice of this opinion. But no great stress can be laid upon their so naming it, because, I should think, it would only argue that *they* received it from that country, were there not other reasons that incline us to believe Germany has, upon the whole, rather the best claim.

That it prevailed in Italy, in all its different styles and ages, there can be no doubt; the buildings now existing there would be an incontrovertible proof, though Vasari, and the other writers had spared their bitter execrations.

As these buildings have never been described, indeed scarcely mentioned, by the numerous writers who have travelled into Italy, and undertaken to give us an account of it, I beg leave to lay before the Society a few sketches and memorandums, that I made upon the spot,

concerning some of them; which, slight and inaccurate as they are, may be sufficient to shew that their Architecture was the same with ours, and, as far as we can find, at the same periods of time.^h

The Cathedrals of Placentia, Parma, Modena, Cremona, and Pavia, are all of what we call Norman Architecture; and do not differ more from some of our churches in England, than our churches do from one another: though I do not know that we have any, where the whole of the original west front remains so perfect as it does in these: ours have in general been all gothicized, entirely or in part. That of Castle Rising Church, in Norfolk, is the most nearly complete of any I recollect to have seen in England.

I made sketches of the fronts of the three Cathedrals of Placentia, Parma, and Modena, which accompany this paper.ⁱ The Cathedral of Pavia has been modernized: of that of Cremona there is a print in Campi.

Other Churches in the same style, in Italy, are, St. John Baptist's, St. Ambrose, and St. Giovanni in Conca, at Milan; the Cathedrals of Genoa and Spoleto; the Great Church at Civita Castellana, and S. Francesco at Assisi; and numberless others, no doubt, which I have not seen.

S. Francesco's, at Placentia, is of what we call Norman Gothic: I have made a plan and section of it.^k

Of the Light Gothic are the Churches of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novella at Florence, and the Cathedral there; though in this there is a considerable mixture of Saracen ornaments. The Cathedral of Arezzo; the fronts of the Cathedrals of Orvieto and Siena; St. Anthony's Church at Pistoia; St. Frediano at Lucca; and, above all, the Cathedral of Perugia, and the little Church, de la Spina, at Pisa, are particularly light and elegant.

The Campo Santo and Baptistery at Pisa, are well known, and have already been sufficiently described in the *Archæologia*.

And last of all, I will offer some remarks upon the Great Church

^h Plates XIX. XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. XXVI. XXVII. and XXVIII.

ⁱ Plate XXIII. XXV. and XXVI.

^k Plate XXIX.

at Milan; perhaps the largest and the most magnificent Gothic Church in the world: it was founded by the first Duke, John Galeas Visconti, towards the end of the fourteenth century; and agrees perfectly, as to style in general, with the churches built in England, and in the other parts of Europe, about the same time; though there are certainly some things in it very extraordinary, and such as are hardly to be met with in any other building.

It is an immense structure, superior in size to every other church in Italy, except St. Peter's at Rome. It is built of brick, and is cased within and without with marble, except the inside of the roof, which has been plastered and painted. The west front is unfinished, and has Grecian doors and windows, with a mixture of some Gothic ornaments, which, of course, are extremely awkward, and give it a disagreeable appearance. The body of the church consists of a nave and four ailes; or, as they call them, five naves. The transepts have only two ailes. The pillars, which support the arches, are composed each of a large round one, with eight smaller ones joined to it. The capitals are rich with fruits and flowers and foliage, and, I believe, are all different: above them, in each pillar, is a kind of band or fillet of niches or tabernacles, in which are statues, eight over each pillar. The canopies over these statues, and the pedestals on which they stand, are all different:¹ indeed in some of the pillars, I believe, there are scarcely any niches at all, only plain spaces, against which the statues are placed; but whether there be niches, or only plain spaces, the statues are always placed directly over the intervals, between the small pillars, where the principal round pillar appears; and the little pillars, or finials, between the niches, are over the small pillars of the shaft. Above these niches are pillars of the same construction with those below them (that is, composed of one large round one, and eight smaller joined to it), and these immediately support the vault. The window at the end of each transept is very remarkable; the lower part of it is pushed out like a modern bow-window, and the head of it

¹ Plate XXX.

left in the plane of the wall, which makes, in the whole, a kind of Gothic window, which I never saw any where else.

The outside of the building is not nearly finished. Very few of the small spires or pinnacles, which make so magnificent an appearance in the prints and views of this church, are yet built. The dome only, and the principal spire, are finished; and the former, when I was first at Milan, still wanted the statue of the virgin to complete it. This was put up during my stay in Italy; a prodigious figure made of copper.

Till we went upon the roof of the church, I had no idea of the vast profusion of delicate ornaments and Gothic work, or of the astonishing number of statues and relievos, that we found there; some very small, and many of them good. They are of very different degrees of merit, and were made in different ages. I observed one that was antique, and only one; a female figure, and that so placed in a corner, that it was not easy to see it to advantage.

It is extremely singular that there is no covering of tiles, or lead, or copper, or any roof of timber, to this church: it is merely vaulted over, and upon the vaulting are laid large slabs, or planes of marble, to carry off the rain and moisture.

We have nothing in England that can bear any comparison with this building, as to the immensity of the work, or the astonishing and endless labour that has been expended upon it. Some modern critics have called it the very acme, and *ne plus ultra*, of the absurdity and folly of Gothic Architecture:^m and however we may differ from them in this violent censure, we may observe, that it proves clearly they allow its pre-eminence and superiority to every thing else of the same kind.

And possibly, if they had taken into consideration the aim and intention of the people who executed this great work, they might have found it wise to have been less decisive, and less severe.

It was not the object of the architects or authors of these Gothic buildings merely to strike the senses with what is externally grand

^m Cochin and Richard.

and beautiful: we must recollect that there are two kinds of feelings to be satisfied. What is beautiful or charming to the eye may not always be so to the understanding. Gothic Architects did not neglect those beauties which strike the spectator with ideas of grandeur, with dignity, and with awe: their works possess those qualities in an eminent degree: but they did not stop here; they meant to satisfy, and (if I may so speak) even satiate the beholder's mind with the intrinsic merit, the richness, the finished excellence, of every the smallest, the most minute, and most hidden part of what they executed. They appear to have courted scrutiny and investigation. They seem to have wished that their works should, in some measure, resemble those of nature, which continue to unfold new beauties, and new miracles, the more, and the more closely they are examined. They abhorred the very idea of any thing like deception or imposture in their buildings; and would have discarded with contempt, and almost with horror, when they were erecting a temple to the Deity, the stucco, the artificial marble, the plaster walls, and all those substitutes, which we now employ and admire, and which are intended to look like something that they are not.

They would have considered them as only fit for the decoration and construction of a theatre; where we expect not any thing that is real or substantial. They meant, in a word, that their churches should not only be striking and beautiful, and grand, and solemn; but also rich and expensive, in reality as well as appearance; and intrinsically valuable, and durable, and solid.

I will only add, that of the Great Church of Milan there are several prints, particularly four by an engraver of the name of Poer, which give a fair general idea of it; they consist of a plan, two sections, and a N. W. view. But it would require a large volume to display all its numerous beauties in detail.

Read 16th May, 1811.

*To Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries,
&c. &c. &c.*

DEAR SIR,

I AM much flattered that the Society think my Dissertation upon Gothic Architecture worth publishing; and I here transmit to you the Notes which I wished to add to it. I could further wish it should be understood, I am so little attached to what is contained in it, that I shall be ready to give up any part, or even the whole, of what I have advanced, should it appear to disagree with notions better founded, or be incompatible with facts that are more clearly proved, and established.

It is by no means my intention to enter into disputes: I have no systems or theories to defend: my only object, in what I have written, was to state some things which are not generally known, and to propose some hints, which I thought might lead to further discoveries, in a matter with which we seem to be, at present, but little acquainted.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient and humble servant,

Cambridge, April 12, 1811.

T. KERRICH.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Note 1, p. 294. (A.)

No man had examined, and compared more buildings of all the different ages of Gothic Architecture than the late Mr. Essex, of Cambridge. He had also studied regular Architecture, with great attention, under Sir James Burrough, and must be considered as a good judge in this matter. He was fully convinced that the old Architecture of the middle ages, was derived from the Roman; but he held some singular opinions as to the particular modes in which the builders of those times followed the examples of the antients. According to him, it was not only the clumsiness and want of science in the artists, that rendered their imitations extremely lame and defective; but their frequently taking great liberties, and perverting what they meant to copy, by applying it, or parts and members of it, to purposes for which they were not designed.

One of his favourite notions concerning their churches is so ingenious, and, I believe, so completely his own, and is withal of so much consequence, if it be well founded, that I am glad of this opportunity to make it known.

Omitting the smaller oratories which were without aisles, he thought all our old churches might be reduced to three sorts.

I. Those with pillars and arches, which separated the aisles from the nave, and immediately supported the roof.

II. Such as had a tier of windows over the arches.

III. Those which had two tiers of arches, and windows over them; or rather three tiers of arches, one above the other, and windows in the uppermost.

When the barbarous nations who, after the fall of the Roman empire, overran Europe, were converted to christianity, there might be a sufficient number of churches remaining, in every country, to serve

as models to their architects: and though it was probably quite out of their power to imitate the larger ones, we certainly do find many churches of the first and second sort still standing, which were built in the middle ages, and appear clearly to have been copied from some of the less magnificent of those erected by the Romans, soon after the time of Constantine. See plate XXXI. where figs. 2 and 5, which are taken from old Gothic churches, do not differ materially from figs. 1 and 4,^a when they are stripped of their more delicate ornaments, entablatures, and bold projecting cornices, which these workmen had neither skill nor taste to execute.

But when vast and magnificent churches of the third kind were to be constructed, such as they erected in the latter part of the eleventh, and in the twelfth century, those models would no longer be sufficient. To raise superstructures at all corresponding to plans of such immense extent, they must have either made the intercolumniations very large, and the arches, of course, extremely wide, and both difficult and expensive to build, or they must have made them of a disproportionate and enormous height for their width. What was to be done in this dilemma, and where could they find patterns of edifices which had altitude sufficient for their purpose? They had daily before their eyes, in Italy, examples of buildings with two, three, and four tiers of arches, one above the other, in the Theatre of Marcellus, and the Great Amphitheatre of Vespasian, at Rome; the Amphitheatre at Verona; and, in all probability, many other buildings of the same kind which have not lasted to our time: works so important, and of such magnitude, could not possibly have escaped their notice: They adopted the mode of building which they found in them, and made use of it in the structure of their churches; and this produced the third kind, so remarkable for its magnificence and grandeur. See plate XXXI. figs. 7 and 8.

Now if it could be shewn that this notion of Mr. Essex's was well

^a Fig. 1 and 4 are taken from the Churches of St. Constantia and S. Stefano Rotundo, at Rome.

founded, or if we admit, for a moment, that this was probably the case, let us consider how many things, which have hitherto appeared inexplicable, would immediately be cleared up. The greater heaviness, which is so striking in these vast buildings, would be accounted for at once. The architects had now taken quite different objects for their imitation; they now separated the aisles of their churches from the nave, with piers instead of columns, and on them they built their arches; and having placed piers, with half-columns attached to them, in a situation where columns only had been ever seen before, the two ideas of pier and column seem to have been, in some sort, confused together, and we directly perceive how they came to erect pillars so very massy, and of such prodigious thickness for their height, as well as piers with a multitude of half-columns joined to them. Indeed, the idea of a pier with a column attached to it, seems never to have been entirely lost; and sometimes we find these heavy pillars, and piers, with little columns joined to them, placed alternately in the same row, as in the transept of Ely Cathedral: sometimes, but more rarely, great cylindrical pillars only, as at Southwell; or piers only, as at Wymondham, in Norfolk, one of the heaviest churches I have seen, in which the intercolumniations are scarcely greater than the breadths of the piers.

Let fig. 7, plate XXXI. be the outside of one of the amphitheatres, or theatres of the ancients; leaving out, as before, the entablatures and capitals of the columns,^b &c. which were too bold, or too delicate, for their workmen to imitate, the remainder would be very like fig. 8, which is taken from the inside of a Norman Cathedral, where we may observe, over each tier of arches, a vestige of the entablature is still retained in the small string-course, or line of stone running along the surface of the wall, where the entablature ought to have been. The half columns, thus deprived of their capitals and ornaments, soon shrunk and degenerated into the unmeaning shaft, marked A, which neither supports, nor appears to support, any thing, or to be of the the smallest use.

^b When the entablature was gone, the capitals of the columns would be useless.

But the Gothic Architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, turned this small shaft to very good account; and, by restoring to it a capital, and at last, leaving out entirely that part of the string-course which crossed over it, produced their elegant and slender pillar, from which branched out all the delicate and beautiful tracery of their vaulted roofs. See plate XXXI. fig. 9, A and B.

We may observe further, that the using these immense piers instead of columns, enabled the architects to construct, behind them, vaults over the aisles; and indeed the buildings they now imitated furnished them with examples for so doing.

Lastly, it may be remarked, that the pointing out, or producing thus, the two distinct original models from which the artists worked, namely, arches raised on columns, and arches raised on piers, would explain most clearly what has hitherto appeared difficult and perplexing above measure; how two modes of building, so completely opposite to each other, both in their plan and in their superstructure, could be derived from one and the same species of architecture. In the one the pillars or piers are low, and of enormous thickness, the intercolumniations very small, and the arches narrow and clumsy; in the other (as at Orvieto, and in the eastern part of Canterbury Cathedral) the pillars, or rather columns, are tall, and the intercolumniations prodigious, with lofty arches of a vast expanse.*

The architects, grown more skilful in constructing, and by far more bold in their designs, seem to have been ambitious of shewing the world that they were no longer restrained by the ignorance and want of powers under which their predecessors had laboured, but that they were able to execute any design, however vast or difficult. They no longer had occasion to pile arches one upon another, in order to attain altitude, but could construct, or, if I may use the expression, magnify a church of what is here called the second species, to the dimensions of the largest and most magnificent of the third kind that had ever yet been erected; as we see in the Cathedral at Milan.

* These two distinct modes of building may be traced in every age of Gothic Architecture, from the twelfth century quite down to the beginning of the sixteenth.

I am aware that there may be several objections to this theory, and some perhaps that are not easily to be removed. One particularly is very obvious. It may fairly be asked, why these old architects did not, when such large buildings were to be erected, rather imitate some of the magnificent churches of the antients, than apply, on such occasions, to theatres and amphitheatres for examples? St. Peter's in the Vatican, St. John Lateran's, and that of S^{ta} Maria Maggiore, being built upon columns, with architrave, frieze, and cornice, might be beyond their powers, but why did they not take St. Paul's at Rome, which is built with arches in their own way, for their model?

To which it may be answered, that such a prodigious space of blank wall between the arches and the windows, as we see in that church, would have shut up a great chamber over the vaulting of the aisle, on each side, totally dark, and perfectly useless.

But it is not my intention to defend Mr. Essex's hypothesis; it must depend upon its own merit, and must stand or fall, as it may be confirmed or contradicted by further observation and discoveries.

Note 2, p. 294 and 295. (B.)

The theories of Mr. Bentham,^d and Sir James Hall,^e are well known, and the following may also be offered:

I. The old architects, in the middle ages, had sometimes occasion to construct arches lower than a semicircle; that is, whose height was less than half their span or diameter; and they built them of very different forms, some extremely low, as the Great Arch at Tickencote, and others nearly as high as a semicircle.^f Now supposing they were not acquainted with the cycloid, or the ellipsis, which was probably the case, what could they do? The only method, they could take, was to use arcs of different circles: three would be sufficient for

^d Bentham's Hist. of Ely, p. 37.

^e Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. IV. Part II. p. 14, &c.

^f I believe these are all called Oval Arches.

their purpose, as in plate XXXII. fig. 1. And they might vary the arches as they pleased, by removing the centers D and C of the circles ABC and DEF, figs. 2 and 3. As they could also, in another way, by taking the center of the third circle XBEZ, fig. 3, upon a line drawn at right angles to the diameter of the arch AF, through the middle point Y, (between the centers G and H), at a greater or smaller distance below that diameter; which might, of course, raise the arch almost to the height of a semicircle, or flatten and depress it, so as to make it little higher than the semidiameter of one of the first circles ABC or DEF. But though they were perfectly at liberty to place these centers as they pleased, and no doubt made full use of that liberty, they seem to have been attached to certain determinate stations for them, and usually ordered them so, that the two first circles should touch each other, fig. 3, or cut each other in their centers, as in fig. 1, or in some other fixed point in the diameter, as in fig. 2; and then taking the center of the third circle, or arc BE, in the point G, where the peripheries of the two first circles cut each other, below the diameter of the arch. Now in doing this, the most ignorant workman could not avoid drawing the pointed arch DCK, fig. 1, as well as, what one would think a much more awkward form for an arch, the fig. AKF. Nothing but caprice could suggest the building an arch of that form, and yet it has been done, as we see in the churches of Elkstone and Avington, in Gloucestershire; but with such variations from this figure, as shortening or lengthening the radii of the two circles must produce; see in fig. 4 the arches ABC and DEF. The same caprice, or love of novelty, seems to have given birth to another strange form of arch, fig. 5, which is found also in the church of Elkstone; subject still to the same sort of variation, of which, no doubt, the artists availed themselves.

We may then surely conclude, that if the vanity of setting forth something new, of inventing, as they might call it, could thus lead them to execute every clumsy form they stumbled on, it is hardly possible they should have overlooked the Gothic Arch. And if this were its origin, it is probable that sort of Gothic Arch, whose centers are

taken at the ends of the diameter, would be the first that was actually built.^k

II. Another cause might, with at least equal probability, be assigned for the introduction of the Gothic or Pointed Arch into Architecture, and particularly in churches; deduced from the necessity of having all the arches in the same series of the same height, and the inaccuracies and blunders the workmen were guilty of, in setting out their plans. When either the centers of the pillars were erroneously placed, or the pillars themselves were unequal in their diameters, the intercolumniations would not be exactly equal.^l This appears to have been frequently the case; and we meet with all the attempts to remedy the evil, which are marked in plate XXXIII. figs. 2, 3, and 4, made use of in our Cathedrals, and other Churches. Fig. 2 is, I believe, very common; and all the three may be seen together in the north transept of Winchester Cathedral.

In figure 2, the workmen merely elevated their wooden center for an arch of the diameter they wanted, above the line of the impost, till it was of the same height with the other arches, and supported it by the upright walls AB and CD.

In fig. 3, they seem to have blundered again, and made use of a wooden center still smaller than was required, and were obliged to support the arch with the oblique walls DE and FG.

In fig. 4 the center of the arch, as before, is taken above the line of the impost, and they used a greater portion of a circle than the half, for their arch.

^k Perhaps it may not be thought improbable that they hit upon the form of Arch, plate XXXXII. fig. 6, which was so much in vogue during the thirteenth century, casually, in the same manner: they must have drawn it in the old way of constructing a regular pentagon upon a given line; fig. 7, DACBE. See Dureri Institut. Geometricarum, Lib. ii. p. 55. Paris, 1535. And from this, the Arch, fig. 8, which was also much in fashion in the same age, would be easily derived.

^l If any of the intercolumniations were too wide, they could at once substitute their oval, instead of a semicircle; and unless the error were very considerable, the difference would not be perceived.

And this last form, we may remark, though produced thus by mere accidental blunders and necessity, does appear to be the origin of, and to have given birth to, the re-entering or horse-shoe Arch, the great distinguishing feature of Moorish Architecture.

It should seem very obvious to have used an arch, but just pointed, like fig. 5, in such cases; and it may have been often done without being noticed. When the error to be corrected was small, and the centers from which the two arcs are described, were taken very near together, the point of the arch would be so obtuse, and it would differ so little from a semicircle, as to be mistaken for one:^m the eye is easily deceived; and we seldom have opportunity, or leisure to examine the matter accurately.

If this were the mode in which the Pointed Arch was introduced, the earliest arches would be but very little pointed; and this, I know, some people, who have observed much, and taken great pains about it, affirm to be the case.

III. There is reason to believe fig. 9, plate XXXII. formed by two equal circles, cutting each other in their centers (as in fig. 1, DKCG), was held in particular veneration by Christians from very early times. It appears to have had a mysterious meaning, which I do not pretend to explain; but I believe a great deal might be pointed out, as to its influence upon the forms of all sorts of things, which were intended for sacred uses. Possibly it might have some reference to the symbolical representation of Christ, under the figure of a fish, the ΙΧΘΥΣ, which contained the initials of *Ιησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς, Σωτὴρ*.ⁿ And this is the

^m I cannot help suspecting, that many of the more obtuse, and early Gothic Arches, are drawn from three centers, like fig. 6, plate XXXIII.

ⁿ The early Christians called themselves Pisciculi, Fishes, not only because the initials of our Saviour's names and titles in Greek, *Ιησὺς Χριστὸς, Θεοῦ Υἱὸς, Σωτὴρ*, put together, make up ΙΧΘΥΣ; but because the Christian life took its original from the waters of baptism, by which men were regenerate, and born again into Christ's religion by water; and could not be saved, but by continuing therein; which is alluded to both by Tertullian and Optatus. The passage in Tertullian is, "Nos Pisciculi secundum *ἰχθῦν* nostrum Jesum Christum in aquâ nascimur; nec aliter quam in aquâ permanendo salvi sumus." Tertul. de Bapt. c. 1.— See Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church, vol. I. p. 2.

more probable, because we are told that it was called *Vesica Piscis*.^o But however this may be, and whatever ideas of sanctity might be attached to the thing itself, we may remark, that in the paintings^p as well as sculptures of the lower ages, we find it almost constantly used to circumscribe the figure of our Saviour, wherever he is represented as judging the world, and in his glorified state; particularly over the doors of Saxon and Norman churches. Episcopal and conventual seals, and those of religious societies, and of all ecclesiastical officers, were universally of this form, and continue to be made so to this day.

At length it was used for windows, as in the front of St. Leonard's Church at Stamford, the chancel at Ramsey, &c. if I mistake not, before Pointed Arches were in fashion; and that being once done, it was a very obvious and easy step to take the half of it for the upper termination of a common window, or the arch of a door, instead of a semi-circle.

IV. Another reason for using the Gothic Arch might be drawn from the arcs which the pendentives make with the walls of a square building, when such an one is covered with an octagonal tower or dome, as in the Cathedral of Placentia. It is certain those lines continued would form a Gothic Arch, of curves of an ellipse, whose major axis is to the minor, as the diagonal to the side of a square: and that arch would, to the eye, differ little from a common Gothic Arch of two centers, taken at a quarter of the diameter, on each side. The arches under the pendentives at Placentia appear to be such, and in some measure to correspond with them; and we may observe they are the only pointed arches in that church. But perhaps it is not worth while to pursue this any further; the argument must depend upon notions of uniformity, which it would be difficult to prove these architects ever entertained.

Mr. Essex's theory is curious, and certainly deserves attention, as

^o Dureri Institut. Geometricarum, lib. 2, p. 56. He uses it as a name well known, and familiar as that of circle, or triangle, &c. "*Designa circino invariato tres piscium vesicas.*"

^p See an illumination in K. Edgar's book of grants to Winchester Cathedral, engraved by Strutt in his *Royal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*.

it comes from a man so intelligent, and well versed in the subject; and is besides in itself extremely reasonable, and is so well made out. He conceived that the Gothic Architects were induced, or rather driven, to the use of the Pointed Arch, by their practice of vaulting upon bows, and sometimes covering with such vaults spaces which were irregular; that is, not square, but longer in one dimension than the other. The sum of his theory and arguments is this:—

In the plain Roman Cross-vault (*fornix decussata*) without bows or ribs, the groins naturally find themselves; and when the two crossing vaults are equal, the groins are semi-ellipses,^q and their plans straight lines. But in the new mode of vaulting upon bows, a great difficulty arose; for the diagonal rib, upon a square plan, ought also to be the half of an ellipsis, a curve the Gothic Architects were not acquainted with, and they therefore used, instead of it, the common oval for the diagonal bows of their vaults.^r This figure they could construct as easily as they did a circle; but though it has, to the eye, the appearance of an ellipsis, not having its properties, it caused an irregularity in their works, and obliged them, even when the plan of the vault was perfectly square, to form pointed Arches over the circular ones.^s In cases where the diameters of the intersecting vaults were not equal, they should have made an elliptical Arch over the circular one; but not being able to do that, and using two segments of the diagonal rib, instead of it, they could not avoid making a high pointed Arch over the round one. See plate XXXV. fig. 8.

These irregularities in the face of the arches, were not much observed while they used plain ribs, and arches with few mouldings; but when they began to adorn both with a multiplicity of mouldings and ornaments, the defect became conspicuous; and they could not remedy it any way, but by forming their arches so as to suit those which the vaults produced above them. See plate XXXIV. fig. 9 and 10.

But they sometimes used a semicircle for the diagonal rib, and when that was the case, the arches formed by the vault being made of

^q Plate XXXIV. fig. 1 and 2.

^r Fig. 3, 4, and 5.

^s Fig. 4 and 6, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 7.

segments of the same curve, must become more acutely pointed, like *d e f* in fig. 2 and 11, plate XXXIV. and fig. 8, plate XXXIII. And this being inaccurate, and troublesome in the execution, they made use of the Gothic Arch of the fourth point, as it is called, instead of it, which they found would rise to the same height, and was easily constructed, see *A B C*, fig. 8; and this was the first fixed rule they had for drawing a pointed Arch.

When they vaulted the naves or middle isles of churches, in which the plan of the vault was usually a double square, the diagonal rib still continued to be a semicircle, and the other arches were generated from it: see plate XXXV. fig. 8. In this case the Arch *D E C* on the longer side of the plan is very little pointed; that formed on the shorter side by segments of the diagonal rib, would be *F G C*, which not differing much from the simple Gothic Arch *F g C*, whose centers are taken at the ends of the diameter, they made no scruple of using that, in its stead. And this would furnish them with a second fixed rule for a Gothic Arch.

They sometimes made the crown of the vault from *L* to *M* (*i.e.* *l m*, or *KEI*) level, which raised the Arch on the shorter side to the height of the point *E*, and produced the high-pointed Arch *F e C*, which is precisely the same with No. 2 in fig. 4 of plate XXXVI. where the centers are taken in the line of the diameter produced, at the distance of one half of that diameter on the outside of the Arch.*

By these means their Arches became pointed; and the Pointed Arch being once admitted, was soon found useful and convenient, in all cases where Arches of different diameters were required to be of equal height, and preferable to any of the old methods, which had formerly been used, to raise them to the same level. Of this we have several examples in the east end of Canterbury Cathedral. The Arches and vaults of churches being pointed, it would be necessary, on account of uniformity, to make the doors and windows within them of the same figure (plate XXXIV. fig. 8 and 11); it became the reigning and established form; the semicircular Arch was seldom used, and was at length entirely laid aside.

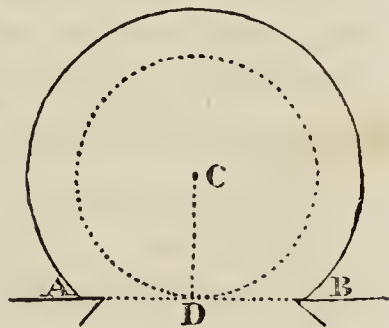
* This would give a third rule for drawing a Gothic Arch.

Every one of these opinions concerning the introduction of the Gothic Arch may be defended. They all furnish reasonable inducements for building them; and each, in its turn, may have been the actual cause of people's doing it. They might all, no doubt, contribute to establish the fashion of using the Gothic Arch, though it may be impossible to ascertain which of them first led to it, or to determine which did the most towards bringing it into vogue; and in all likelihood other motives might concur, which we are not aware of. Such conjectures as these are not absurd or trifling, however frivolous the disputes may be which give rise to them; only let us keep in mind, that they are but conjectures, not discoveries. It is only when they pretend to certainty that they are objectionable: they may be acute, and sensible, and full of matter, valuable in itself, and still more so, if it tends to put people upon the right mode of research, in order to obtain further knowledge of the principles by which the Gothic Architects were guided.

Note 3, p. 296. (C.)

The semicircular Arch can have no variety; it is always a semicircle.

The Moorish, or re-entering Arch, is limited one way; for when the radius of the describing circle is shortened till it is no longer than the height CD, of the center C above the line of the impost, the points A and B must meet, and it becomes a circle, and not an Arch. Upwards it might be extended without limit, and it would approach constantly to a semicircle, which it could never in reality attain: but the radius would soon become so great, that the height CD of the center above the line of the impost would bear but a very small proportion to it, and the eye could not then distinguish the arch from a semicircle.



The variations of the elliptic Arch, or semi-ellipsis, would be bounded by the axis one way, and by a semicircle the other.

The Gothic Arch (and I mean to take it now in its simplest form,

when described from two centers only) is capable of being varied in two different modes.

I. By retaining the same centers, and varying the length of the radius.

II. By retaining the diameter or basis of the Arch, and varying the length of the radius, by moving the place of the centers, upon that diameter; produced both ways, if necessary.

In the first mode upwards (by lengthening the radius), the Arch will for ever approach to a semicircle, which in fact it can never attain; and below, it will be more and more acute, till there is no Arch at all, by the radius being shortened, till the two describing circles no longer cut, but only touch each other. See plate XXXV. fig. 1.

In the second mode the Arches will be all higher than a semicircle (upon the same diameter), and may be raised in infinitum, by continually lengthening the radius, but still taking the centers upon the diameter of the arch, produced both ways. See plate XXXVI. fig. 5.

But Architecture is not concerned with infinites; its forms, from the nature of the thing, must be limited; and, in the subject we are considering, this limitation may be effected in several different ways: that is, certain stations may be fixed on for the centers, according to some rule or law, which would produce Arches, sufficiently different from each other, to be distinguished by different names, and might moreover be thought to have some kind of regularity.

For instance: first, by dividing the diameter into a certain number of equal parts, and taking the points of division for centers, as 3, 4, 5, &c. the Arches, No. 1, 2, 3, in fig. 2, plate XXXVI. would be formed;[†] and by continuing such divisions upon the diameter, produced both ways, we should have the series, No. 1, 2, 3, fig. 4, where the centres are taken at a quarter, a half (two quarters), and the whole length (four quarters) of the diameter on the outside of the Arch.^u

[†] In these Arches the radius of the describing circle is to the diameter of the Arch, in No. 1 as 2 : 3, in No. 2 as 3 : 4, in No. 3 as 5 : 6, &c.

^u In these Arches the radius of the describing circle is to the diameter of the Arch, in No. 1 as 5 : 4, in No. 2 as 6 : 4 (*i. e.* 3 : 2), in No. 3 as 8 : 4 (*i. e.* 2 : 1).

In fig. 3, plate XXXVI. the centers are taken at the extremities of the diameter, so that one arc passes through the center, from which the other is described; and the Arch so drawn seems to have been generally the most esteemed of all.*

II. Another series of Arches may be found, all of which might also claim a sort of regularity, by dividing a right line drawn perpendicular to the diameter of the Arch at the middle point, into a certain number of equal parts, and drawing Arches to all the points of division, as in fig. 5, plate XXXVI. where one fourth of the diameter is taken for the module, and applied to the vertical line DK. A semicircular Arch would, of course, rise to the height of two of those parts, the others to 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. And that at 4 being exactly as high as it is wide, would, we may suppose, have a kind of preference on that account.^y And possibly it was for the same kind of reason that the Arch in the former series, whose centers are taken at the extremities of the diameter, was a favourite: it is a sort of middle station for the centers, between those taken within, and those on the outside of the Arch; and it might fairly be called the Mean-Pointed Arch. But one would be cautious of imposing new names, there is so much difficulty in getting rid of them, if they are found afterwards to be inconvenient.

III. A third series of Arches, still different, might be found by determining them according to the number of degrees, which each of the arcs that form them should contain, 10° , 20° , 30° , 40° , 50° , 60° , &c. as in fig. 6, plate XXXVI. where that of 60° would, as before, be the mean Arch.^z

The other kinds of Gothic Arches, described from 3, 4, or any greater number of centers, are more complex, and consequently admit of more and different modes of variation.

* Several reasons might be given for this preference, in particular cases; more especially to the form of windows, but they cannot be applied generally.

^y It is precisely the same Arch with that at No. 1 in the last series, fig. 4.

^z It may be observed that, in all these Arches, their altitude is always to their diameter, as the sine to double the versed sine of one of the arcs.

But what has been said of these may suffice for the present, and we will go on to point out, more particularly, the prodigious variety which these properties of the Gothic Arch, introduced into the architecture in which it was used; a variety to which we find nothing similar in the antique, or what is, by way of eminence, called regular Architecture.

The semicircular Arch was the only one used in that architecture. If we do meet with some few of another form, they are very extraordinary, and appear not to be of a piece with the rest; not of the genius of that style.^a

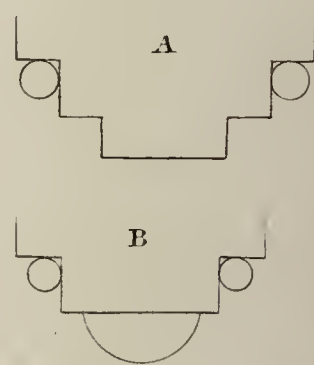
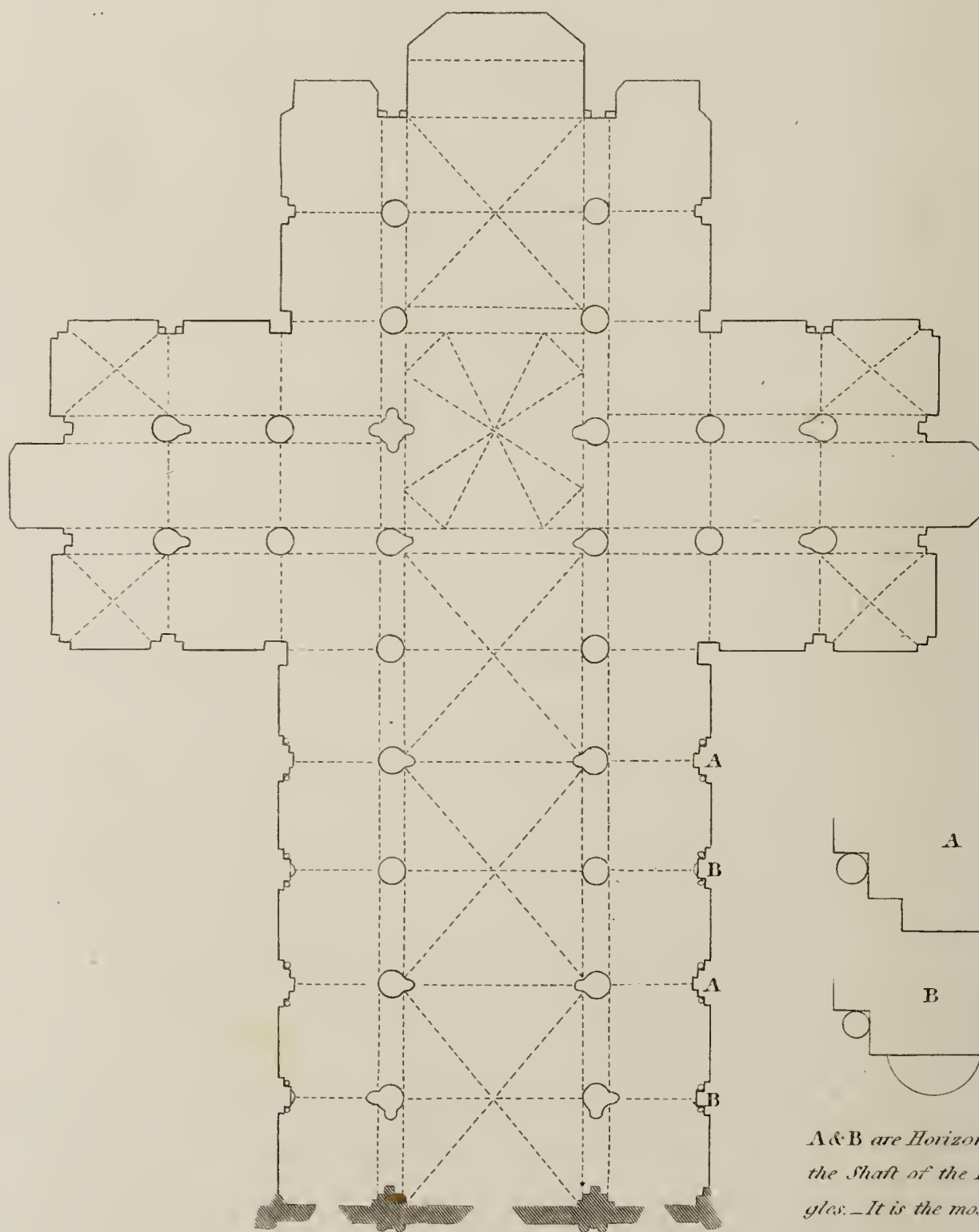
Now in the archivault of a semicircular Arch, all the mouldings, however diversified and rich, will still be but concentric semicircles, all exactly similar, in form, to the Arch itself, which they are intended to ornament. But in Gothic Arches it is not so. In them every moulding on the face of the Arch (or archivault), is concentric with its Arch, but it is not similar to it; no two can be alike; they are each, respectively, composed of different portions of a circle, and each is a different Arch. Fig. 9, plate XXXVI. for instance, contains in one Gothic Arch (a door, suppose), besides many others, all the four different forms exemplified in fig. 2 and 3; and fig. 10 contains, in one Arch, that of fig. 3; and all those in fig. 4, No. 1, 2, and 3.

The eye feels the pleasure it is naturally formed to receive from this continued diversity, though very few, perhaps scarcely any, of the spectators are, at the time, at all conscious of the cause.

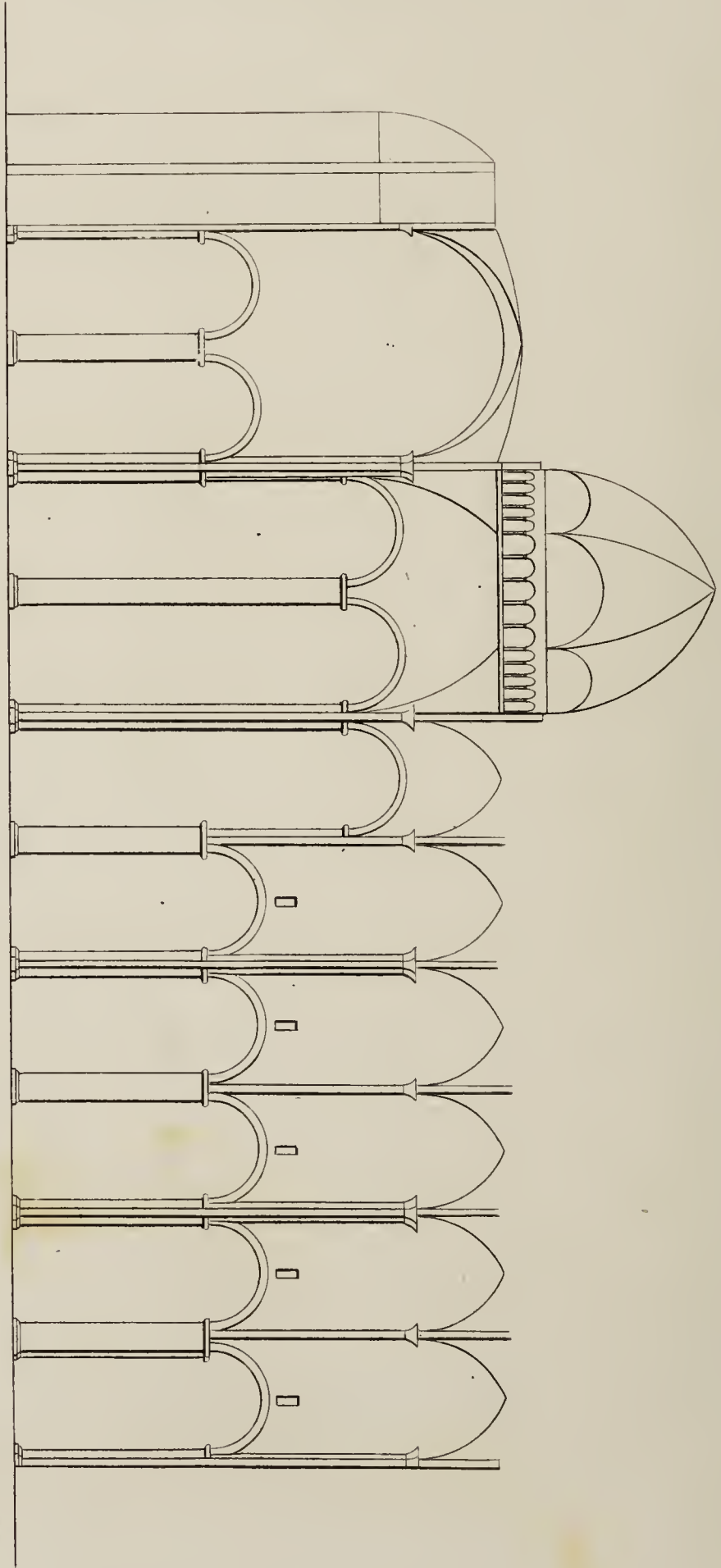
And this continued diversity it is, we may further remark, which gives to Gothic Architecture that immense scope and compass, which no other known style of Architecture can pretend to: qualities of infinitely more importance than the mere power of constructing Arches of different forms. The Gothic Architects have not availed themselves of that power, so much as might have been expected.

^a I would wish here to consider all such Arches as fig. 7 and 8, in plate XXXVI. where the upright lines of the impost AB and CD do not touch, but cut the curve of the Arch; as incomplete and truncated Arches.

Cathedral Church at Placentia.

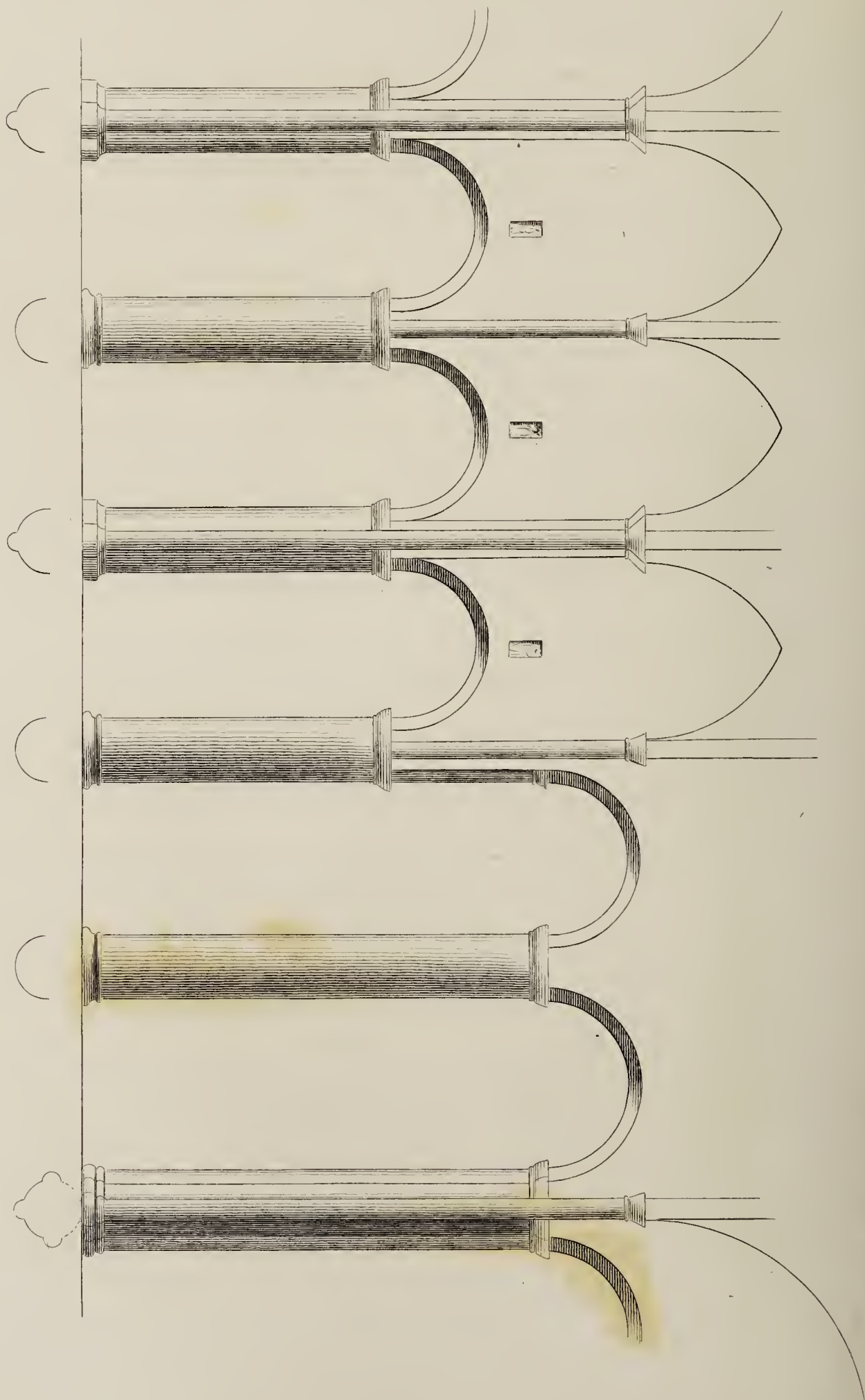


A & B are Horizontal Sections of the Shaft of the Pillars of the Angles.—It is the most commonly used.



Cathedral at Placentia.

Section thro' the middle of the Church.

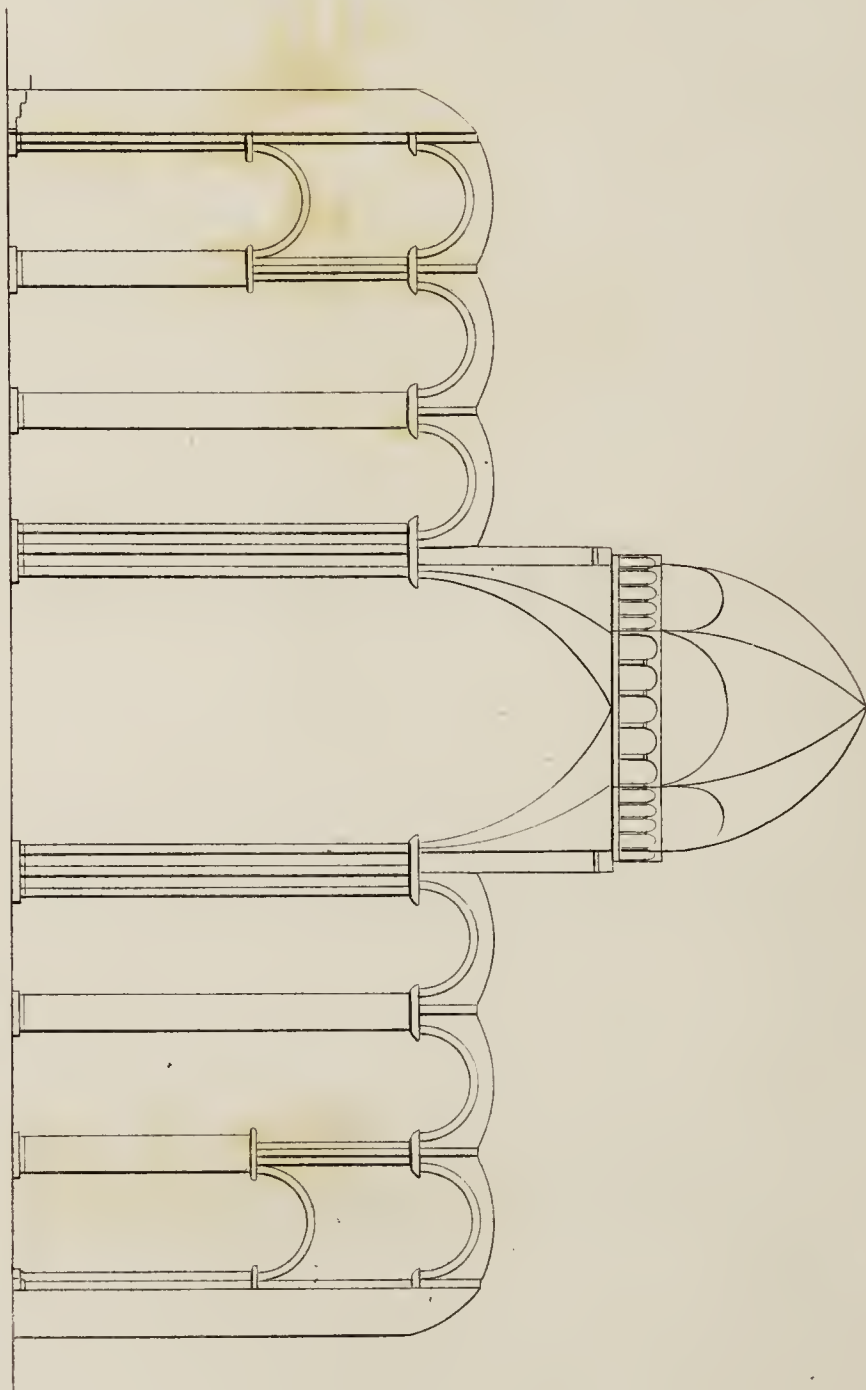


Part of the inside of the Nave of Cathedral at Piacenza.

Over this the Dome

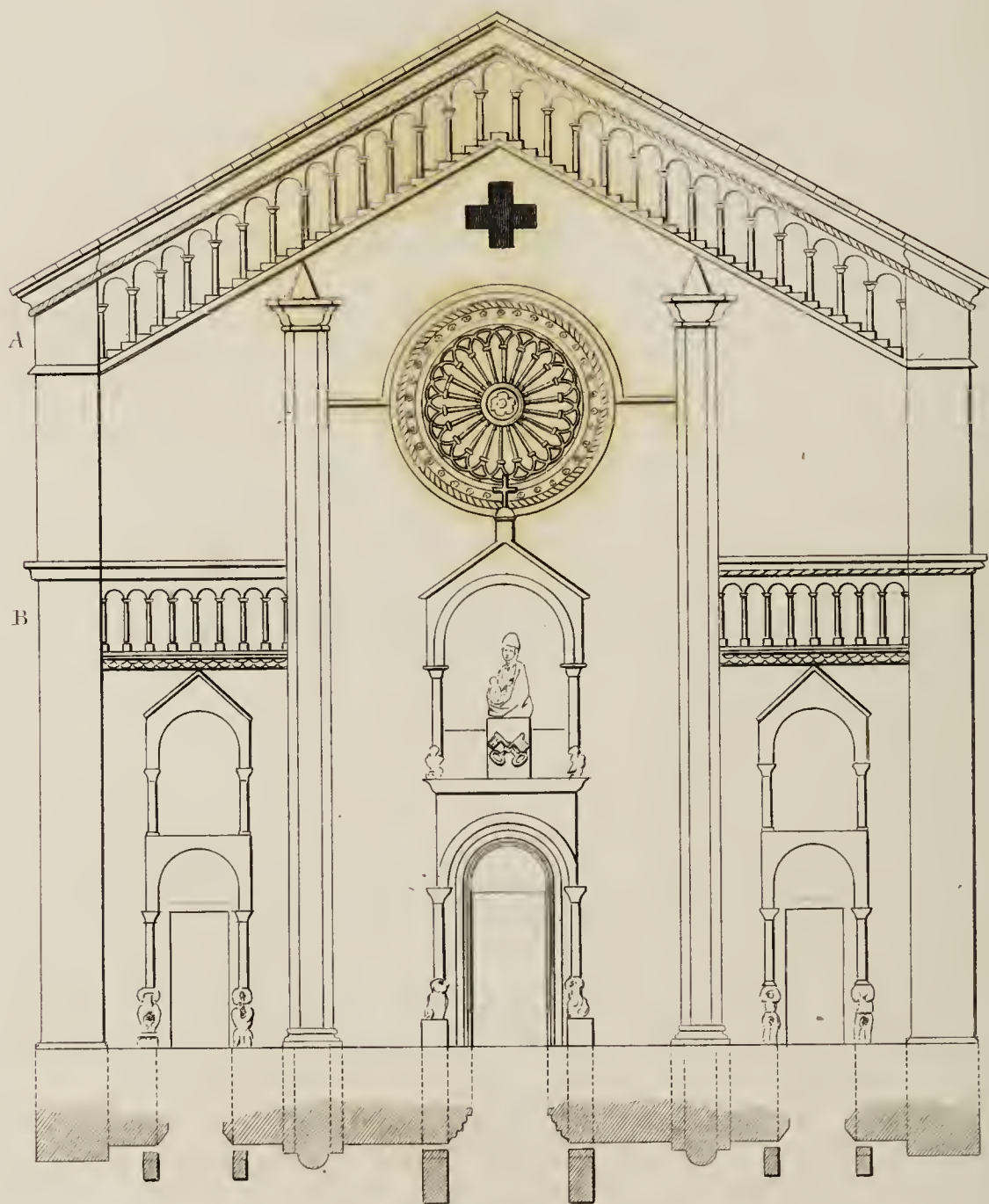
Cathedral at Placentia.

Section thro' the middle of the Crois.



Cathedral Church at Placentia.

West Front.



Section with the Ground Plane



Section with a Horizontal plane at B.

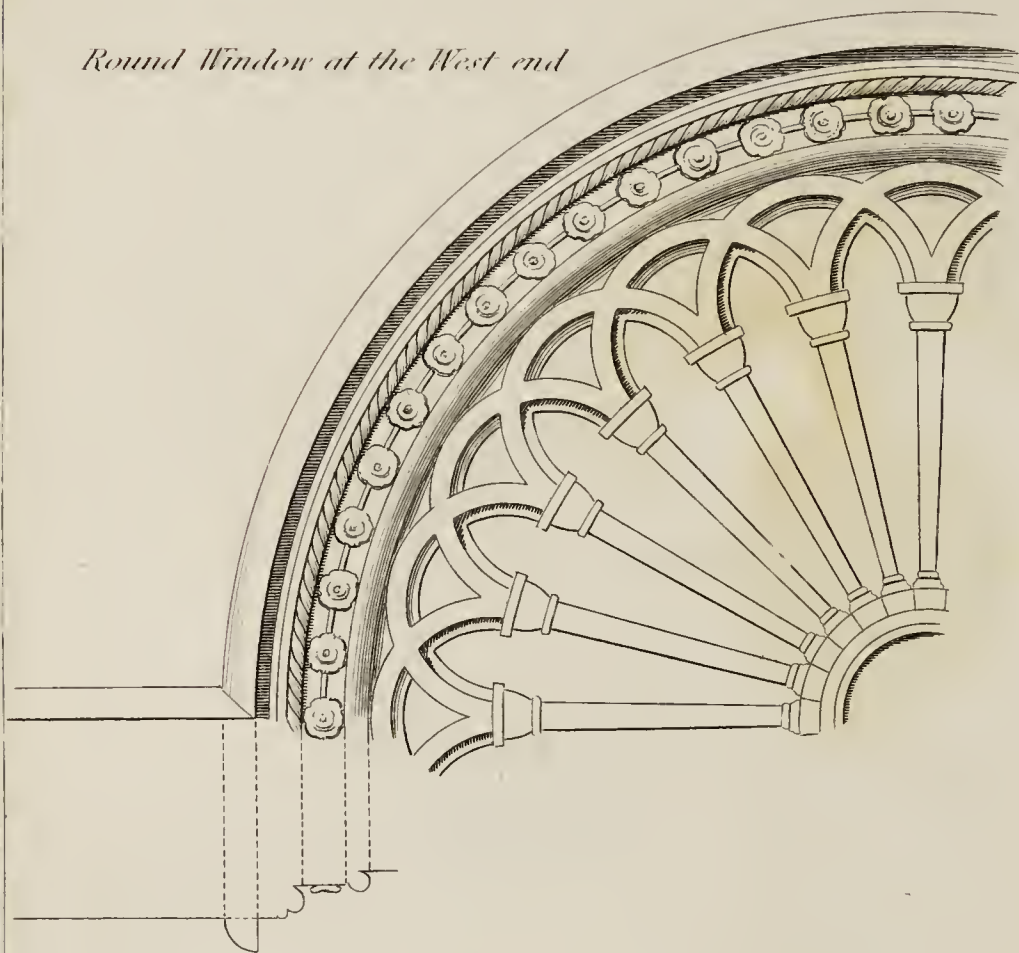


Section of the Front with a Horizontal plane at A.

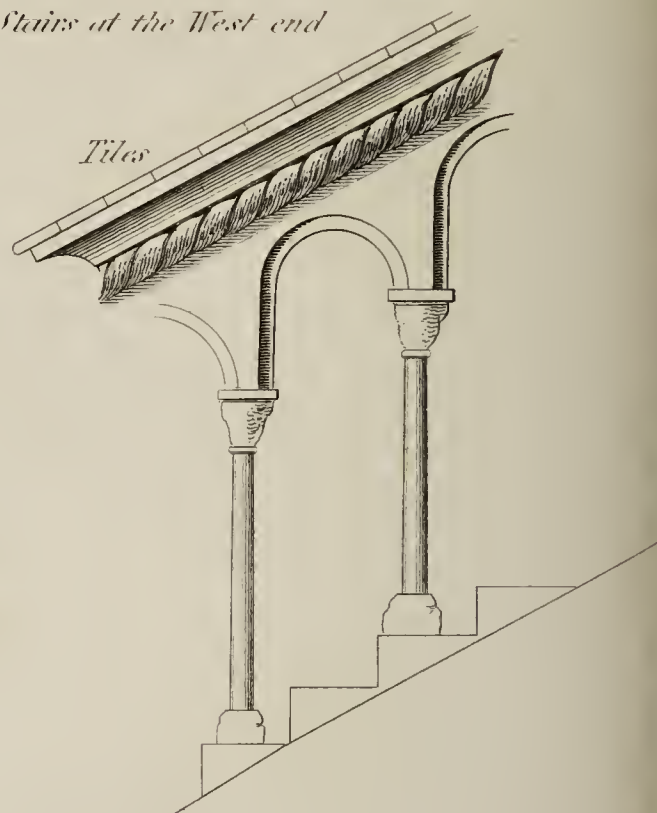


Cathedral at Placentia

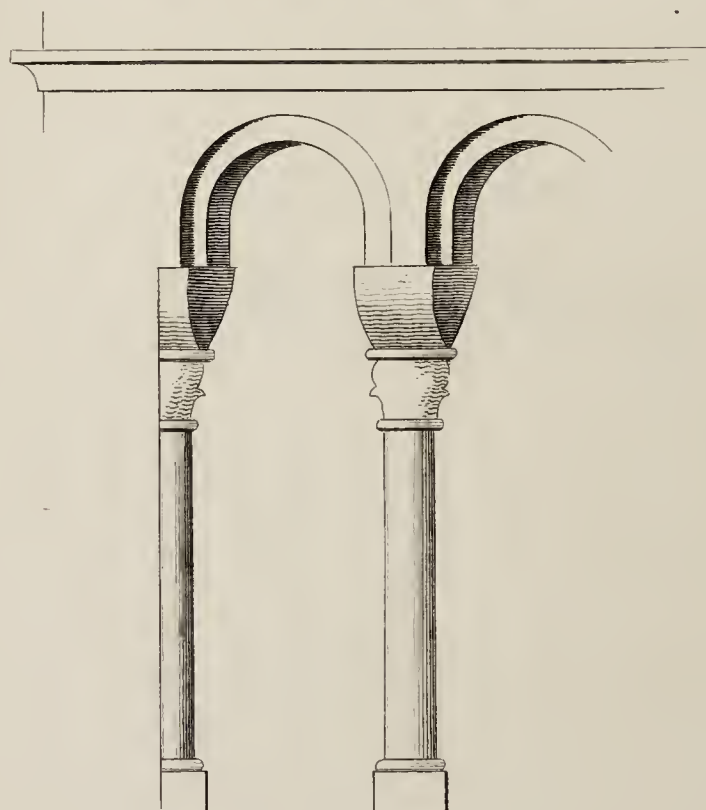
Round Window at the West end



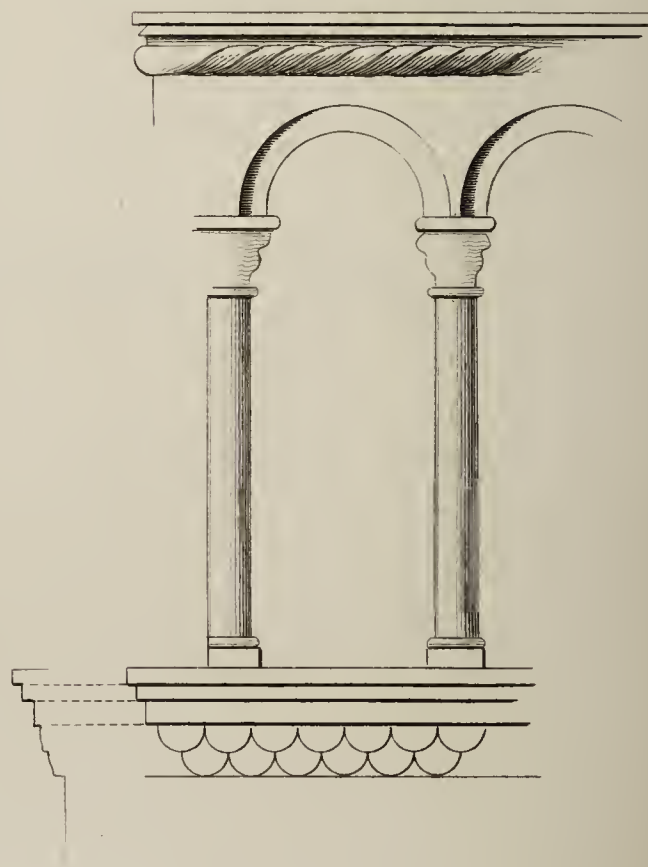
Stairs at the West end



Gallery South of the Window



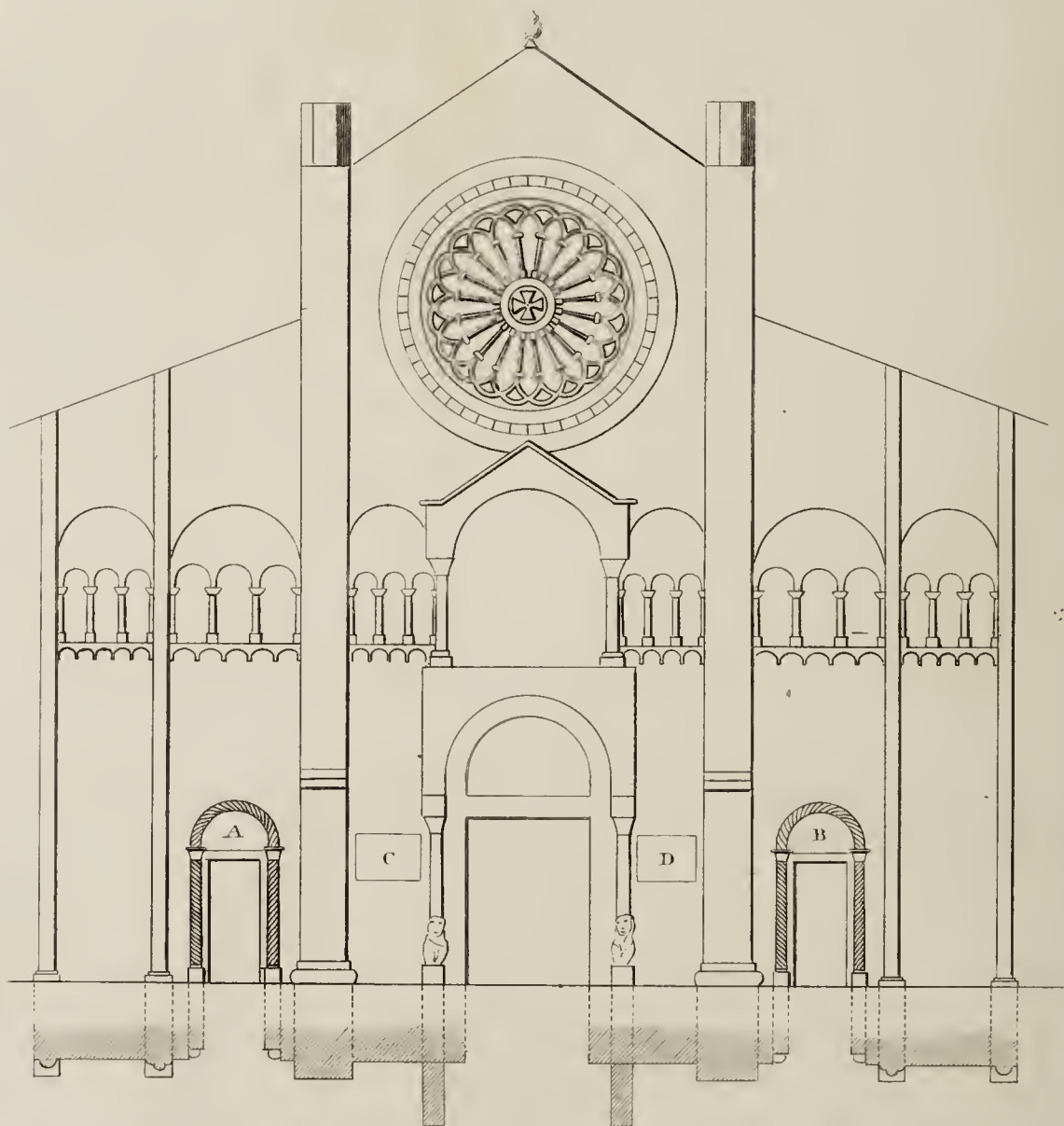
Gallery North of the Window



Cathedral of Modena

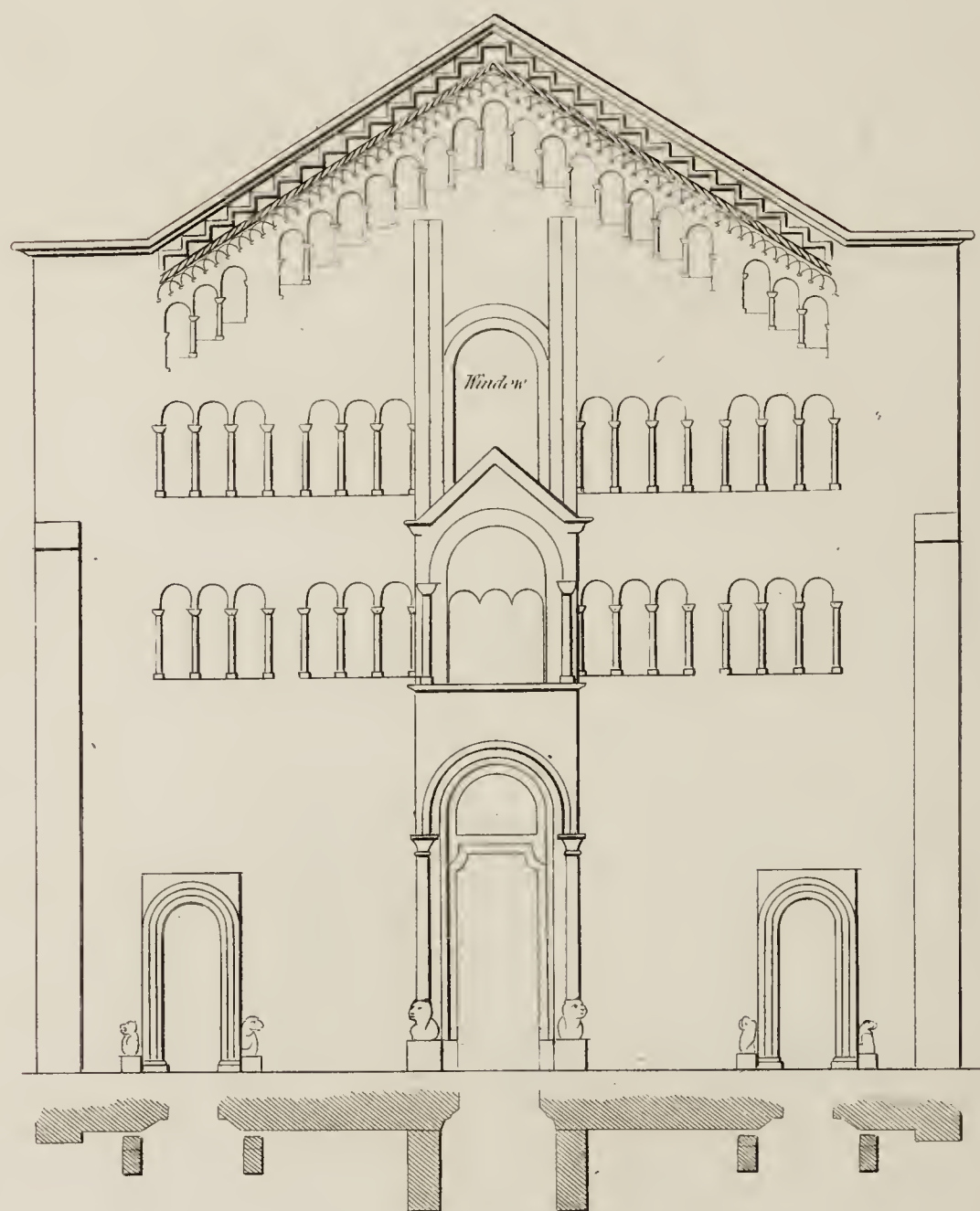
the West end.

Copied from a drawing Sketched in haste.



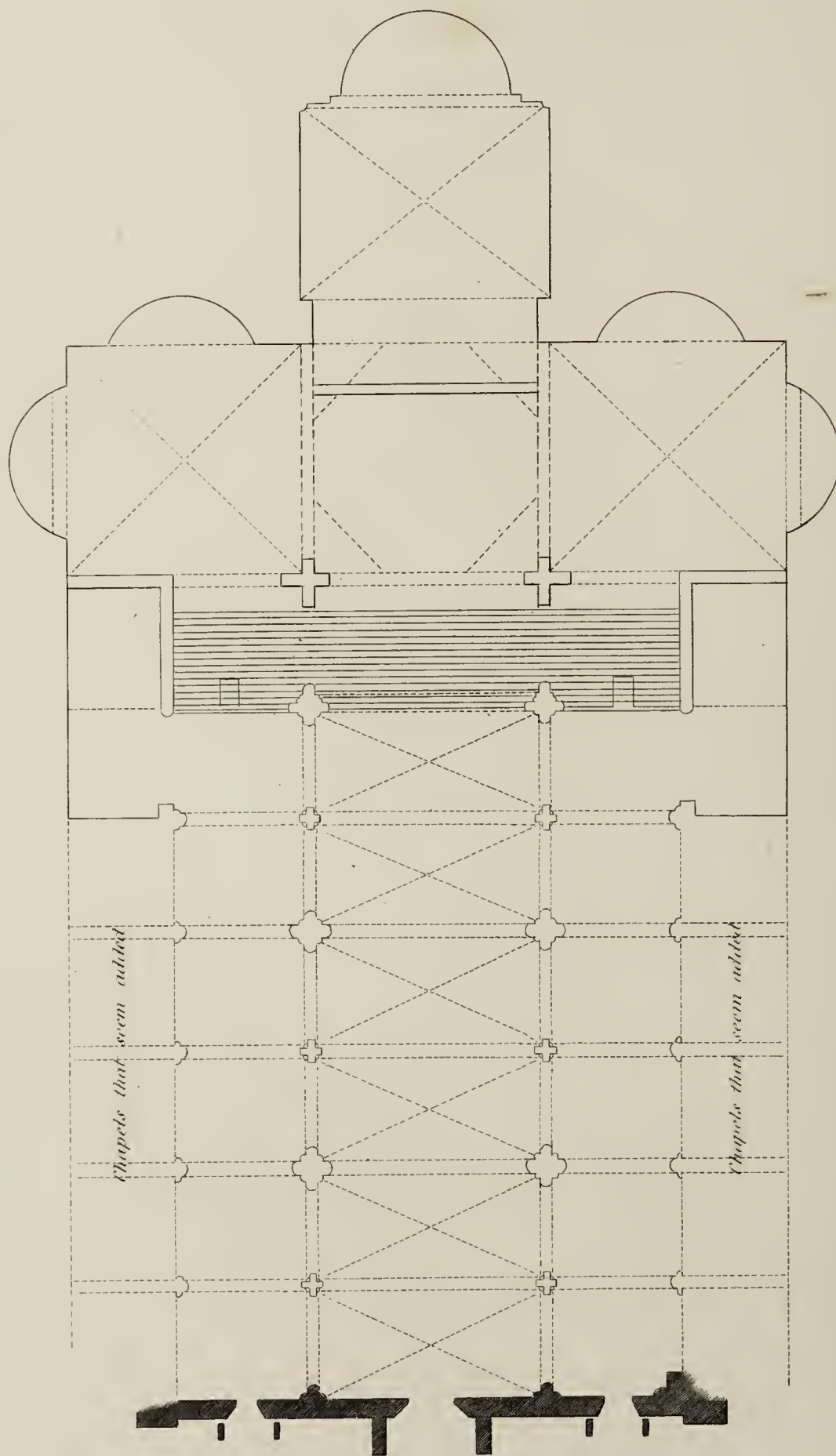
A.B.C. & D are Bafko-reliefs.

Front of the Cathedral at Parma



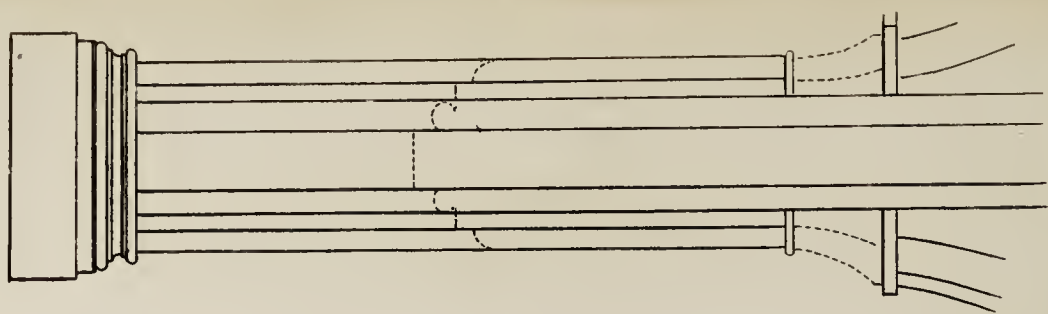
*Great Door sidewise
Profile of the Portico.*

Cathedral at Parma

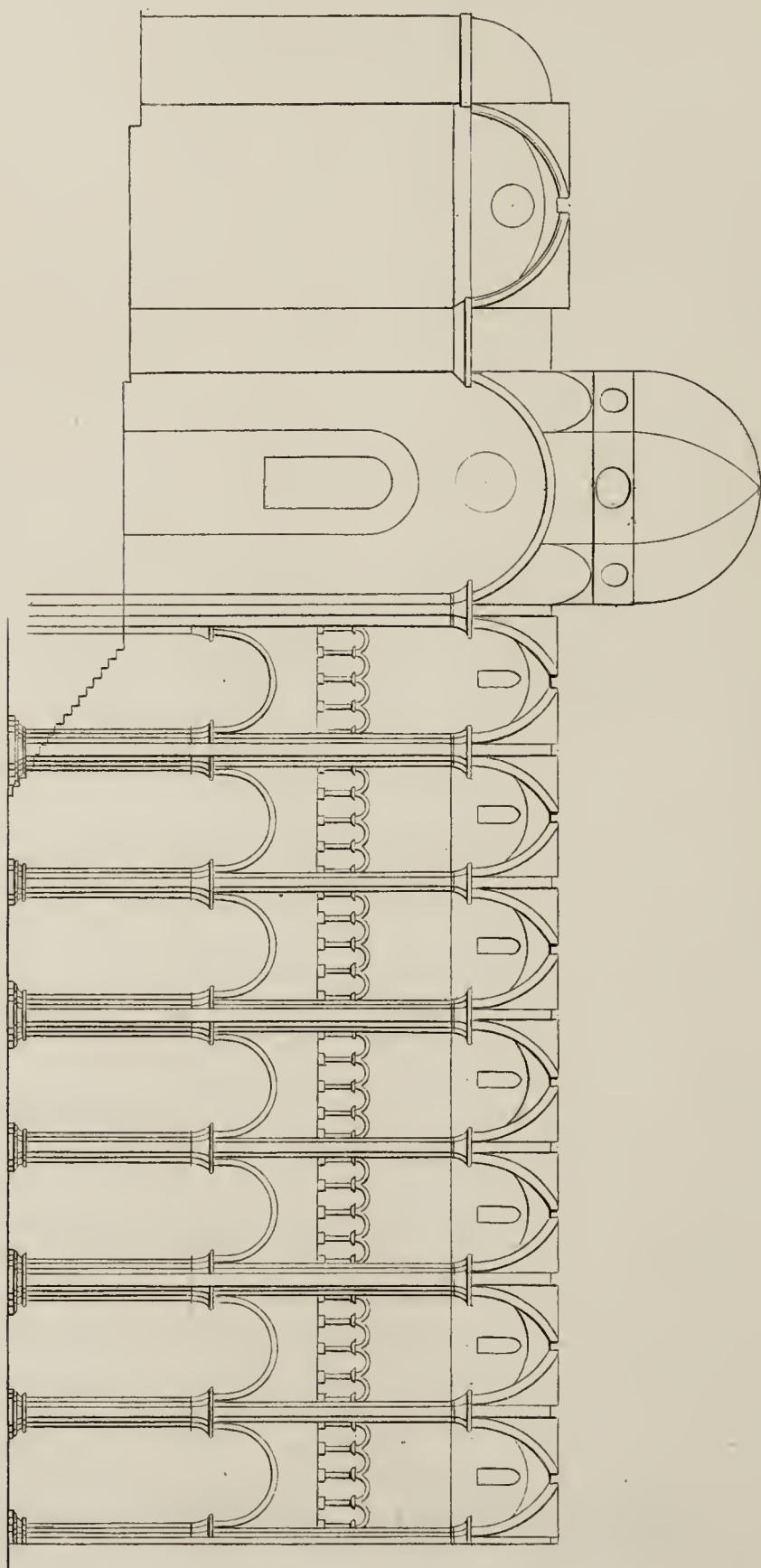


Cathedral at Parma.

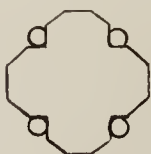
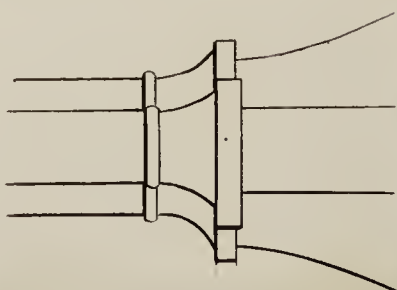
Section thro' the middle of the Nave.



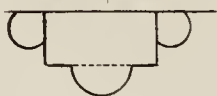
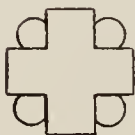
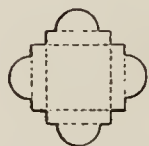
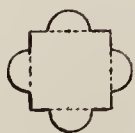
Large Pillar of the Nave



Small Pillar of the Nave



The Smaller Pillars of the Nave

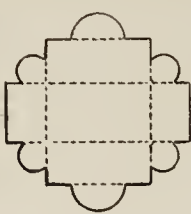


Pattern of a large Pillar at the West end

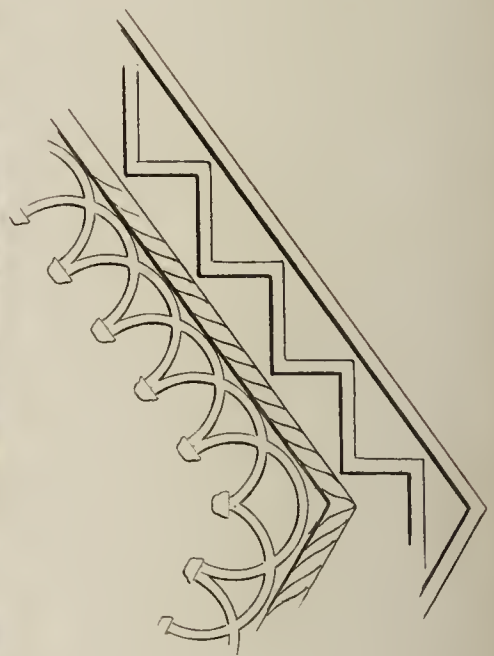
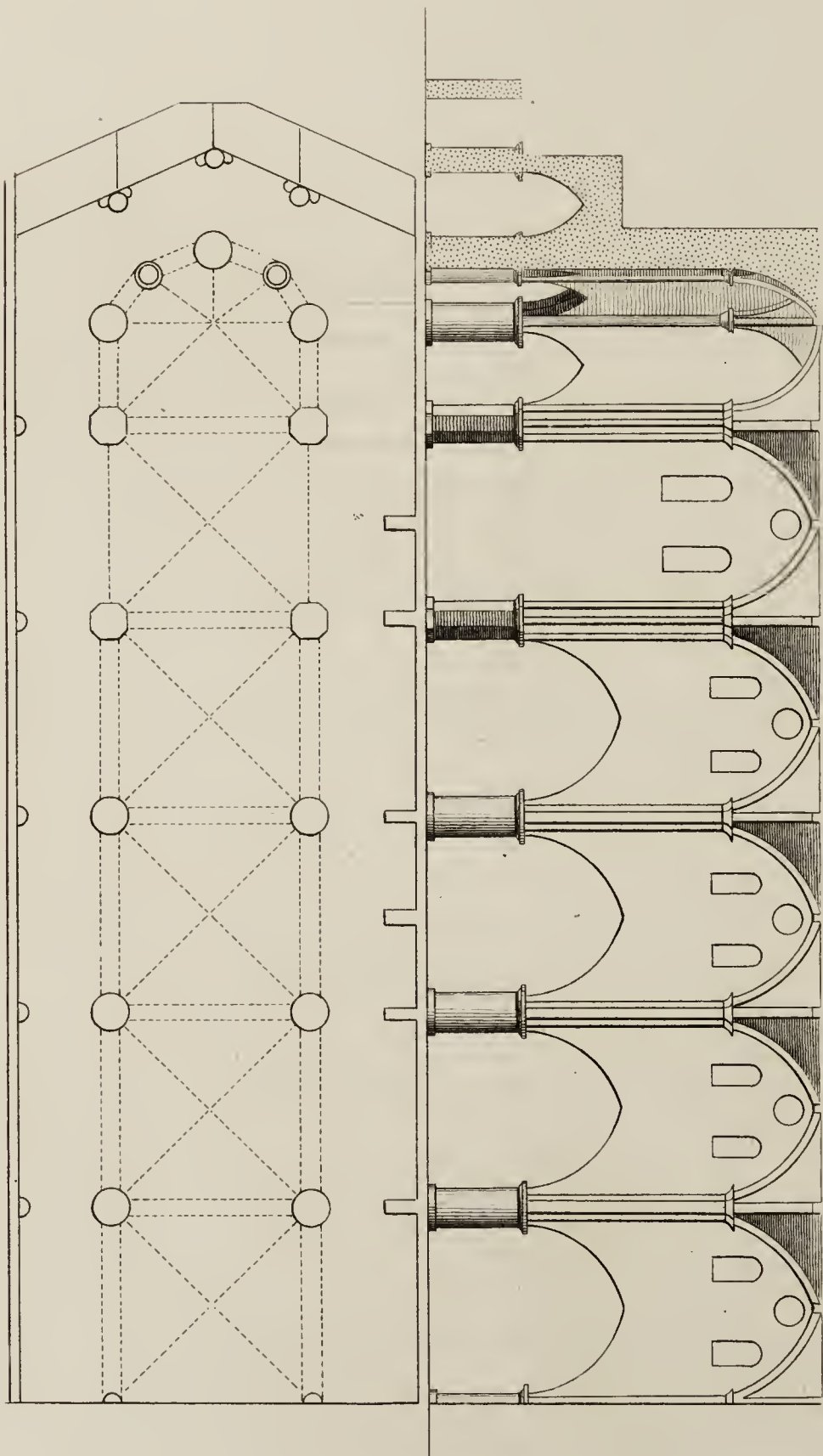
Common Base



Larger Pillar of the Nave

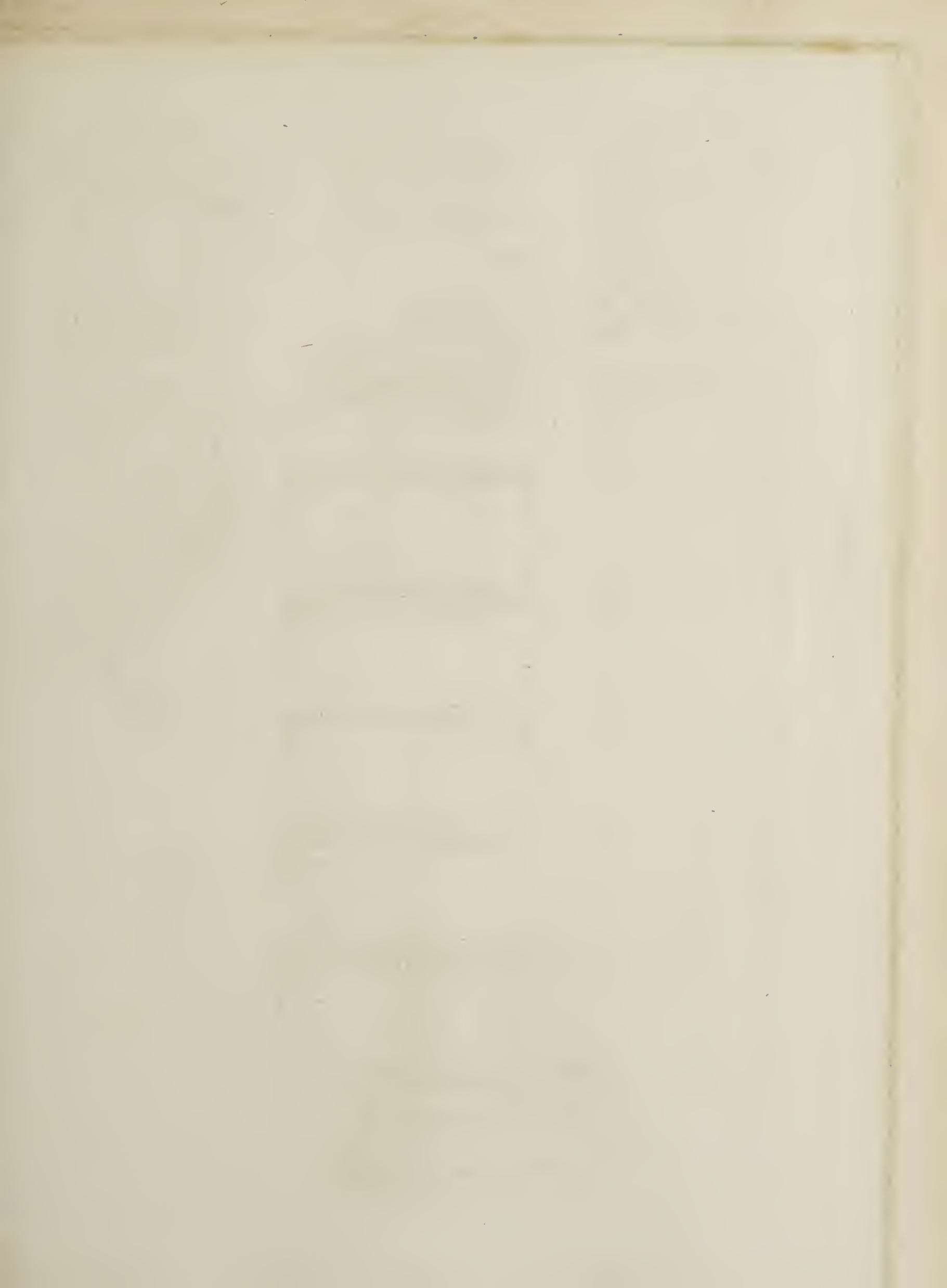


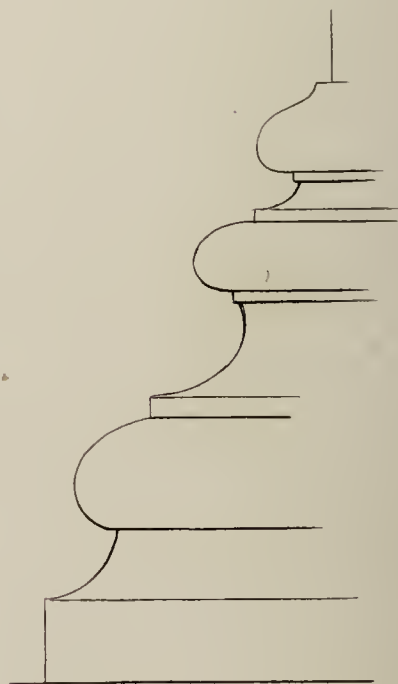
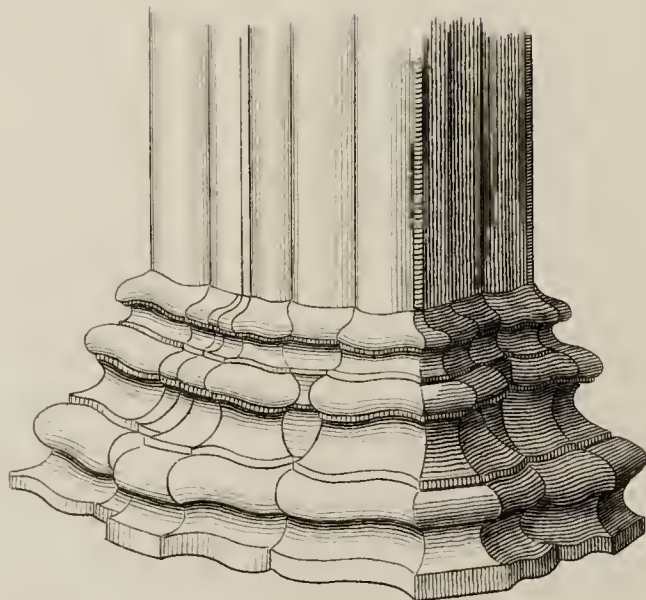
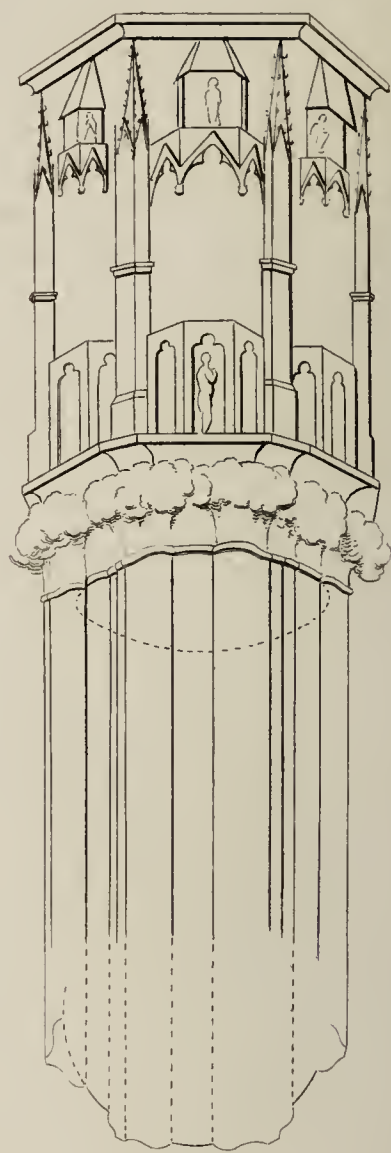
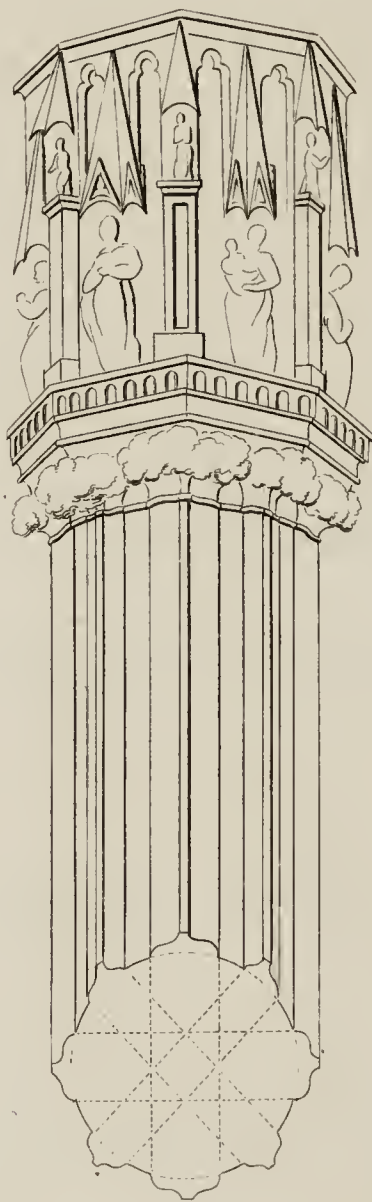
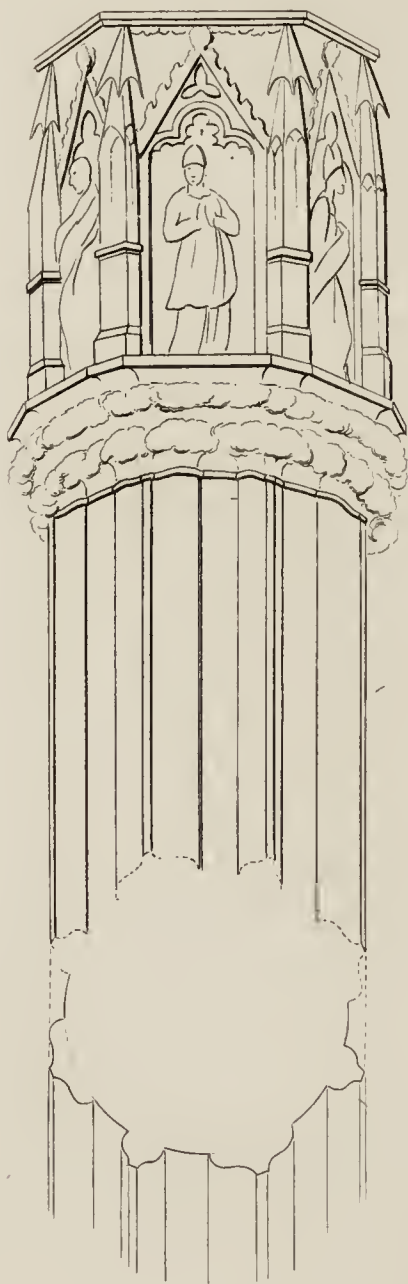
Church of St. Francis at Piacenza

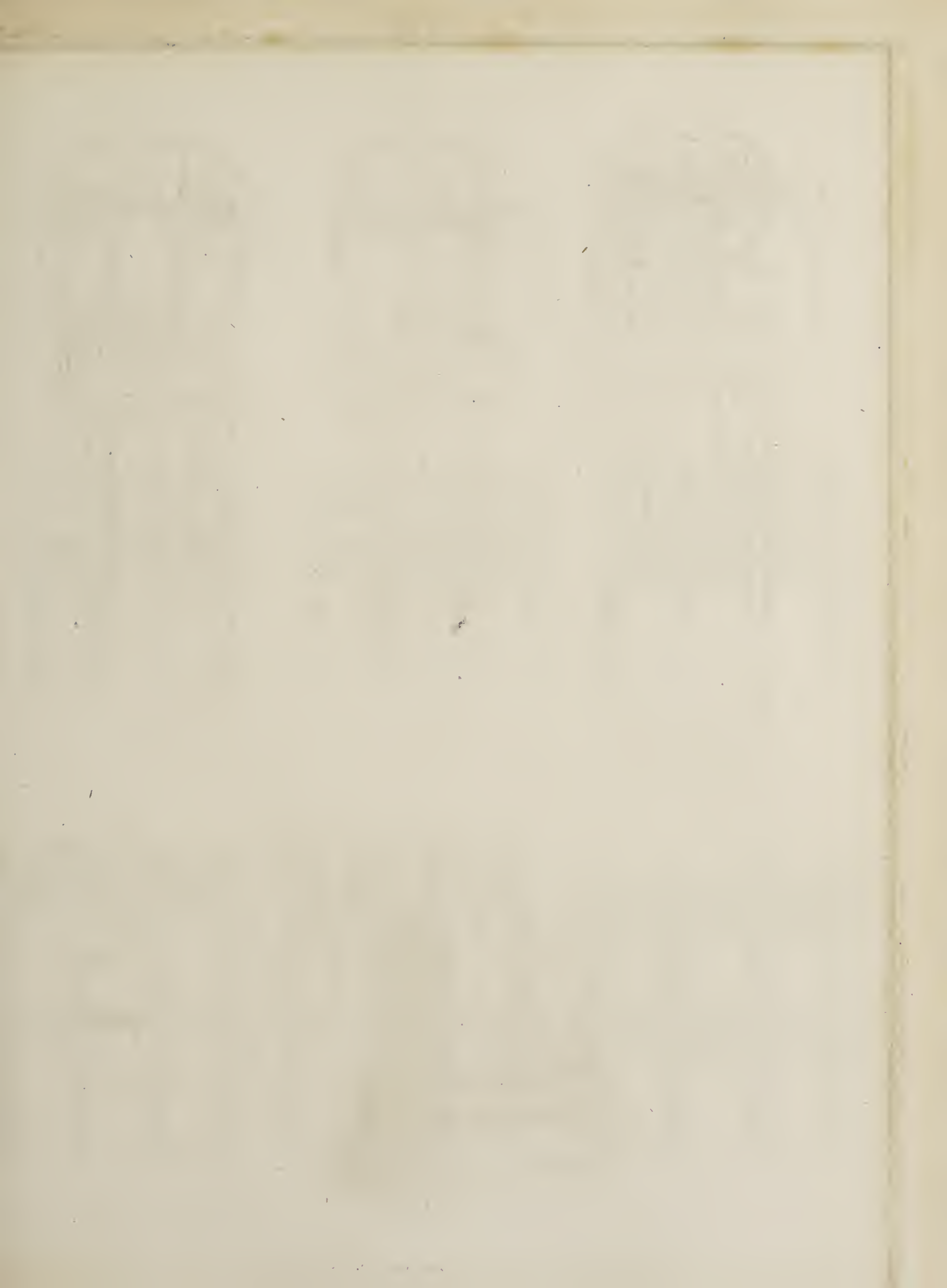


Section of the upper Pillars

Cathedral at Parma

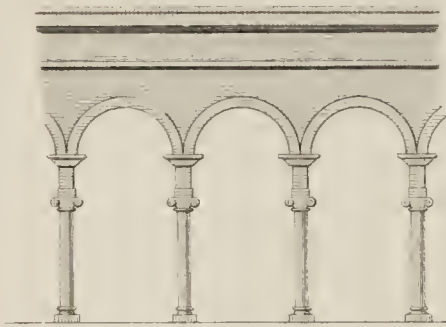






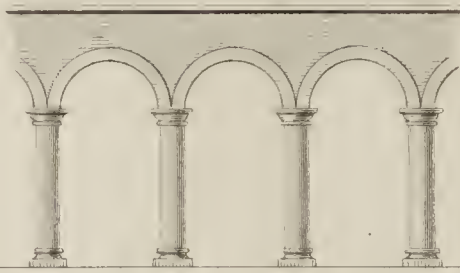
Antique

Fig. 1.

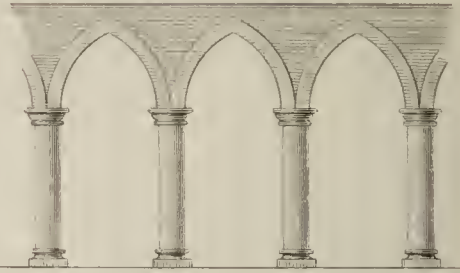


*Old Gothic
of the Middle Ages*

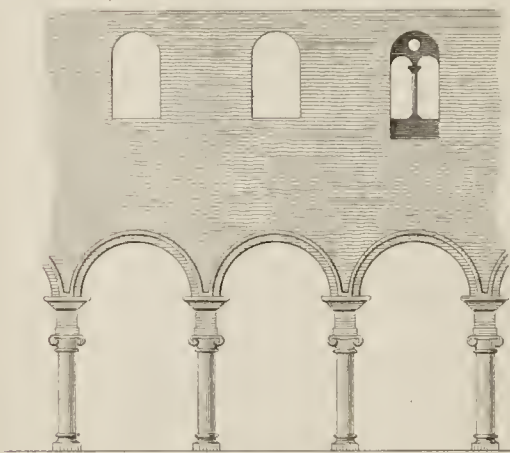
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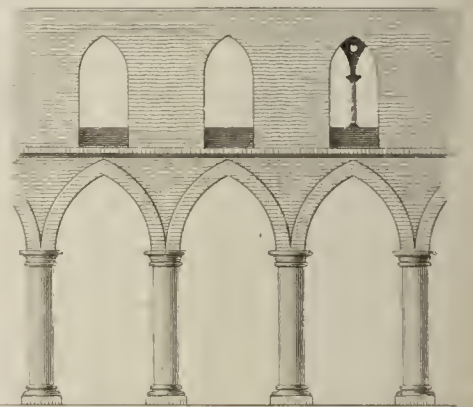
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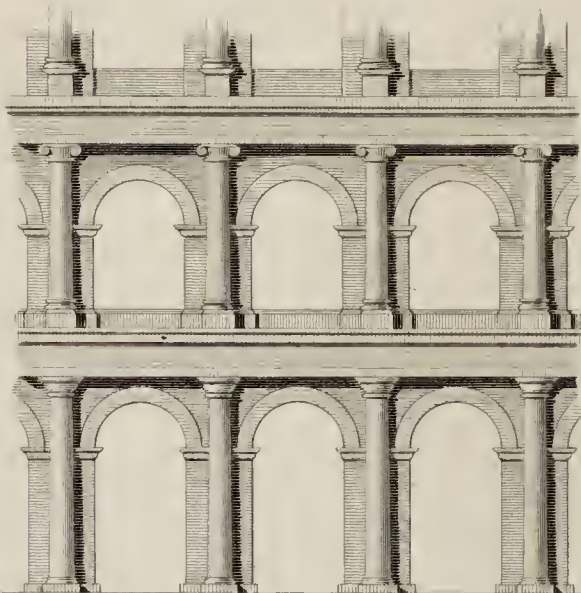
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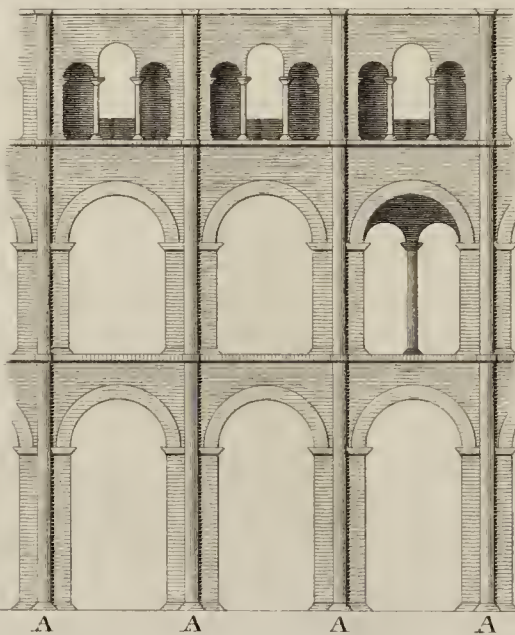
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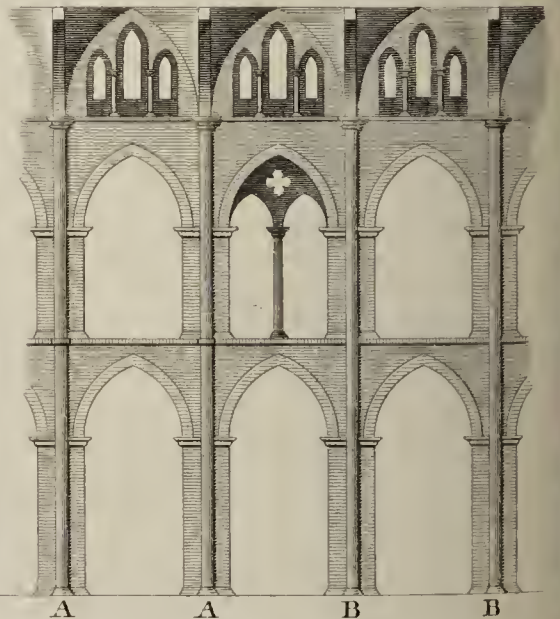




Fig. 1.

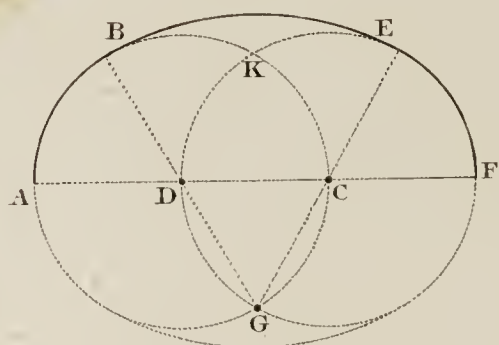


Fig. 3.

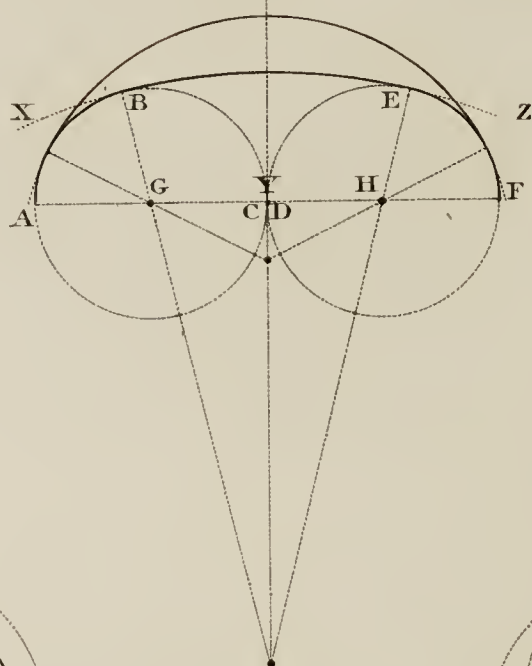


Fig. 2.

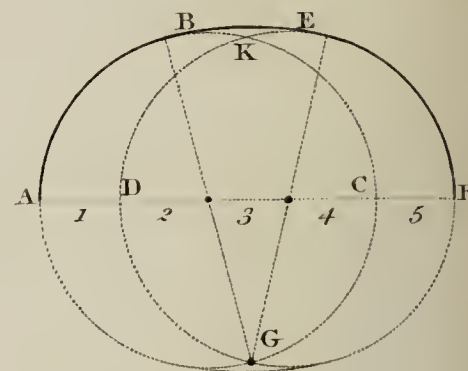


Fig. 4.

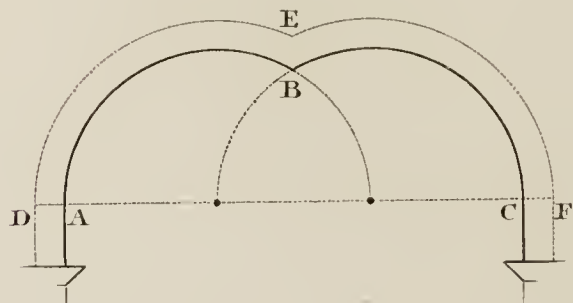


Fig. 5.

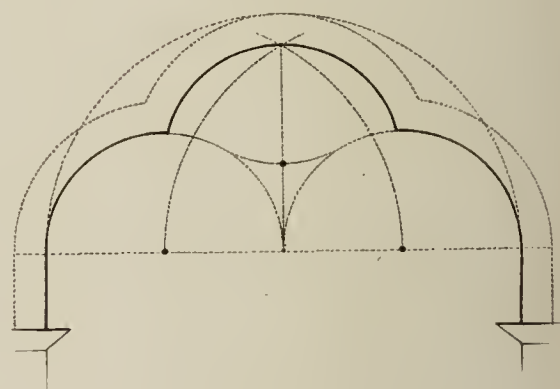


Fig. 7.

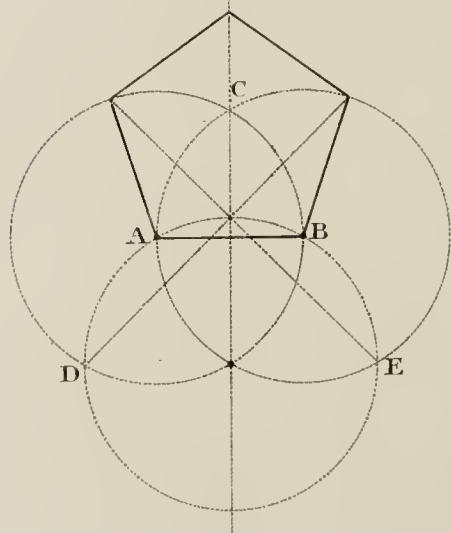


Fig. 6.

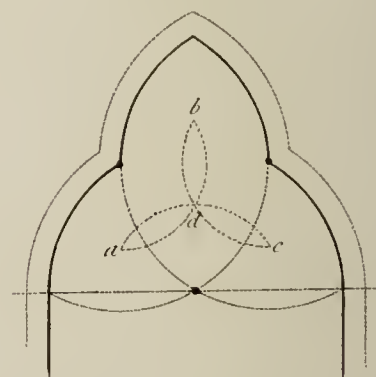


Fig. 10.

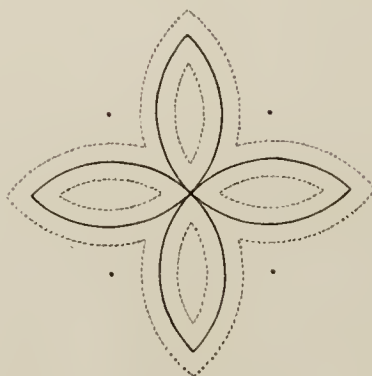


Fig. 8.

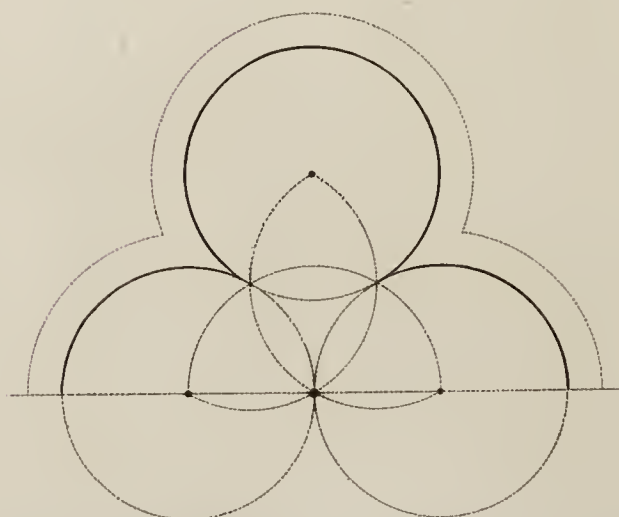
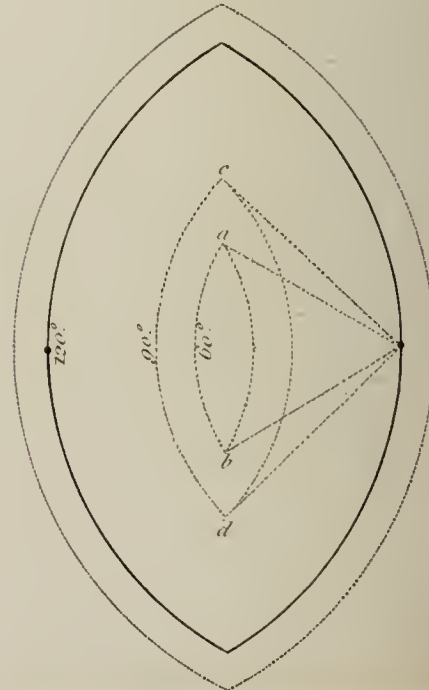


Fig. 9.



Though so many of exquisite beauty must have presented themselves, only a few established forms were, I believe, commonly used for the Arch itself; and by those all the mouldings and ornaments belonging to them were in every case regulated. What it was that determined the architects in their choice of those particular forms, certainly deserves further consideration.^b

^b See what Mr. Essex has advanced on this subject in note B, the latter part of it.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATES XIX. XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII. and XXIV. contain the Plan, Sections, and the Front of the Cathedral of Placentia; together with some parts of it upon a larger scale.

Plate XXV. the Front of the Cathedral of Modena.

Plates XXVI. XXVII. and XXVIII. the Front, Plan, and Sections of the Cathedral of Parma.

Plate XXIX. the Church of St. Francis at Placentia: a Plan and Section.

Plate XXX. Pillars of the Cathedral of Milan—Sketches of their Capitals, Shaft, and Base; with the Tabernacles and Figures, over them.

Plate XXXI. Mr. Essex's comparison of the antique Roman Architecture, Architecture of the Middle Ages, and Gothic Architecture. Fig. 1 is taken from the Church of St. Constantia at Rome; fig. 2, from a small Church of the Middle Ages, without Windows in the Nave. Fig. 3, a Gothic Church without any Windows in the Nave. Fig. 4, the Church of S. Stefano Rotundo at Rome. Fig. 5, a Church of the Middle Ages. Fig. 6, a Gothic Church. Fig. 7, the Outside of one of the Amphitheatres or Theatres of the Ancients. Fig. 8, the Inside of a Norman Cathedral. Fig. 9, the Inside of a Gothic Cathedral, or large Church.

Plate XXXII. Figures the old Architects probably must have drawn, which might possibly suggest to them the Pointed Arch, and various other forms of Gothic Arches.

Fig. 1. To construct the common Oval Arch, let AF be the diameter, cut into

three equal parts in D and C. With the centers D and C, and the radius D C, describe the two equal circles ABCG and DEFG, and from the point G, where the circumferences of the two circles cut each other below, as a center, and with the radius GB or GE (passing through the center D or C to the circumference of the circle) draw the Arc BF, which completes the Oval Arch ABEF.

Fig. 2, the same kind of Arch, when the centers of the two first circles are nearer to each other than one third of the diameter.

Fig. 3, the same kind of Arch, when the two first circles do not cut, but only touch each other.

Fig. 4, an Arch of the same form with ABKEF, part of fig. 1, of which we have examples in the Churches of Elkstone and Avington, in Gloucestershire.

Fig. 5, an Arch, of which we have also an example in Elkstone Church.

Fig. 6, an Arch much used in the thirteenth century. Outwards this Arch is (that is, the varieties of it are) unlimited; but it would be limited within by the three circles, of which it is composed, being diminished, till they do not cut, but only touch each other, and so no longer form an Arch, but the three figures, *ad*, *bd*, and *cd*, which appear to have been called *Vesicæ Viscium*, touching each other in the point *d*.

Fig. 7, the old method of constructing a Regular Pentagon; in doing which they must necessarily have drawn the figure of this Arch DACBE.

Fig. 8, another Arch, also much used in the thirteenth century, which might obviously be derived from the same figure DACBE, fig. 7, or from the Arch, fig. 6. This Arch is very commonly mistaken for the Quatrefoil Arch, from which it differs essentially. In the Quatrefoil Arch the height is, in all its varieties, exactly equal to half its diameter: in this Arch the height is, in all cases, greater than half its diameter.

Fig. 9, is the Mysterious Figure mentioned in page 313, which, I apprehend, was called *Vesica Piscis*. I do not recollect to have ever seen it made wider in proportion to its height, than it is drawn here, with the center of one of the two circles that form it taken in the circumference of the other, and the two Arcs each of 120° . But it might be extended outwards without limit, and the figure would constantly approach to a circle: within, the variations must be limited by the two circles being diminished till they no longer cut, but only touch each other, and the figure vanishes. But several intermediate fixed forms may be found, some of which have been actually used in Architecture: as by taking Arcs of only 60° each (half the number of degrees) the figure *ab* will be produced, which is the case when three of these figures are formed together by three circles cutting each other in the same point, as *ad*, *bd*, and *cd*, in fig. 6,

Fig. 1.

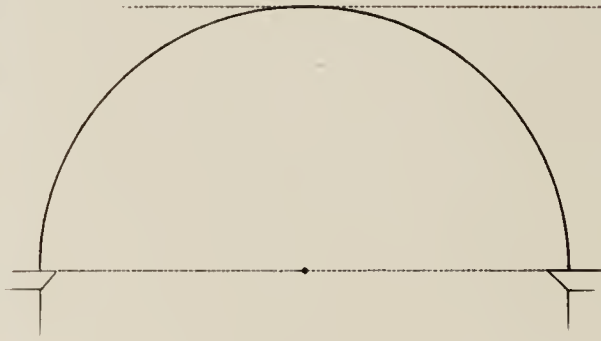


Fig. 2.

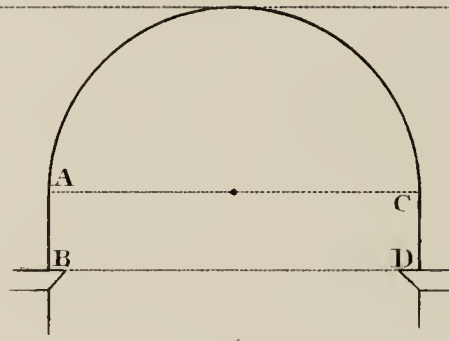


Fig. 3.

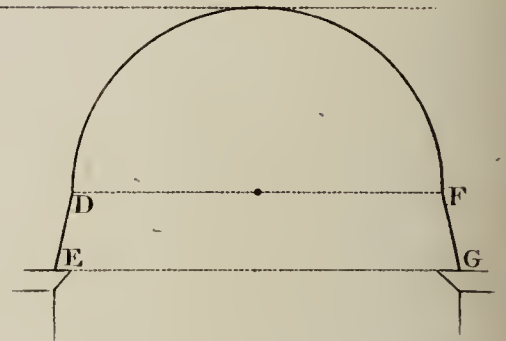


Fig. 4.

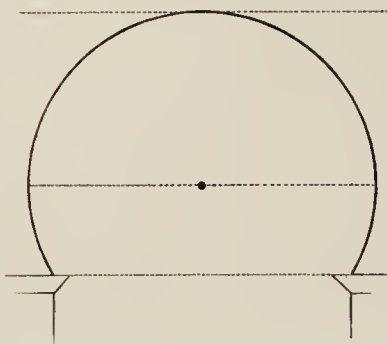


Fig. 5.

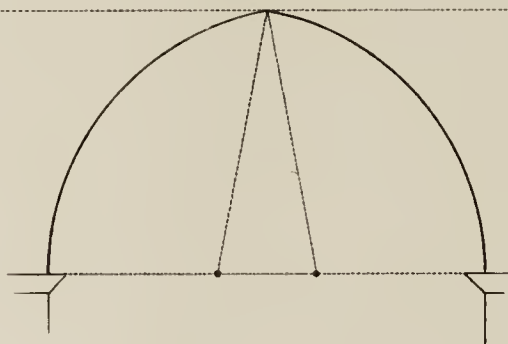


Fig. 6.

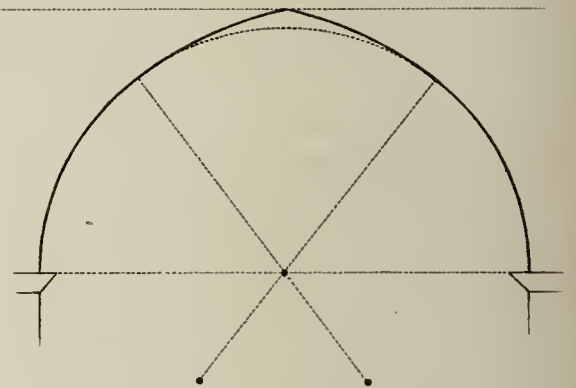


Fig. 8.

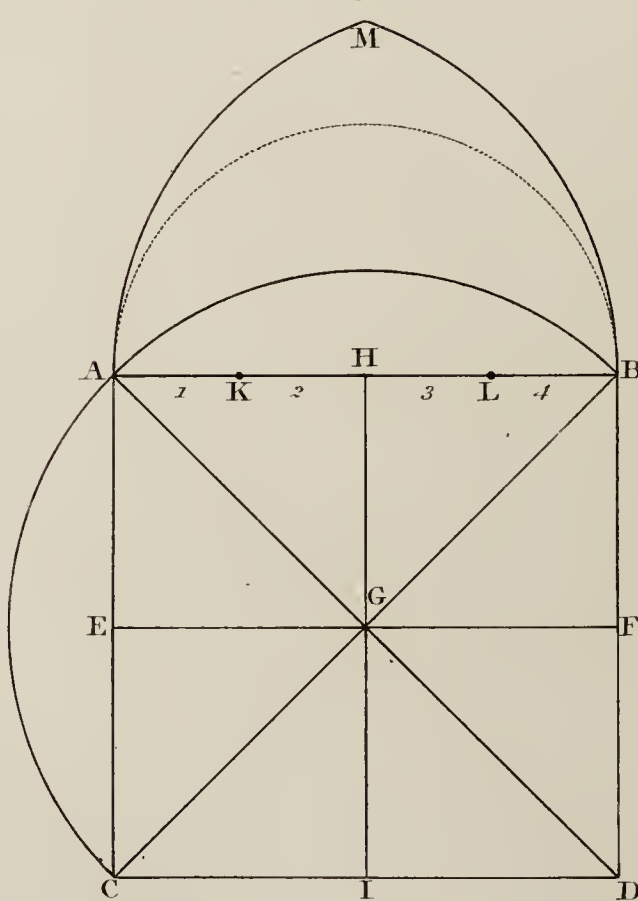
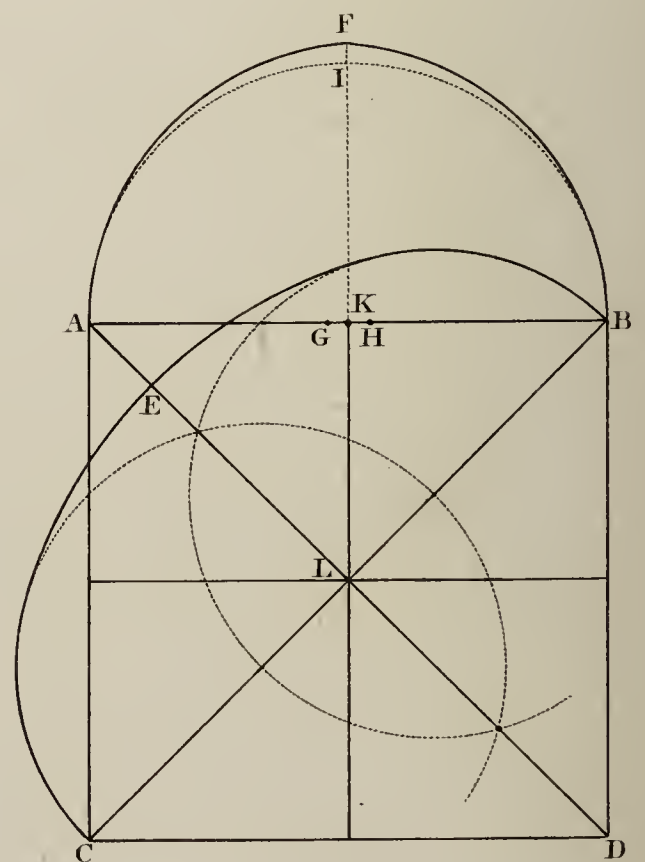


Fig. 7.



and in the figure which Albert Durer directs us to construct. Six of these are often inserted in a circle, and compose a figure very easily drawn, which is not uncommon in Norman Architecture.* Sometimes Arcs of 90° each are made use of, as in the figure *cd*. Four of these produced, by four circles described from the angles of a square, and meeting in the middle of it, like fig. 10, are very common in Gothic Architecture, as ornaments in spaces which would otherwise appear naked; and we find them sometimes in the old Architecture also, as at St. Augustine's at Canterbury.

Plate XXXIII. figs. 1—6 shew the different modes of raising Arches, whose Diameters are unequal, to the same height. Let fig. 1 be a semicircular Arch, to which it was required that the other Arches of smaller diameters should be equal in height. Fig. 2 is the most common mode, by taking the center upon a line AC above the line of the impost BD, and supporting the Arch by the two upright walls AB and CD; in fig. 3 it is done by raising it upon the oblique walls DE and FG; in fig. 4, by taking a greater portion of a circle than the half for the Arch; in fig. 5, by taking two centers upon the line of the impost (the diameter), and so making the Arch a little pointed; in fig. 6, by a Pointed Arch of three centers.

Fig. 7 shews how a low pointed Arch AFB would be produced by vaulting over a square upon diagonal oval bows; from Mr. Essex. When they first vaulted a square upon bows, they not being able to make a semiellipsis for the Bow or Arch to be set upon the diagonal AB or CD, used the oval Arch CEB instead of it, which being higher than the old elliptic Arches formed on the diagonals by the crossing of the cylindric vaults, *i. e.* higher than the semicircle AIB on the sides of the square AB, BC, CD, and BD, they were absolutely obliged to raise each of the Arches on those sides to the same height, which they did by taking two centers G and H, and making the Gothic Arch AFB, whose height KF is taken equal to LE, which is pointed, but not much.

Fig. 8 shews how a higher pointed Arch was produced by vaulting over a square, upon semicircular diagonal bows. From the same.—If the bow CAB, raised upon each of the diagonals AB and BC, be a semicircle, each of the four Arches upon the sides AB, BD, DC, and CA, must be the Pointed Arch AMB, whose altitude HM is equal to CH, the height of that semicircle, which differs so little from the Gothic Arch whose centers are taken upon the diameter at the distance of one quarter of its length from its extremities (Plate XXXVI. Fig. 2, N^o 2), that they made no scruple of describing that instead of it. From the same.

* We have it in the Old Chapel in Barnwell Field, near Cambridge.

Plate XXXIV. fig. 1, is the elliptical Arch, or semiellipsis, which the angle of the groin makes in the ancient cross-vaulting, when the two crossing-vaults are equal and cylindriacal, and the plan a square, as in fig. 2. Fig. 3 is an oval Bow formed upon the diagonal of the square plan, fig. 4, used instead of the elliptical Arch, fig. 1. It is formed by dividing the diagonal ab into three equal parts, one of which being taken for the radius, with the centers c and d , describe the two equal and intersecting circles. Likewise with the centers a and b , the two segments fck , and edl ; and from the points of intersection h and g , with the radii gf and hl , draw the Arcs fe and kl , which completes the figure a, f, c, b, l, k . Fig. 5 is the diagonal cross rib, formed in the same manner with fig. 3, two segments of which, ab and bc , fig. 6, make the Pointed Arch abc , over the round one. When they used many mouldings on the ribs of the vault, and also on the circular Arch under them, they would appear as in fig. 9, which, having a bad effect, was altered to fig. 10, and this completed the Pointed Arch. Now a circular window under the Pointed Arch of the vault, as in fig. 11, would not have a good effect; they therefore made the window pointed also. From the same.

Plate XXXV. Fig. 8, the usual manner of vaulting over a double square upon bows, when the bows upon the diagonals are semicircles.

Let DCHP be the double square to be vaulted; then the semicircle ABC will be the bow upon either of the diagonals DH or PC; DEC the Bow or Arch upon DC or PH, very little pointed; and FGC the Arch upon one of the shorter sides CH or DP described with the radii QC or n F. for which (as it does not differ much from it) they substituted the simple Gothic Arch F g C, whose centers are taken at the ends of the diameter F and C. KEL will be a flat Arch, part of a circle passing through the points K, E, and I, whose place on the plan is the line LM. But the crown of the vault over LM was sometimes level, and the Arch FGC raised to the height of E, as in the Presbytery at Ely; which produced the high sharp-pointed Arch F e C, which is found to be exactly the same Arch with that at N° 2, in Fig. 4, Plate XXXVI. whose centers are taken on the diameter produced at the distance of one half of that diameter, on the outside of the Arch. From the same.

Fig. 1 is meant to shew that a series of Gothic Arches may be drawn from the same two centers a and b , that will be all different; which series may be carried on in infinitum, from the middle point c between those centers, where the circles only touch, and do not cut each other, by continually increasing the length of the radii.

Plate XXXVI. Different Gothic Arches of two centers. Fig. 2, examples of

Fig. 1.

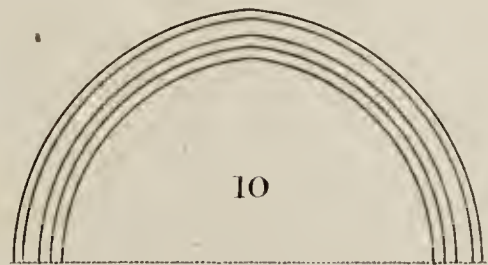
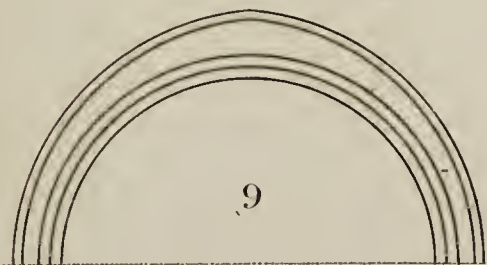
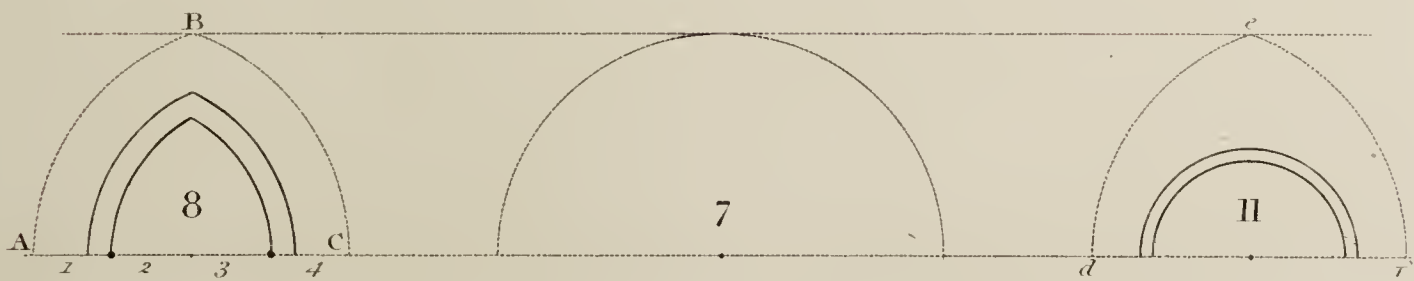
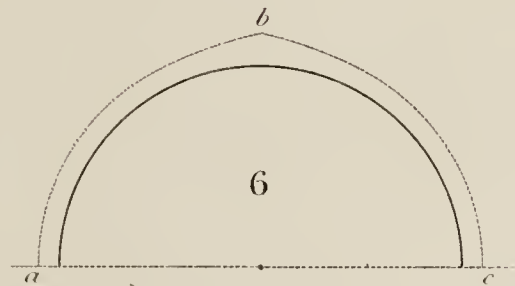
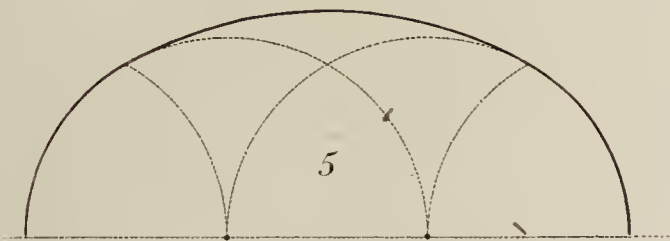
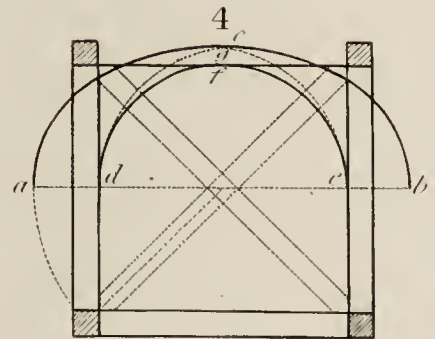
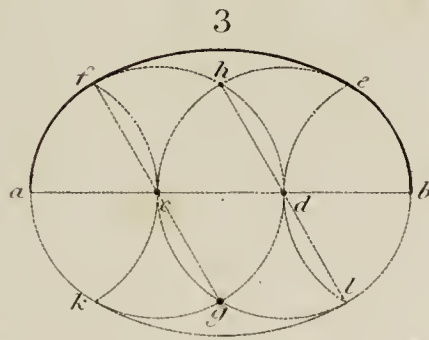
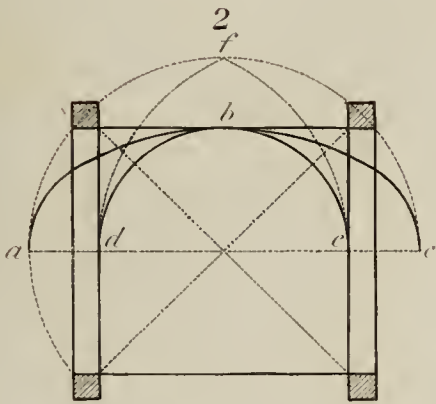
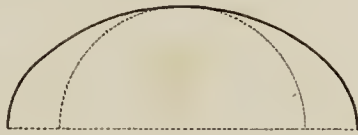


Fig. 8.

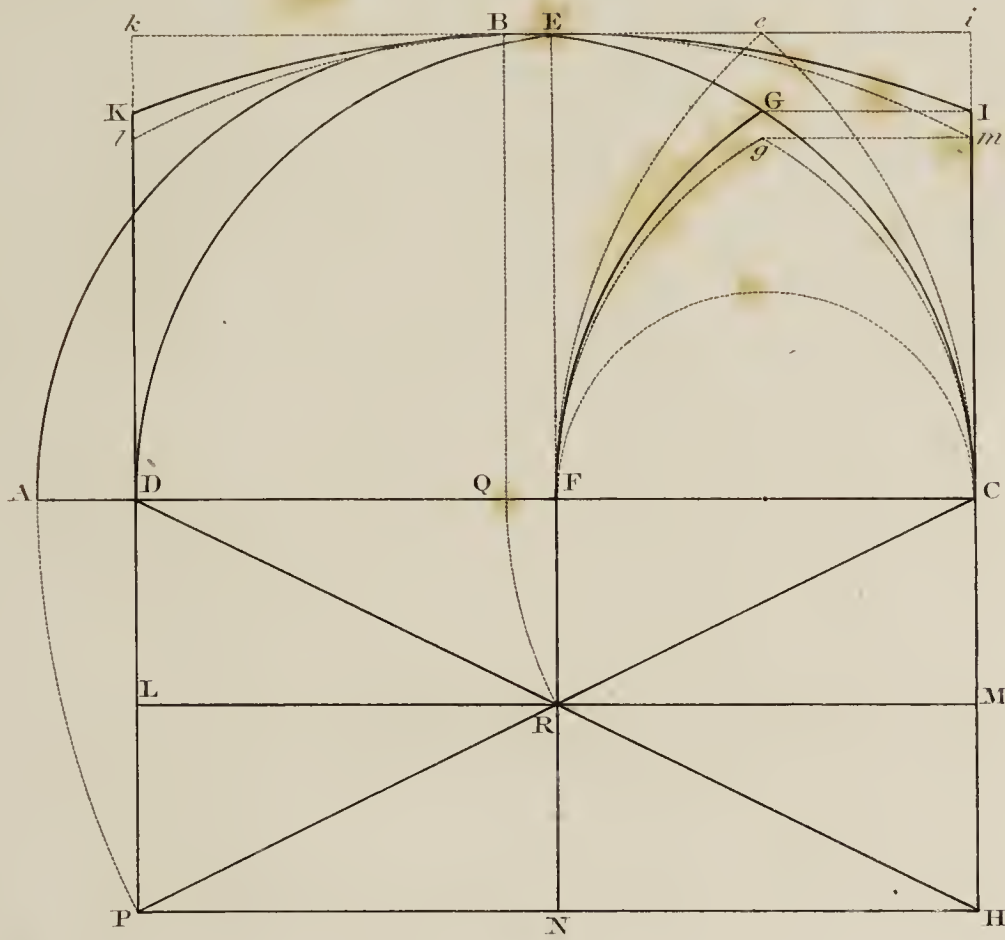


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

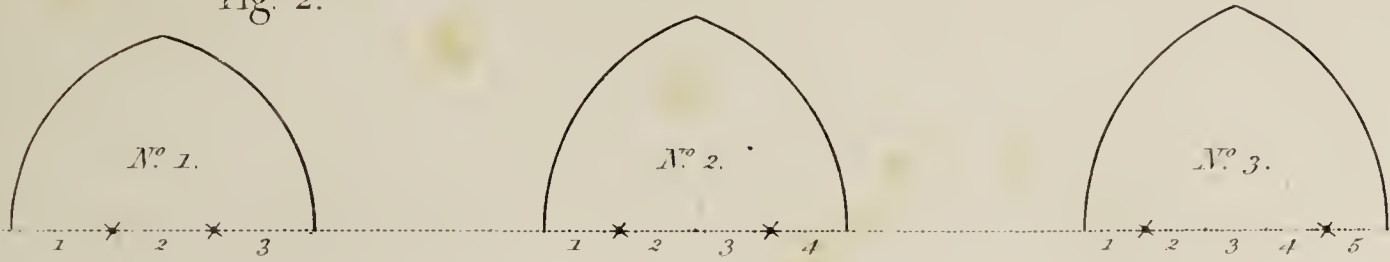


Fig. 3.

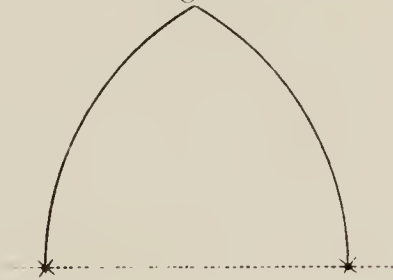


Fig. 5.

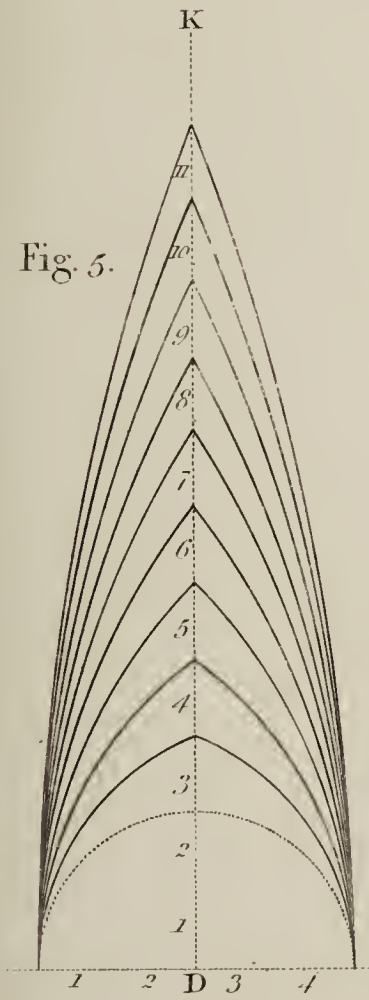


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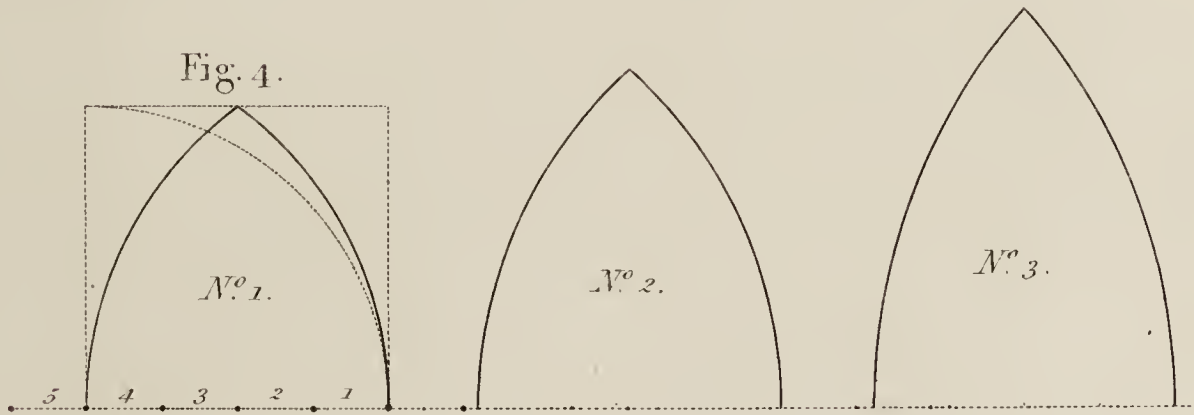


Fig. 6.

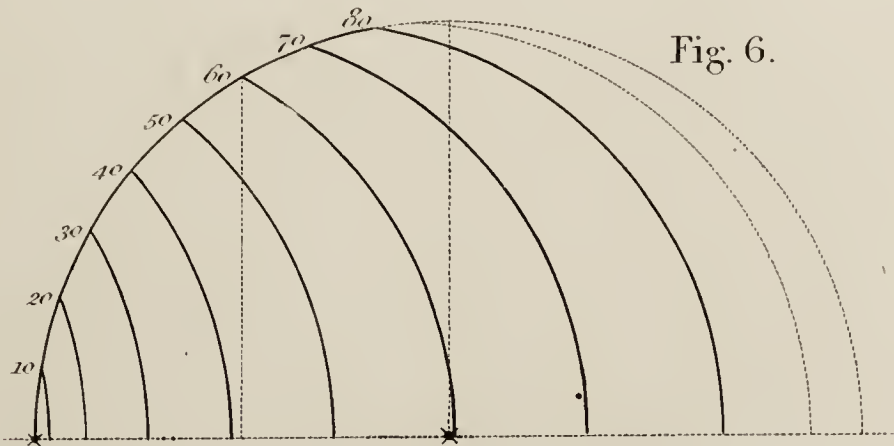


Fig. 7.

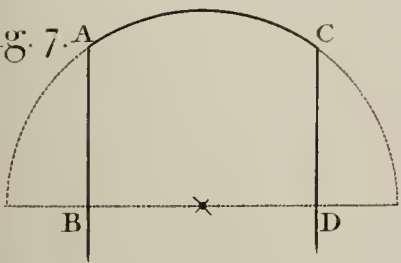


Fig. 8.

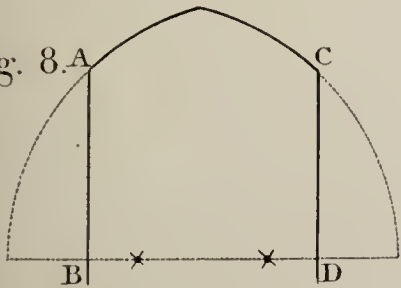


Fig. 9.

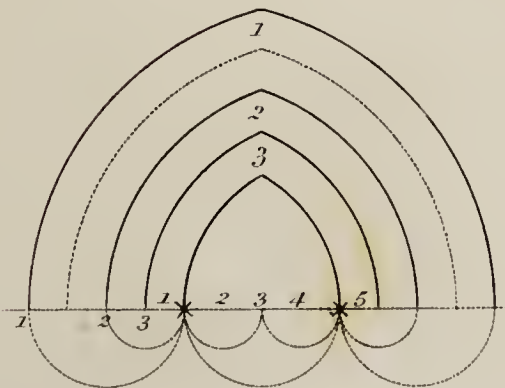
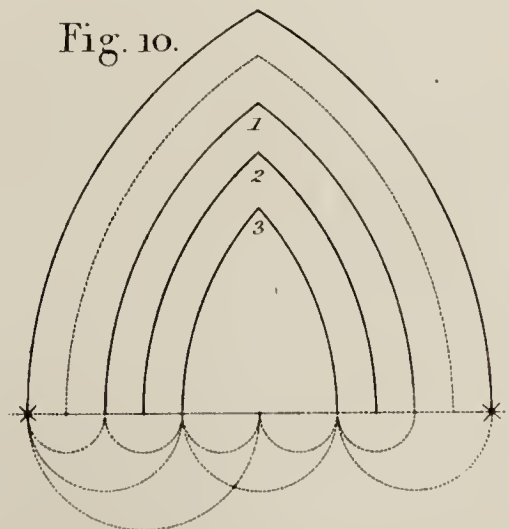


Fig. 10.



three Gothic Arches, whose centers are taken upon their diameters: in N° 1 they are taken at the distance of one third of its length from its extremities; in N° 2 at one fourth, and in N° 3 at one fifth. In fig. 3 the centers are taken at the ends of the diameter. Fig. 4, examples of three Gothic Arches, whose centers are taken on the outside, upon the diameter produced both ways: in N° 1 at the distance of one fourth of that diameter from the spring of the Arch; in N° 2 at one half, and in N° 3 at a distance equal to the whole diameter.

Fig. 5 is a series of Gothic Arches formed according to their altitude, in proportion to their diameter: as, for example, taking it equal to one half, three fourths, the whole, five fourths, six fourths, seven fourths, &c. of that diameter.

Fig. 6 is a series of Gothic Arches, formed according to the number of degrees which each of the Arcs that form them contains, as 10°, 20°, 30°, 40°, &c.

Fig. 7 and 8 are truncated, or imperfect Arches.

Fig. 9, an instance of a Door, or other Arch, which may contain all the four different Arches exemplified in Fig. 2 and 3, besides others.

Fig. 10, an instance of a Door, or other Arch, which may contain, besides others, all the four different forms of Arch exemplified in Fig. 3 and 4.

XXXV. *Observations on the Positions of the Alien Cell of Begare, and of Halywell upon Watling Street. In a Letter addressed to Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart., F. R. S. and F. A. S., V. P., by Nicholas Carlisle, Secretary.*

Read 16th June, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Somerset Place, 16th June, 1808.

HAVING lately had occasion to make much use of Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, I perceive that an observation or two may be made upon that valuable work, without prejudice to the learned Prelate, or his judicious annotator, The Rev. James Nasmith.

According to the *Notitia*, "The Abbey of Begare in Brittany having several estates in England, particularly in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, there was a Cell of Alien Monks of that Abbey fixed near Richmond, *temp. Hen. III.* which, upon the suppression of these foreign houses, was granted first to the Chantry of St. Ann at Thresk, then to Eaton College, then to the Priory of Mountgrace, and at last to Eaton College again."

I am informed, that, in the parish of Middleton Tyas, near Richmond, in the North Riding of the county of York, there is a township denominated Moulton, about one hundred acres of which now pay what is called the *Beggar's Tythe*: of these, one sixth part of the tythe of corn belongs to Mr. Hartley, who is impropriator of one half of the corn tythes throughout the parish; and another sixth part of the tythe of corn belongs to the vicar. Mr. Hartley enjoys his half of the corn tythes in Moulton by purchase; the vicar has his share by prescription. About thirty acres of these one hundred acres are now in tillage, the rest are in pasture; so that the annual value of this particular tythe

cannot, at present, be very great. And, although tradition is silent as to the origin of the appellation of the *Beggar's Tythe*, yet it would seem to be an easy transition or corruption of *Begare's Tythe*, that is, the Tythe belonging to the Abbey of Begare.

There is still a building in Moulton, which goes by the name of *The Chapel*: it is small, and belongs to a gentleman of the name of Smithson. It is now converted into a little cottage, a butcher's, and a carpenter's shop.

From a record in the Exchequer, of the 6^o of Henry the Sixth, it appears, that the lands of Begare, being then in the possession of the crown, were let to William and Thomas Franke for the term of six years and a half, at the annual rent of 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This religious edifice was then entire, and in use; for, among sundry covenants, the tenants agree to "cause divine service to be performed in the same Priory in the usual manner."

From some writings at the end of an old register, in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Clarke, the present Curate of Middleton Tyas, it appears that *Ulf* was, at the conquest, possessed of the whole district which now constitutes the parish of Middleton Tyas, as well as the adjoining township of Newton. When Domesday survey was taken, *Uctred* held the manor of Middleton Tyas, and also that of Newton, of *Alan*, the first Earl of Richmond; but Moulton was occupied by the Earl himself.

Sometime between the reign of Henry the Second and that of Edward the First, Robert Mingot held three parts of a knight's fee in Middleton and Kneeton; when, in the contribution towards the defence of Richmond Castle, Kneeton was rated 10*s.*, Middleton 8*s.*, and Moulton three barbed arrows, or rather Uckerby, in consideration of the water-course that passed through the lands of Moulton, for the use of Uckerby mill.

In the year 1646, John Allen is said to have given, out of his estates at Gatherby, 16*s.* yearly for ever, to the poor of the parish of Middleton, one half to be paid to them on St. Thomas's day, the other

half on the feast of the Annunciation. This charity is always bestowed upon the poor of the township of Moulton.

The other religious Edifice, which I beg leave to notice, is Halywell upon Watling Street, where, Bishop Tanner says, “was a Cell or Chantry of Black Canons belonging to the Abbey of Roucester in Staffordshire, which, on account of its solitary and dangerous situation, was, 19th Edward II, removed to the conventual church of the Abbey.”

Sir William Dugdale does not mention this Cell in his History of Warwickshire, in which county the Bishop places it: but, as the ancient road, called *The Watling Street*, runs in a north-west course between the counties of Leicester and Warwick, and there not being a place now called Halywell, near to or upon it, we must look for this Cell in another direction; for, although occasionally wrong in the position, the Bishop is seldom mistaken as to the county under which he enumerates the several religious establishments.

By the favour of a friend, I am enabled to state, that the Cell, or Chantry, here alluded to, was, in all probability, at the now single remaining dwelling-house at *Stonythorpe*, whose structure, with the out-buildings and walls, are very peculiar. At the side of a footway, leading from Stonythorpe to Southam, and in the parish of Southam, about a quarter of a mile distant from the dwelling-house at the former place, is a Well of very fine clear water, called Holywell, or Halywell, which has always been reputed salubrious. It is to this day

. jugis aquæ fons,

perpetually overflowing, without much variation from the seasons. It is a basin on the declivity of a rising ground. Its form is the larger section of a circle; the bottom is paved with smooth stones; and the sides are walled with the same, a little higher than the water stands, which is about two feet deep. It was formerly nearly encompassed with another wall, and upon a stone, at the mouth of the well, the words, “*Utere, sed non abutere,*” were inscribed.

As the Roman *Fosse Way*, running northward out of Gloucestershire, is about two miles and three quarters from hence, and *The Watling Street* being far distant from it, it would seem more proper to designate this Cell, Halywell *near* the Fosse Way, than *upon* the Watling Street.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with great respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NICHOLAS CARLISLE.

XXXVI. *An Account of the Insurrection in the County of York, in 1536. Communicated by Edmund Lodge, Esq., F. A. S. Lancaster Herald.*

Read 23d June, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Heralds' College, June 22, 1808.

THE following paper is transcribed from the original in the library of this College. It relates to the Yorkshire Insurrection in 1536, which obtained the appellation of "The Pilgrimage of Grace," and which is rendered peculiarly memorable by an instance of clemency, very rare indeed in the reign in which it occurred, for Henry the Eighth pardoned the malecontents without a single exception. Our histories afford general information enough on the subject to make any comments on the matter of this paper unnecessary here, at the same time they present us with so few distant facts, that any new accession of intelligence seems to be highly desirable. Impressed with that opinion, I take the liberty of requesting you to offer it to the notice of the Society of Antiquaries; and remain,

Dear Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

EDM. LODGE, Lancaster.

TO NICHOLAS CARLISLE, Esq.
Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

INDORSED—“*A Reporte of Lancaster Harolde at Armes, towchyng the ordre of the Comons in Yorkeshyre.*”

THE maner, façon, and ordreyng of me Lancaster Heralde at Armes to oʳ Soʳaigne Lorde the Kynge, sent from Scroby, the xxi day of Octobre, by the right honorable Lorde thʳ Erle of Shrowesbery, Lorde Steward of the Kinges moost honorable householde, and Lieftenant Genall from the Trent Northwards; and the right honorable Erles of Rutlande and Hunttyngdon, of the Kinges moost honorable Counesaile, to Pomfrett w^t a p̃clamaçon to be redd amongeste the traiterous and rebellious p̃sonnes assemble at Pomfrett, contr̃y to the Kinges lawes.

And when I did approche nere the towne of Pomfrett, I ov'toke c̃ten companyes of the said rebellious, beinge com̃on people of husbandrye, w^{ch} saluted me gentilly, and gave grett honor to the Kinges coote of armes, which I ware. And I demaunded of them why they were in harnés, and assembled of such sorte; and they aunswered me y^t it was for a Comen welthe; and saide if thay did not so, the Comynaltie and the Church shulde be distroied. And I demaunded of them howe? and they saide that no man shulde burye, nor x̃ten, nor wedd, nor have ther beasts unmr̃ked, but the Kinge wold have a c̃rten sume of money for eṽry suche thinge, and the beasts unmr̃ked to his owne use, w^{ch} had never ben seene. And I answered them, and tolde them how good and g̃cious Lorde the Kinge had bene to them, and howe longe he had kepte them in grett welthe, tranquillité, and peas; and also that his G̃ce, nor noone of his Counsaile, never intended nor thought no suche thinges and articlez as thai founde them greved w^t. And w^t suche p̃swaçons as I founde and saide to them, ridinge to the towne, I had gatt graunte of iii^c or foure hundred of the comons to goo gladly home to ther houses, and to abide the Kinges m̃cy, and saide thay were very of that lyffe thay ware in.

And I resorted furst to the m̃kett close, wher I shulde have made

the p̄clamaçon, and Rob^t Haske, Capitaigne of the hooste, beyng in the Castell, harde tell that I was comen, and sent for me to cum̄ to hym, and so I did. And as I entred into the furste warde, ther I founde manny in harnés of very cruell felowes, and a port^r w^t a white staffe in his hande; and at the too other warde gates, evry of them, a porter w^t a staffe in his hande, accompanied w^t harnest men; and so I was brought in to the hall, w^{ch} I founde full of people, and I was comāunded to tarry to suche tyme as the saide traiterous Captaigne his pleas^r was knowen. And in that space I stode up at the high table in the hall, and ther shewed to the people the cause of my com̄yng, and th' effecte of the p̄clamaçon; and, in doinge the same, the said Haske sent for me in to his chamb^r, and y^r, keping his porte and countenēce, as thoughe he had ben a grett Prince, w^t grett rigor, and like a tiraunte; who was accompanied w^h th' Archbishop of Yorke, the Lorde Darcy, Sr Rob^t Constable, Mr. Magnus, Sr X^tofur Danby, and dyvers other.

And, as my duetic was, I saluted th' Archebishope of Yorke, and my Lorde Darcy, shoyng to them the cause I cam thethur for; and then the saide Rob^t Haske, w^t a cruell and a inestimable proude countenēce, stretchid hym sellfe, and toke the heringe of my tale, w^{ch} I opened to hym at large, in asmoche honor to o^r Sovraigne Lorde the Kinge as my reason wolde s̄rve me, w^{ch} the said Capitaigne Haske gave no credens to, and sup̄sticiously demaunded the sight of my p̄clamaçon; and than I toke it oute of my purse, and delyv̄d it to hym; and then he redd it openly, w^toute revrence to anny p̄son, and said it shulde not nede to call no counesaile for th' answer of the same, for he wold of his owne witte, give me th' aunswere; which was this: He, standyng in the highest place of the chamb^r, takinge the highest estate upon him, saide, “ Haraulde, as a messengere you are welcom to me, and all my company, intendinge as I do; and, as for this p̄clamaçon sent from the Lordes from whens ye com shall not be redd at the m̄kett crosse, nor in no place amongst my people, which be all und^r my guydinge; nor for feare of losse of lands, lyffe, and goodes, nor for the power w^{ch} is against us dothe now ent^r in to o^r hartes w^t feare,

but ar all of oone accorde, w^t the poyntes of o^r articles clerely intending to se a reformacon, or els to die in thies causes."

And then I demaunded of hym what his articles was? and he said that oone was that he and his company wolde go to Londo^r upon pilgrimage to the Kinge's Highnes, and ther to have all vile blode of his Counesaile putt. from hym, and all noble blod sett up againe, and also the faithe of Criste and his lawes to be kepte, and full restitution of Criste's Church of all wronges done to it, and also the conrynaltie to be used as thai shulde be, and bade me truste to this, for it shulde be done, or he wolde die for it. And then I requyred hym y^t he wold gyve me this in writinge, for my capacite wolde not s^rve me to bere it awaye; and he said, "w^t a good will," and called for his othe w^{ch} he gave to his people, and said the articles were comprehended wⁱⁿ the said othe, and delyv^{ed} it in writeinge to me, and caused me to rede it my selffe; and he said to that he wolde sette his hande, and die in the quarrell, and his people w^t hym; and then I p^yed hym to putte his hande to the said bill, and so he did, and w^t a prounde voice, saide, "this is myne acte, whosoever say to the contrary." And also he saide he ment no harme to the Kinge's p^{er}sonne, but to se reforma^{ci}on. And I fell downe uppon my kne before hym, shewyng hym howe I was a messengere, and charged by the Kinge's Counesaile to rede the p^{er}clama^{ci}on w^{ch} I brought, for my discharge: and he clerely aunswered me y^t of my lyffe I shulde not, for he wolde have no thinge put in his people's heads y^t shulde sounde contri^y to his intent; and said at all tymes I shuld have his sauffe conduyte to cum^{me} and goo in message, wearing the Kinge's coote of armes, or els not; and also said if my Lorde of Shrewesbury, or any oy^r of the Lordes of the Kinge's armye, wold cum^{me} and speke w^t hym, thay shulde have of hym a sauffe conducte to cum^{me} saffe and goo sauffe; and also said, "Hraulde, com^{me}end me to the Lordes from whens you cum^{me}, and say to them, it wer mette that yai were w^t me, for it is for all y^r welthes, that I do;" and then he comaunded the Lorde Darsie to give me too crownes of v^s for rewarde, whethur I wolde or no; and then toke me by the arme, and brought me forth of the Castell, and y^r made a

p̃clamacõn y^t I shulde goo sauffe and cum[̃] saffe, wearinge the Kinge's coote, on paine of deathe; and so toke his leave of me, and r̃etorned to the Castell in high^lst honor of the people, as a t̃ytour may. And I myssed my hors; and I called to hym againe to have my hors; and then he made a p̃clamacõn y^t whoso held my hors, and brought hym not againe, imediately bad kylle hym w^tout m̃cye; and then bothe my hors was delyṽed to me. And then he comaunded that xx^{ti} or xxx^{ti} men shulde bringe me out of the towne, wher I shulde se the least of his people, nor y^t I shulde not speke w^t them; for surely I thinke if I might have redd the p̃clamacõn and good words unto people, that all the plowgh com̃ynaltie wolde have goone home to y^r houses im̃ediatlye, for thai say y^t they ben wery of y^t lyffe thai lede; and if thai say to the contr̃y, to the Capitaigne's will he shall die imediately. And this all to be true, I, the said Lancastre, have written yis w^t my handes, and true reporte as my othe is.

LANCASTRE HARAUDE.

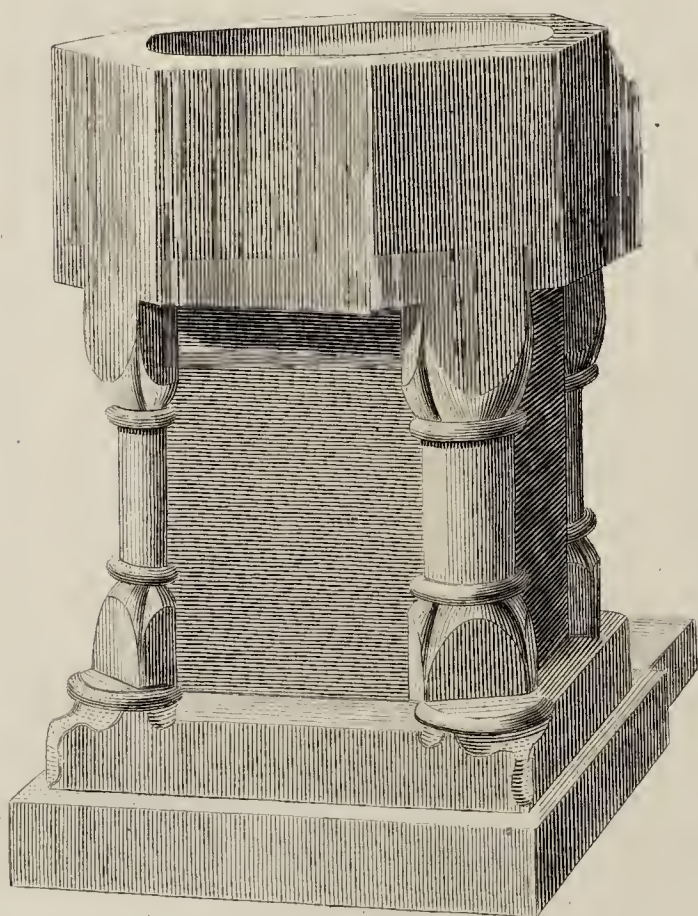
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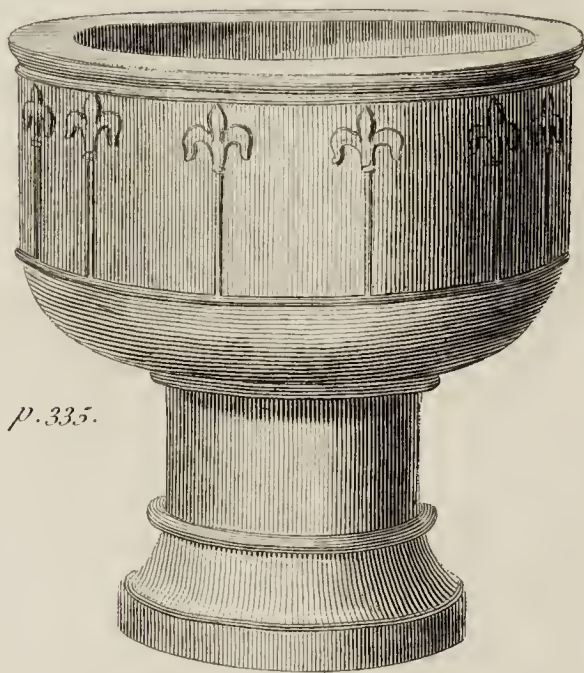
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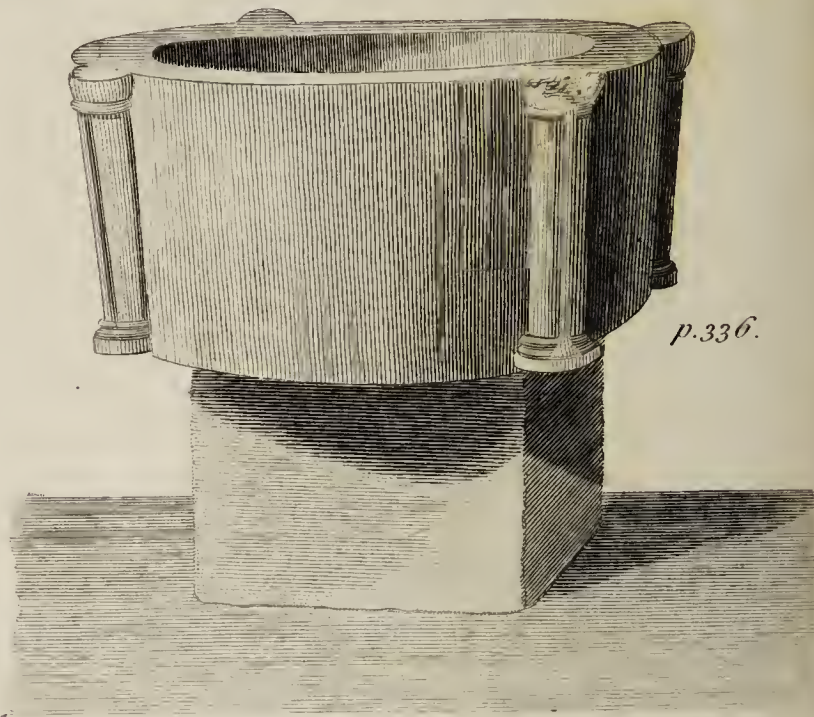
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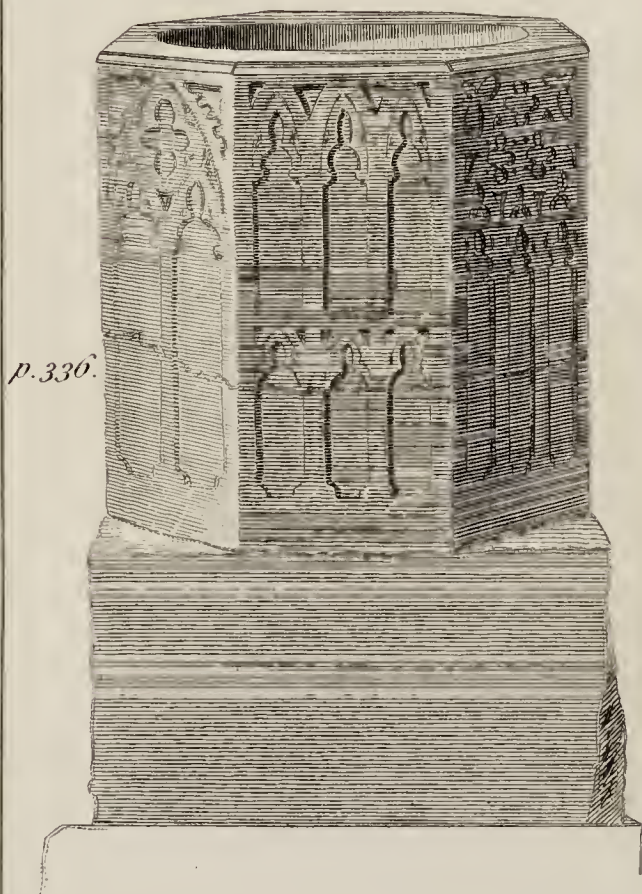
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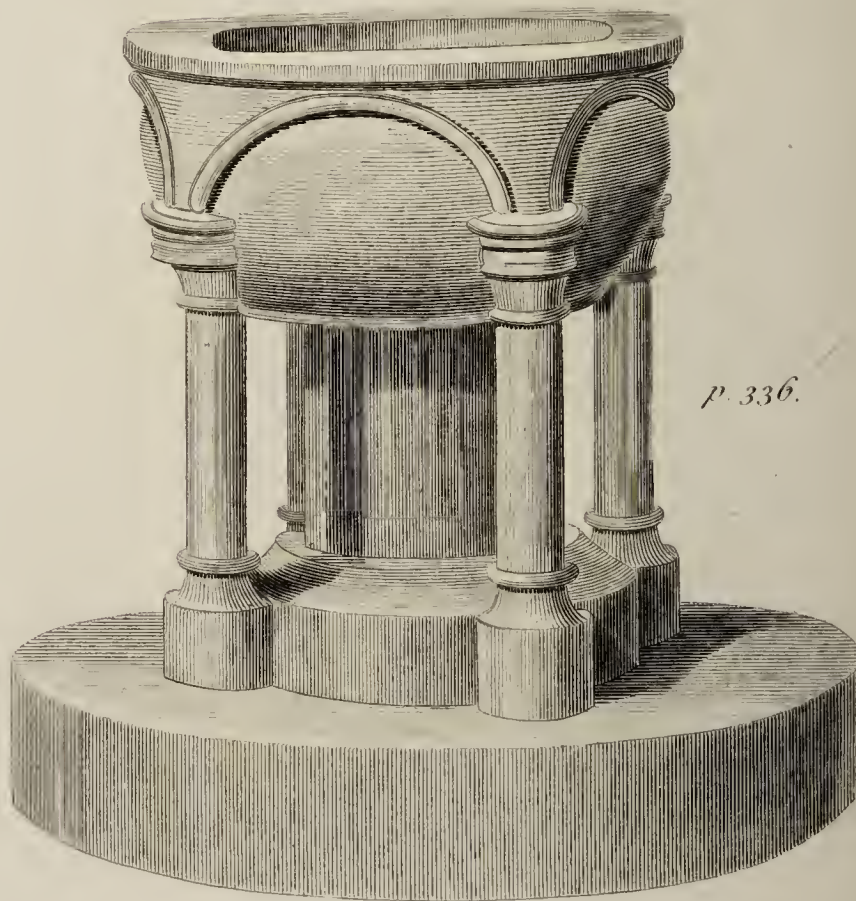
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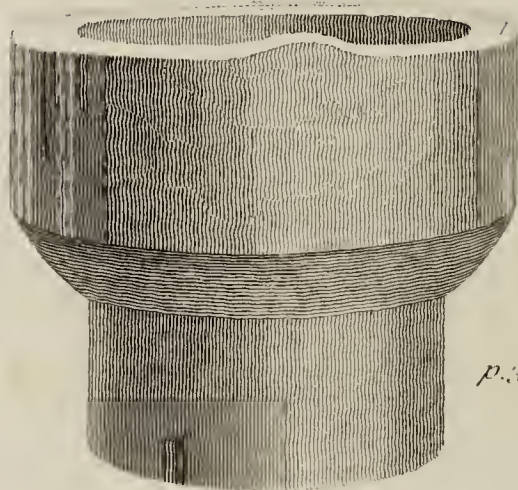
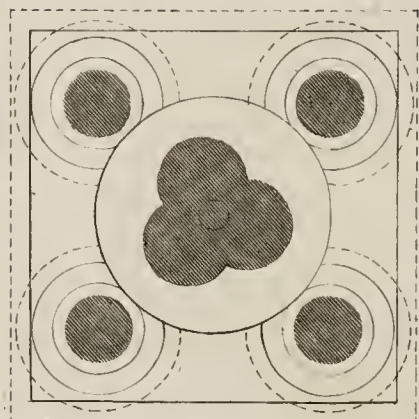


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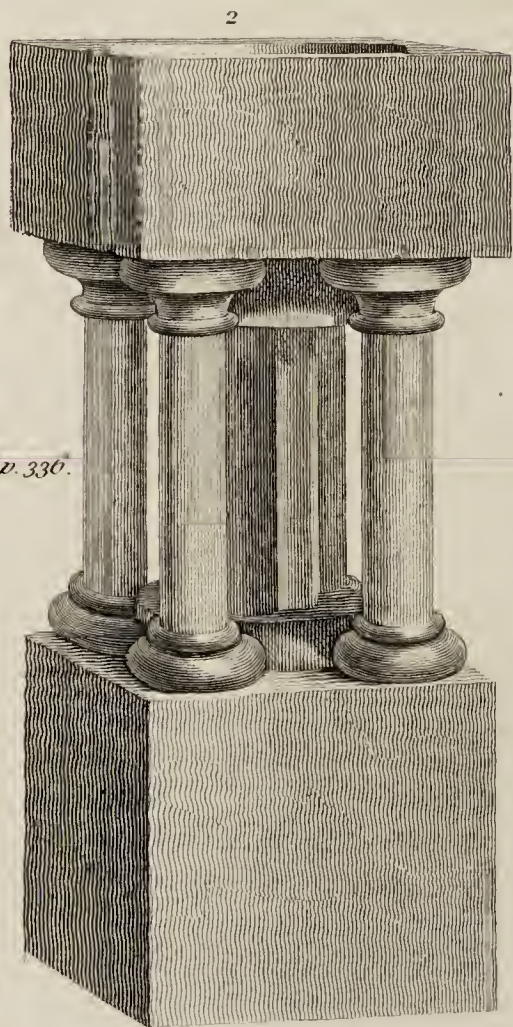


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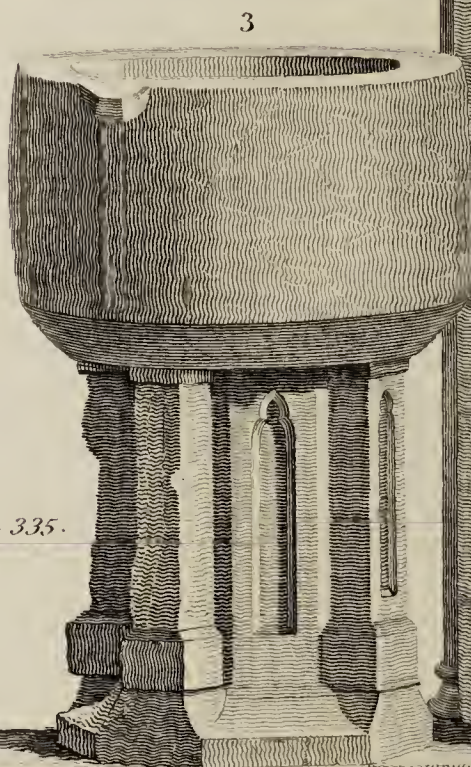




p. 335.



p. 330.



p. 335.

XXXVII. *Specimens of Fonts, collected from different Churches,
by John Adey Repton, Esq. F. A. S. In a Letter addressed to
Craven Ord, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. V. P.*

Read 12th March, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

Romford, 11 March, 1807.

I HAVE the honour to send you specimens of Fonts, collected from different Churches: and should you deem them sufficiently interesting to deserve the attention of the Society of Antiquaries, I hope you will have the goodness to communicate them.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

CRAVEN ORD, Esq. V. P.

JOHN ADEY REPTON.

THE Fonts here selected are arranged chronologically, according to their style and character of architecture.

Wandsford	- - -	Northamptonshire	-	Pl. XXXVII, fig. 1.
Stuntney	- - -	near Ely	- - -	Pl. XXXVII, fig. 2.
Drayton	- - -	Norfolk	- - -	Pl. XXXVII, fig. 3.
St. Peter's Church	-	Cambridge	- - -	Pl. XXXVII, fig. 4.
Laxton	- - -	Northamptonshire	-	Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 1.
Sesincote	- - -	Oxfordshire	- - -	Pl. XXXIX, fig. 1.
Rainham	- - -	Essex	- - -	Pl. XXXIX, fig. 3.

These seven specimens are of the date from the Conquest to the reign of King Henry the Second: but the lower part of the Font at Wandsford is modern; and the lower parts of those at Laxton, St.

Peter's, and Rainham, were added about the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

St. Cuthbert's Church	-	Bedford	-	-	Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 2.	
Belaugh, near Coltishall	-	Norfolk	-	-	Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 4.	
Stifford	-	-	-	Essex	-	Pl. XXIX, fig. 2.
Worth	-	-	-	Sussex	-	Pl. XL, fig. 1.
Heydon (perhaps)	-	-	Norfolk	-	Pl. XL, fig. 2.	

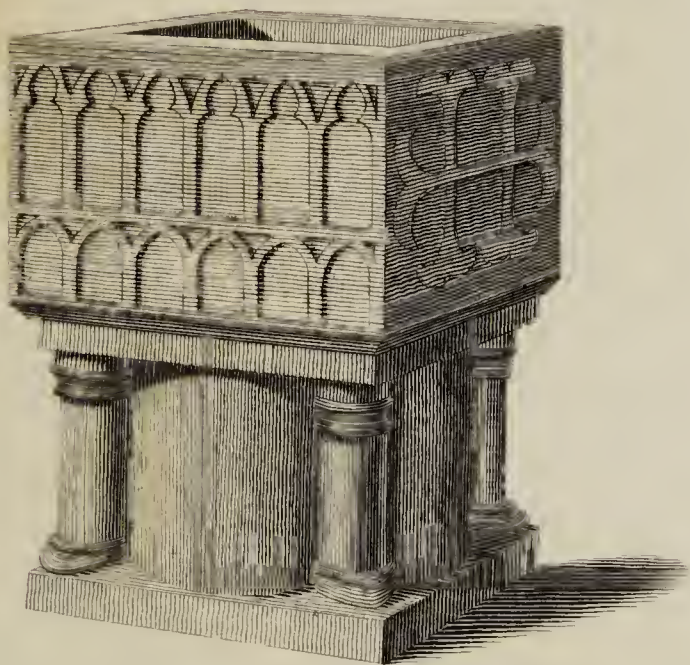
These five specimens were probably executed from about the reign of King John or Henry the Third; but the lower part of the Font at St. Cuthbert's is modern.

Stamford	-	-	Northamptonshire	-	Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 3.
Heveningham	-	Norfolk	-	-	Pl. XLI, fig. 1.
Elsing	-	-	Ditto	-	Pl. XLV.

These three specimens are from about the reign of King Edward the Second to that of Richard the Second. The Font at Elsing may, perhaps, be considered as one of the earliest specimens of the oak canopy; the small pinnacles are here introduced as they were originally. Some of the ornaments of the Font at Stamford, composed of circles, are like the style of windows which prevailed about the reign of King John or Henry the Third, as at St. Alban's, Westminster Abbey, &c.

Bradfield	-	-	-	Suffolk	-	-	Pl. XL, fig. 3.
Lindfield	-	-	-	Sussex	-	-	Pl. XL, fig. 4.
Ingworth	-	-	-	Norfolk	-	-	Pl. XLI, fig. 2.
Blickling	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	Pl. XLII, fig. 1.
Childerditch	-	-	-	Essex	-	-	Pl. XLII, fig. 2.
Horsham St. Faith	-			Norfolk	-	-	Pl. XLIII, fig. 1.
Upminster	-	-	-	Essex	-	-	Pl. XLIII, fig. 2.
Swanton Abbott	-	-		Norfolk	-	-	Pl. XLIII, fig. 3.
Wells	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	Pl. XLIII, fig. 4.
Worstead	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	Pl. XLIV.

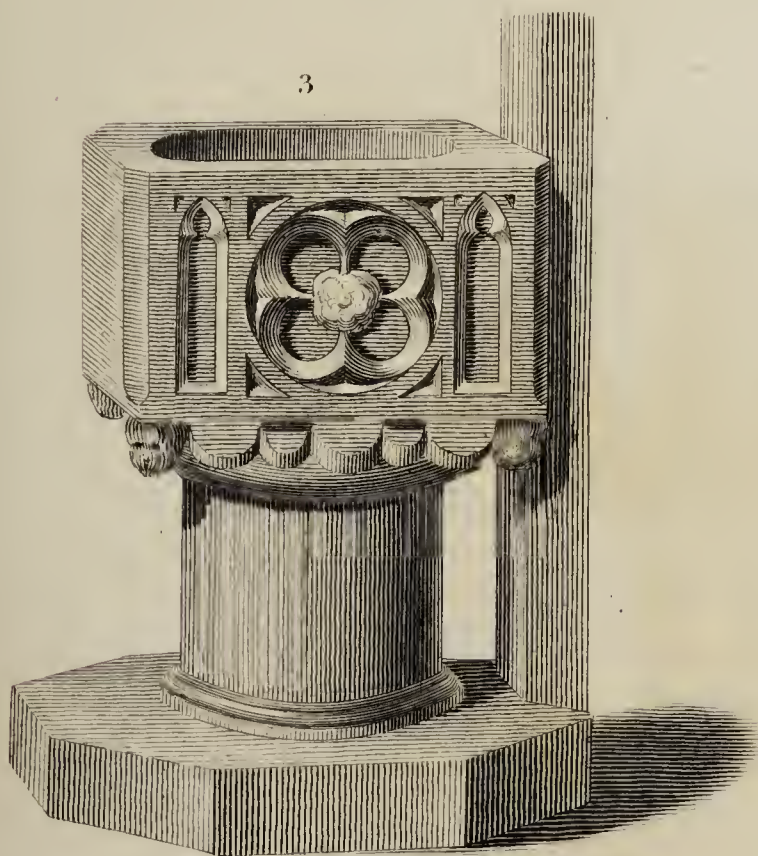
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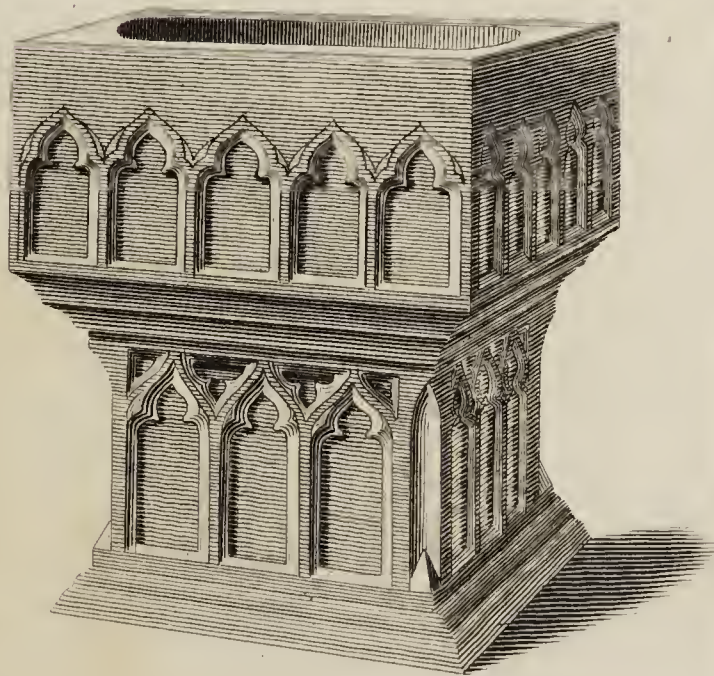
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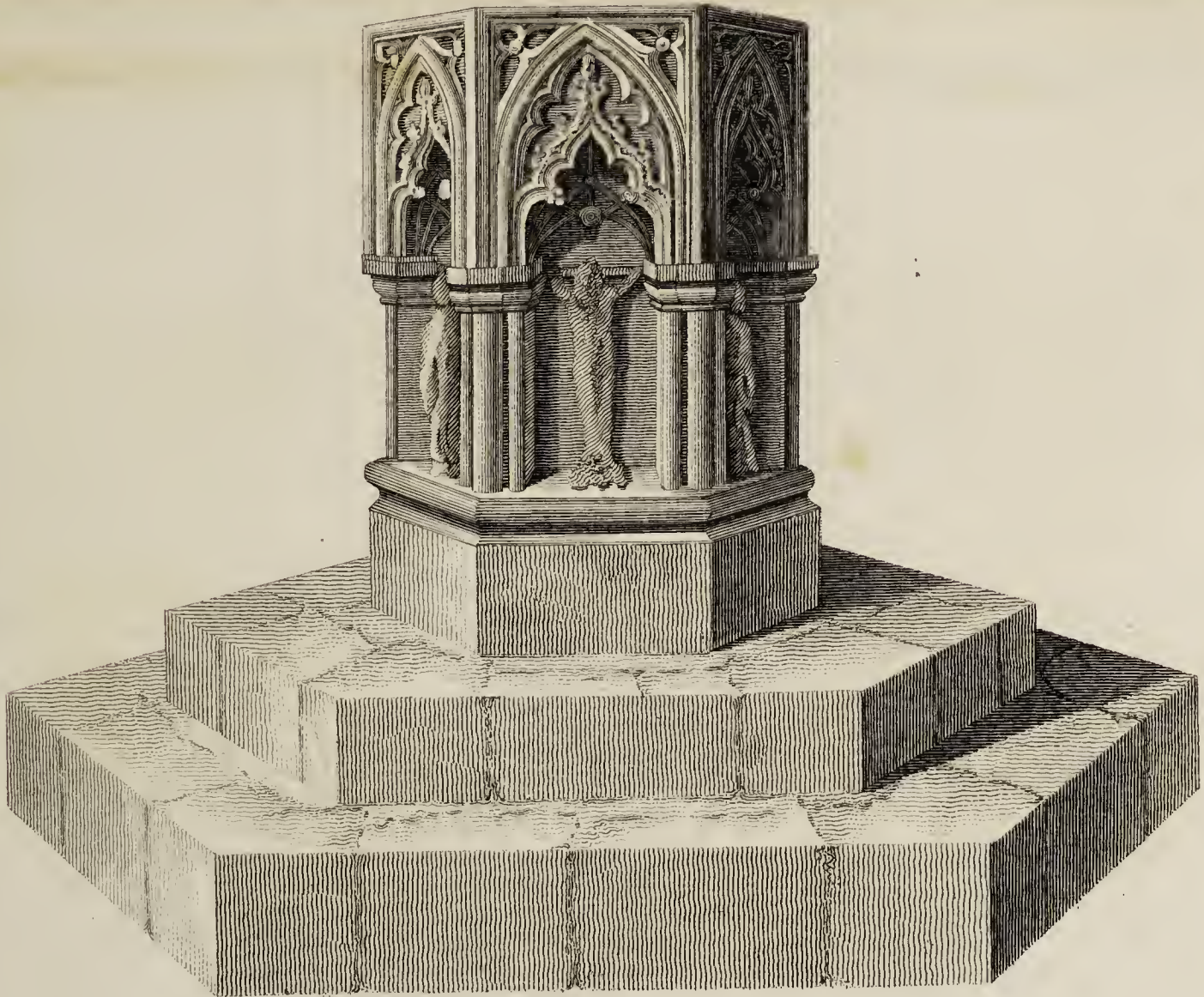


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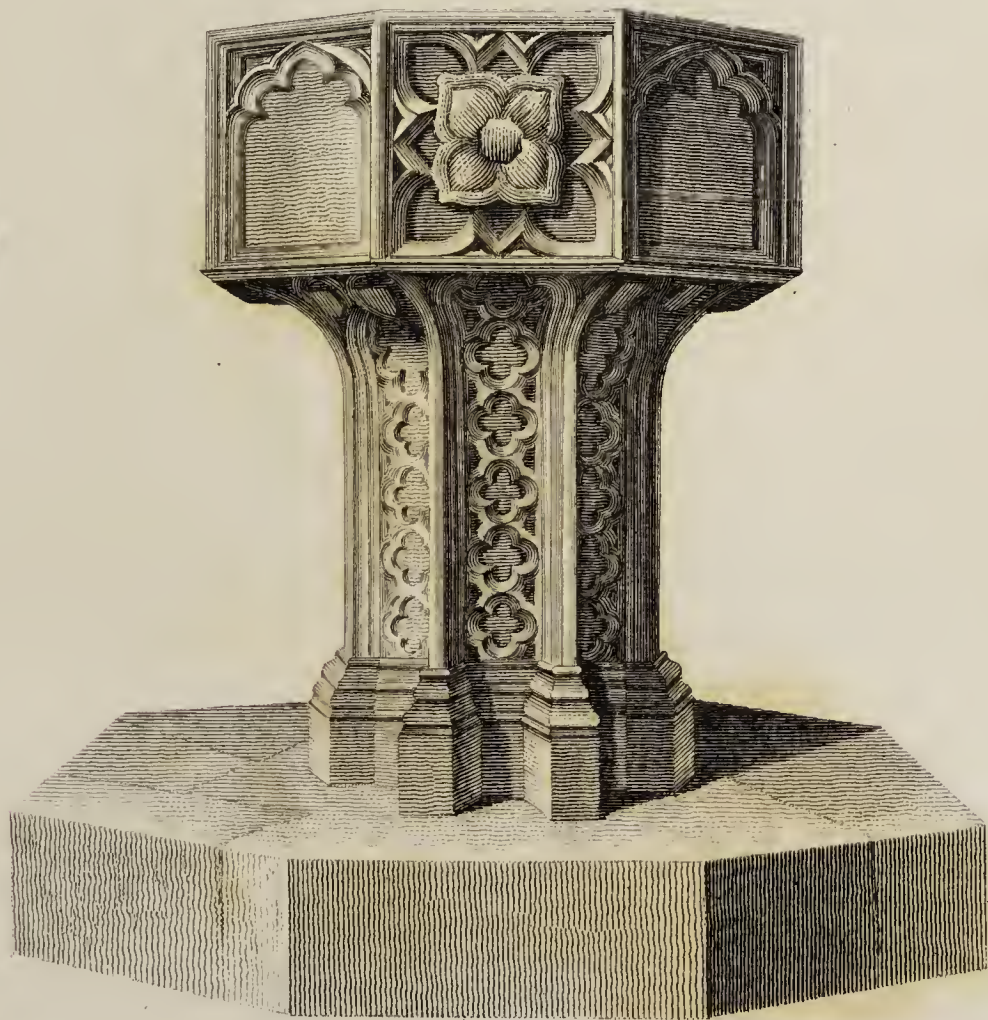


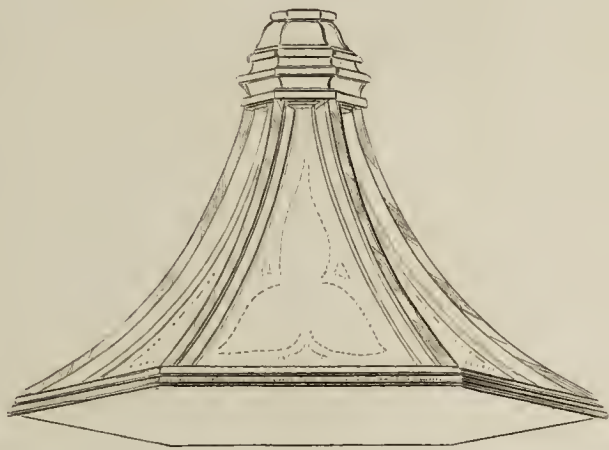


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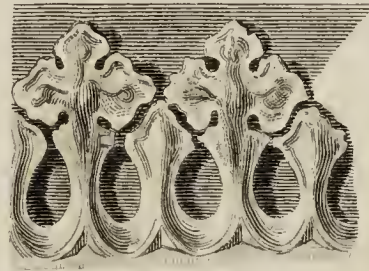


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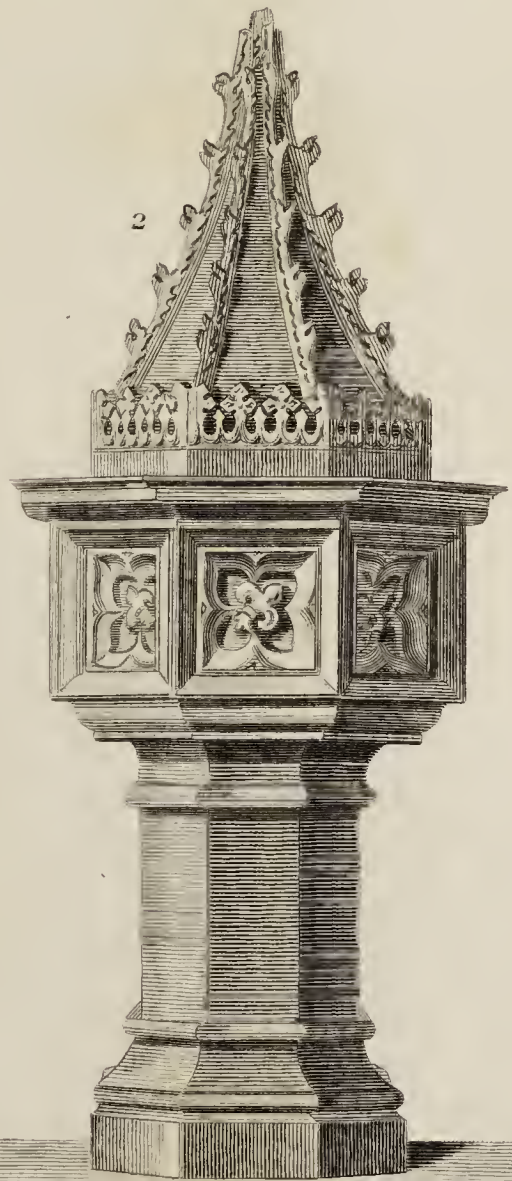




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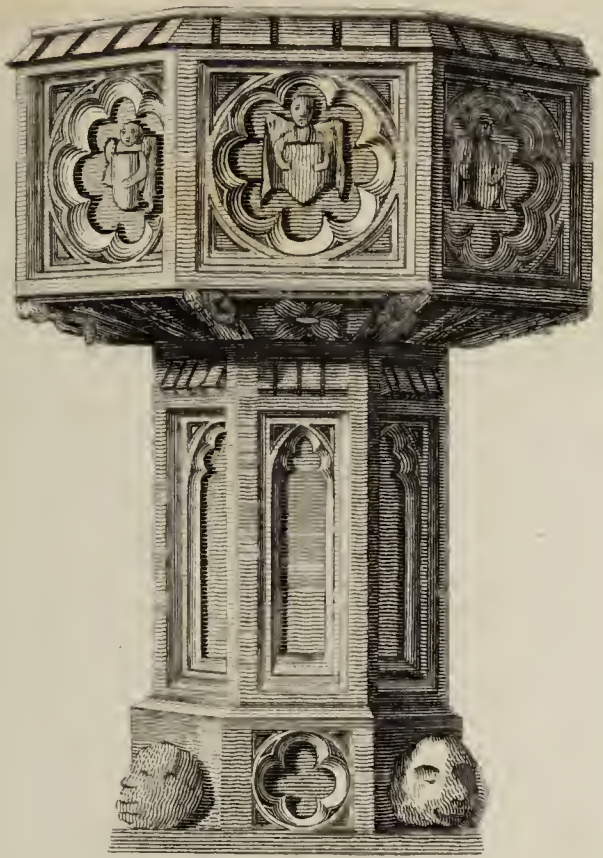


2



J. Basire sculp.

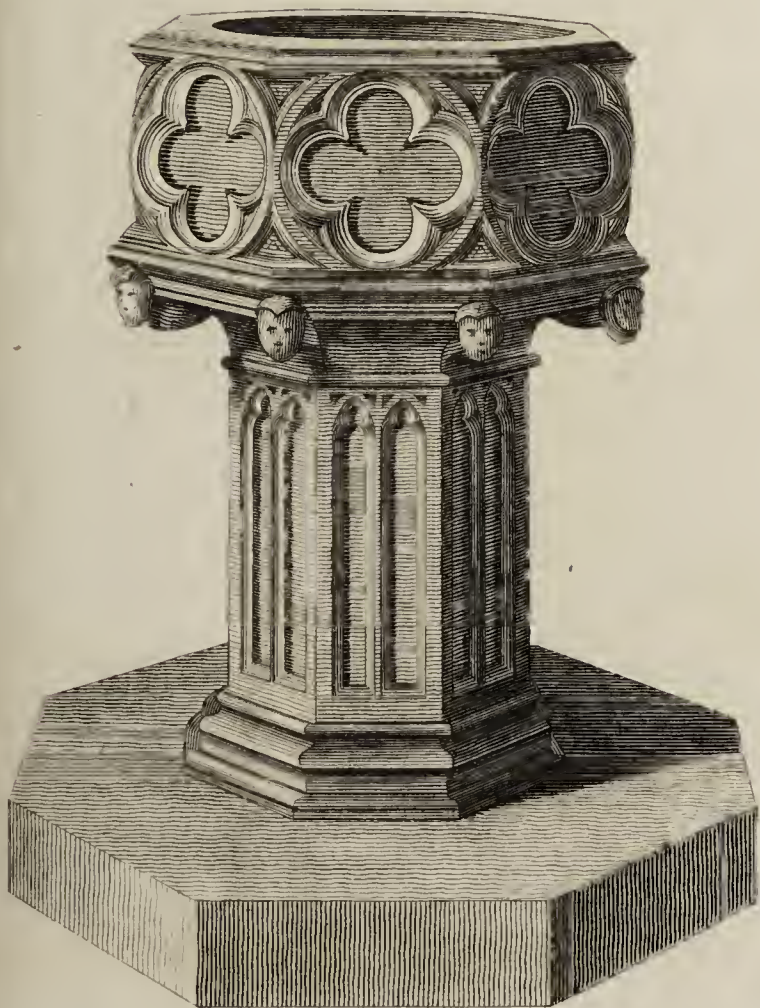
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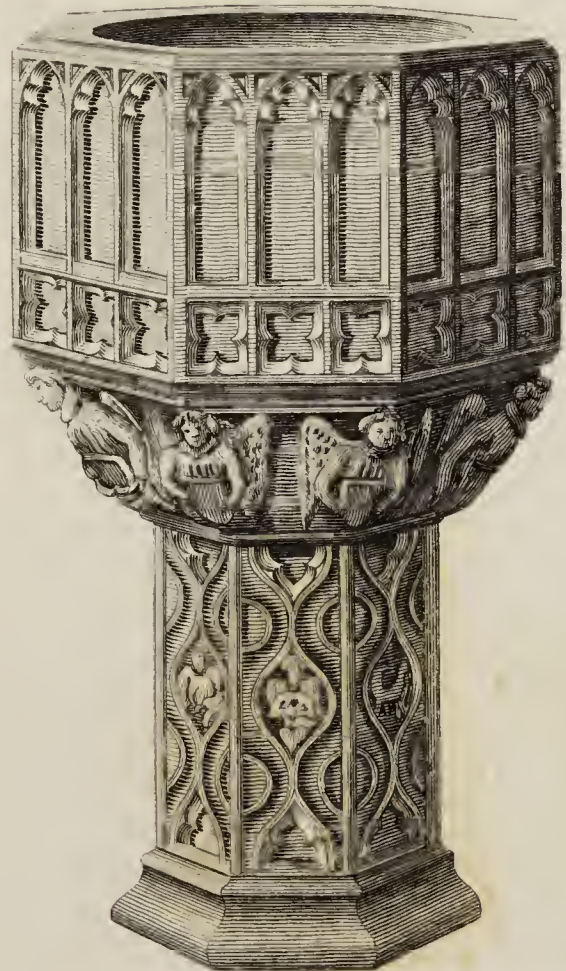


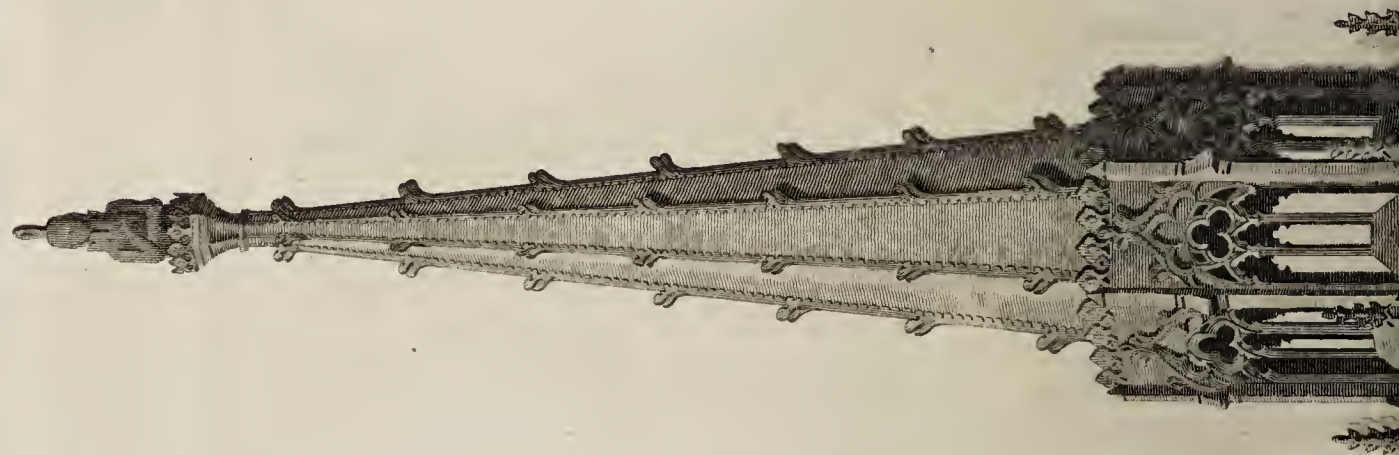
Plate XLIV.

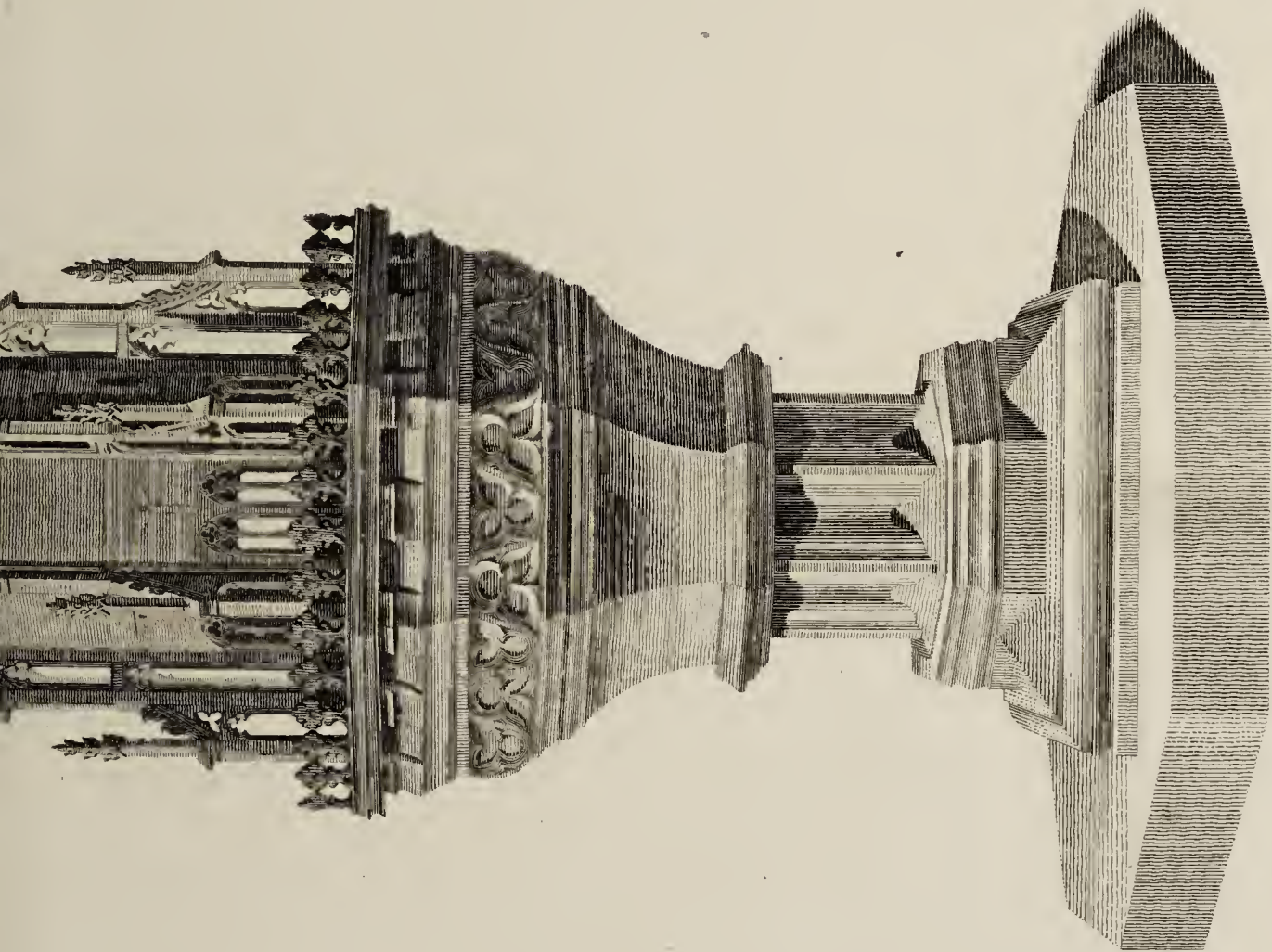


J.A. Repton del.

J. Basire sculp.

Font at Worstead, Norfolk.





J. B. Moore sculp.

Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 23rd April, 1800

These ten specimens are from about the reign of King Henry the Sixth to that of Henry the Eighth. The Font at Lindfield, from its ornaments, does not appear to be older than the reign of Henry the Seventh, or Eighth; and is introduced to shew, that a Font being square is not always a proof of its antiquity, as is generally supposed.

XXXVIII. *A Description of Five Maces, discovered on the capture of the Fort at Agra, in the East Indies. By Anthony Carlisle, Esq. F. R. S. In a Letter to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.*

Read 7th April, 1808.

DEAR BROTHER,

Soho Square, 6th April, 1808.

I SEND you herewith five Maces, which were found in the Fort at Agra, when captured by the British army in the month of October, 1803: and which you will have the goodness to exhibit to the Society of Antiquaries.

These instruments were taken out of the Arsenal, together with some treasure, and are stated to have been carried before the native Princes on grand public processions.^a

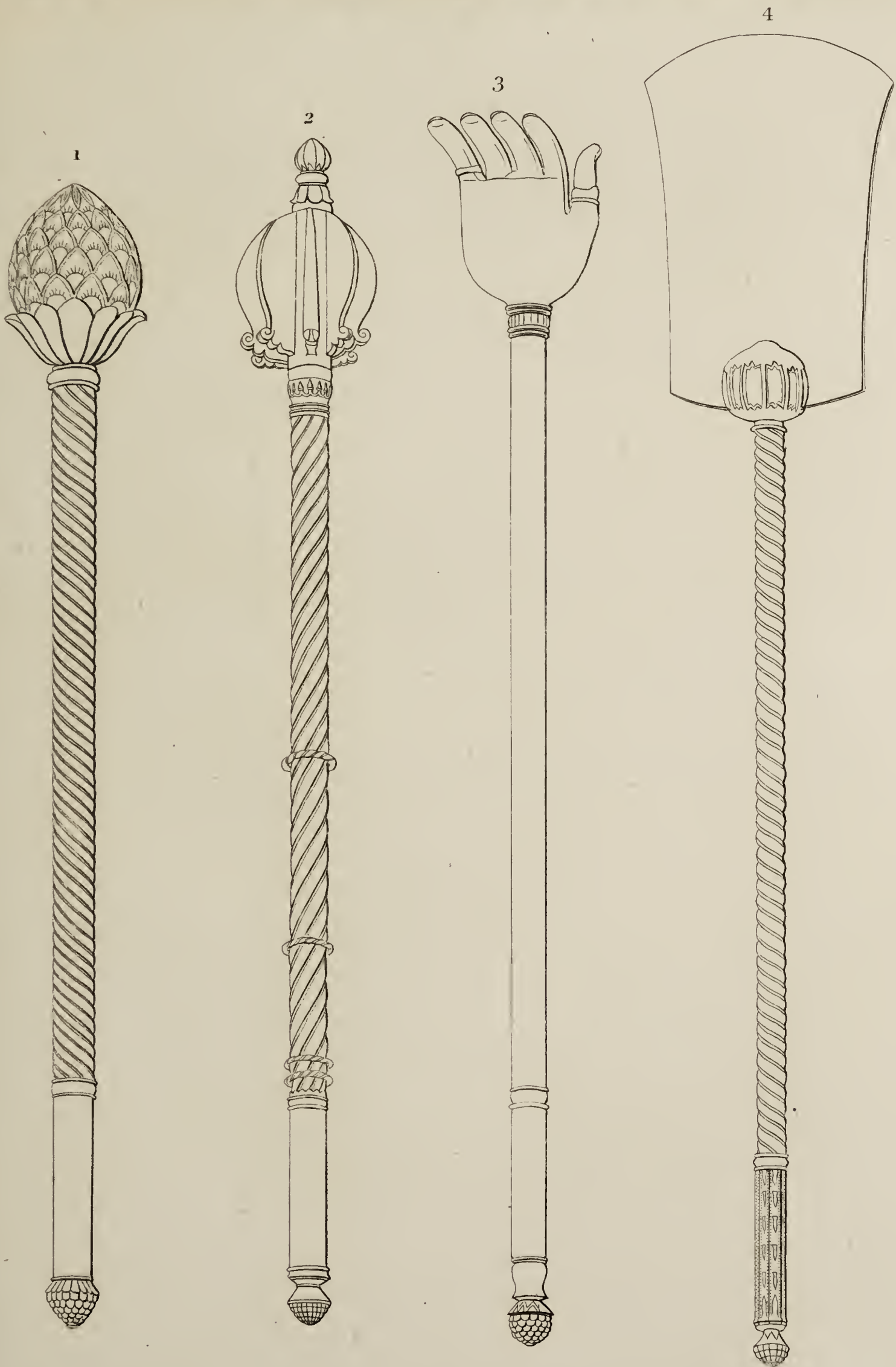
No. I. A carved iron Mace, the head of which appears to represent the lotus, an Hindoo symbol of Vishnu, the preserving deity.

No. II. An iron Mace, the head of which is cleft into eight equal divisions, supposed to allude to the eight chief regions or points of the compass, to which the magisterial authority extends. The stem or handle had five rings twisted spirally and sliding along it; one of them has been taken off, with a view to examine the qualities of the iron.

No. III. An iron Hand with a smooth stem, the thumb and little finger of which are ornamented with imitations of rings and jewels. The curved position of the fingers is said to denote protection; so that this instrument may be considered as the symbol of power offering protection.

Nos. IV and V. are two Blades of an Alloy of Copper, fixed in iron handles: one side of each is sharpened, and they are said to allude to criminal punishment, but are not models of any instrument now used for that purpose.

^a Plate XLVI.



N^o 5 not inserted differing only from N^o 4 in being shorter ($\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch) and weighing 3 ounces less.

It may not be improper to observe, that at the bottom of each shaft is a smooth space, apparently intended for the hand of the bearer; and that these instruments, from their weight, must have been rested upon the shoulder.

I am, dear Brother, very truly yours,

ANTHONY CARLISLE.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

No. I. with a club-head, like the lotus—measures $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and weighs 109 ounces avoirdupoise.

No. II. Mace with a divided head—measures 27 inches in length, and weighs $79\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupoise.

No. III. with a hand—measures 25 inches in length, and weighs 76 ounces.

No. IV. Mace with a spade shape—measures 30 inches in length, and weighs 95 ounces.

No. V. another spade-shaped mace—measures $29\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and weighs 87 ounces.

XXXIX. *A Description of a Roman Vault,^a discovered in the Suburbs of the City of York. Communicated by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. P. R. S. and F. A. S.*

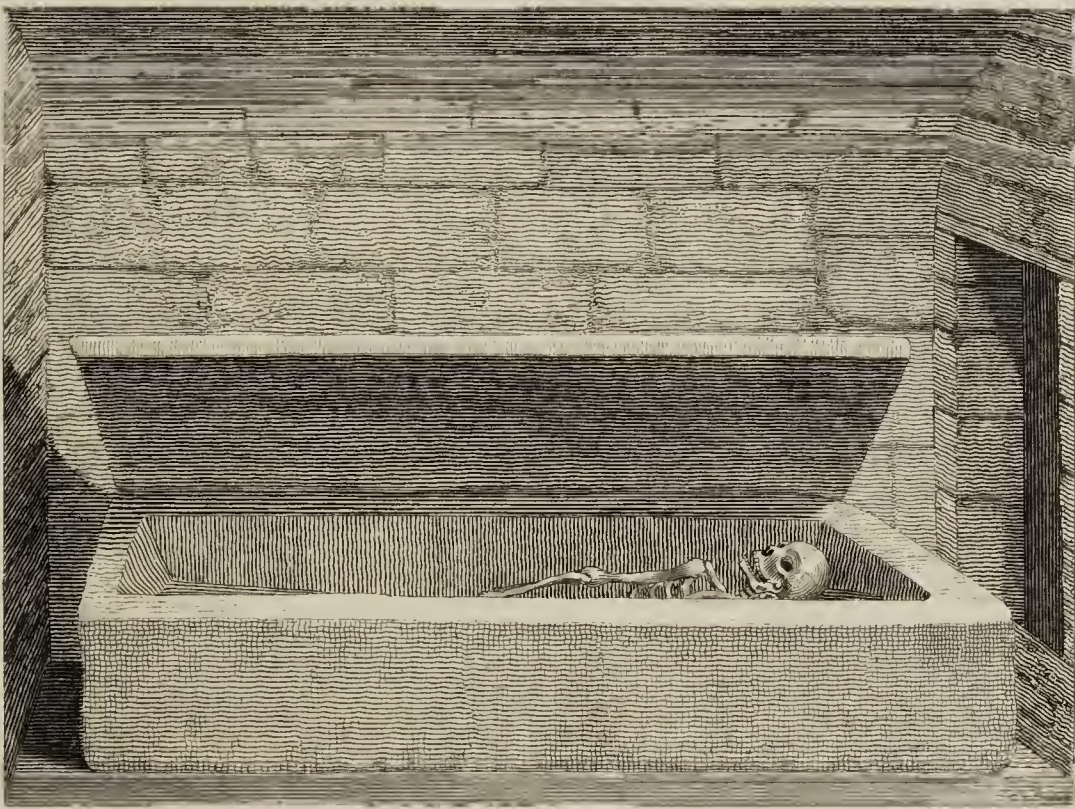
Read 7th April, 1808.

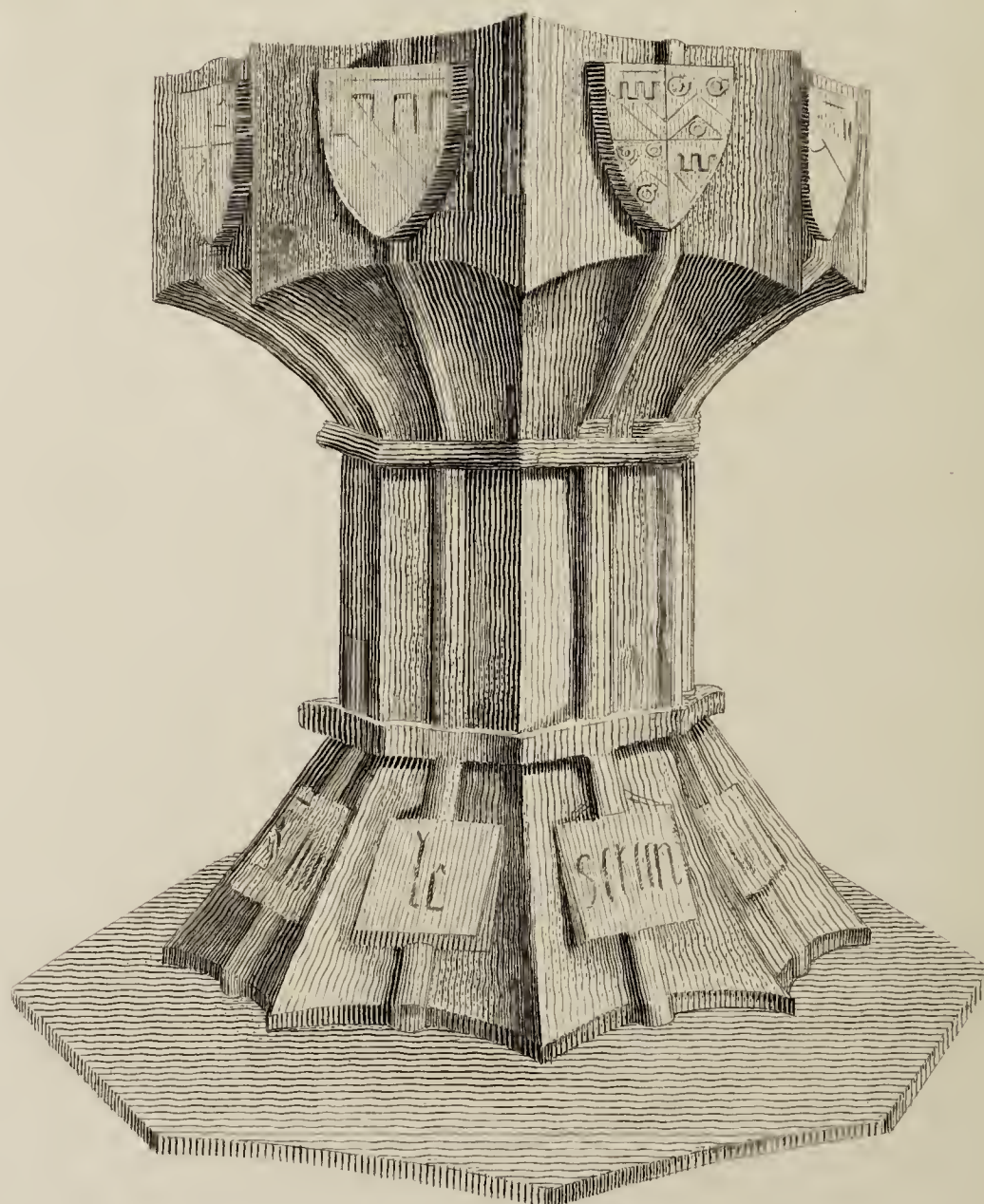
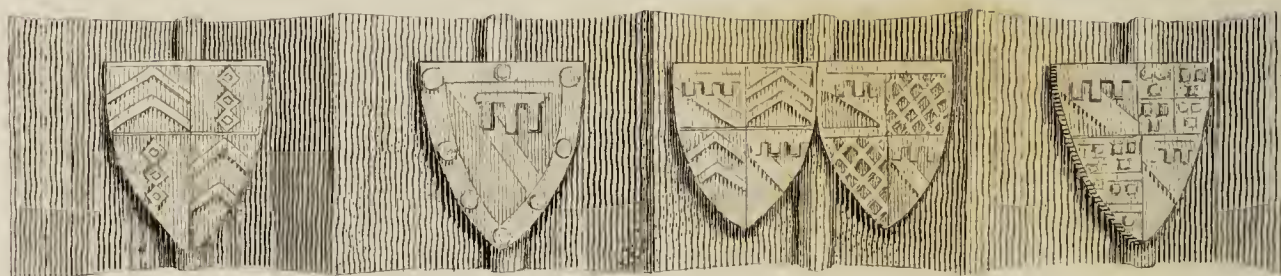
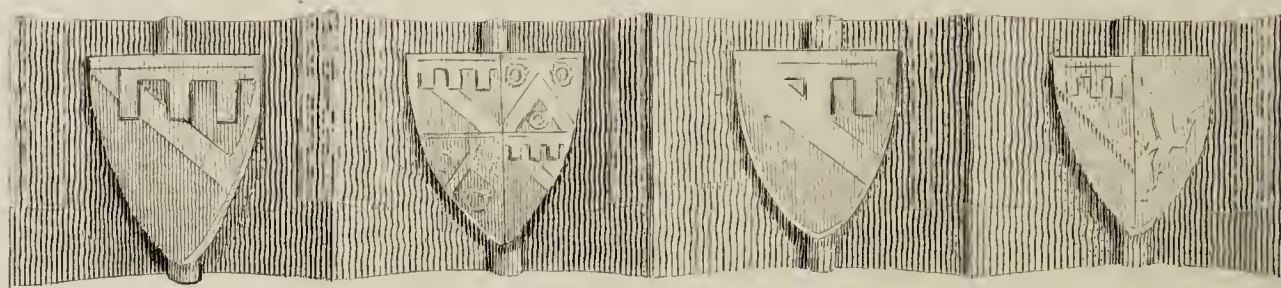
IN August, 1807, was discovered in the suburbs on the southern side of the city of York, a Roman Vault: it was broken into at one of the sides, in digging the foundation for a house. The dimensions in the inside are as follows: Length eight feet, height six feet, breadth five feet. The top arched with bricks, one foot square, and two inches and a half in thickness. The walls of stone.

In the vault is a sarcophagus, cut out of a single grit-stone, and covered with a blue flag-stone, containing a skeleton in remarkable preservation, arising probably from its being immersed in water; the head elevated by being rested upon a step. The length of the sarcophagus is seven feet, breadth three feet two inches, depth one foot six inches, thickness four inches. At the northern end of the vault is an aperture, too small to have admitted the sarcophagus, and carelessly closed with large stones. At each side of the skull was found a glass lachrymatory, one of them perfect, the other broken.

Near the vault, an Urn of red clay was discovered, containing ashes, and fragments of burned bones; the height of it one foot, and the same in its greatest diameter. Broken pieces of others were found near it. Urns, and fragments of similar kinds, have frequently been dug up in the neighbourhood of this vault, which seems to prove this to have been the site of a Roman burying-ground.

^a Plate XLVII.





Font in the Church of South Kilvington.

J. Hasre sculp.

XL. *A Description of a Font in the Church of South Kilvington. Communicated by Robert Darley Waddilove, D. D. F. A. S. Dean of Rippon. In a Letter to William Bray, Esq. F. A. S. Treasurer.*

Read 28th April, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Great Russel Street, 23d April, 1808.

OUR worthy Member, the Dean of Rippon, presents to the Society a Drawing of an uncommon and curious Font in the Church of South Kilvington, in Yorkshire, with an account of it.^a

I am willing to hope that we shall receive from him a further account of the Minster, over which he so worthily presides, and which well deserves a full description.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

NICHOLAS CARLISLE, Esq.

WILLIAM BRAY.

DEAR SIR,

Rippon, 6th April, 1808.

I SEND to you a Drawing of a Font in the parish church of South Kilvington, in this neighbourhood, together with a very particular account of it, communicated by a friend. If you please, you may offer it to the Society, when they have nothing of more consequence before them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

To WILLIAM BRAY, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

ROB. DARLEY WADDILOVE.

^a See Plate XLVIII.

Description of a Font in the Church of South Kilvington.

THE ancient baptismal Fonts of parochial churches have not unfrequently engaged the notice of this Society; and, exhibiting various gradations of rude or elegant sculpture, have thrown light on several interesting subjects connected with the antiquities of this country.

In the present instance, the Font, submitted to the inspection of the Society, has no claim to high antiquity, yet bears the insignia of a very ancient and noble family; and may serve to illustrate the form and style of those used in the private chapels of our nobility, and assist the genealogist in considering the alliances formed by a distinguished and illustrious house at that period.

It is now placed as the baptismal Font in the church of South Kilvington, near Thirsk, in the north riding of the county of York.

In the same parish are the scanty remains of the Castle of Upsal, formerly the seat of the Lords Scrope of Masham, Upsal, and Flaxtead: and the constant tradition of the neighbourhood has been, that it was removed to its present situation from the chapel of Upsal Castle. The arms of the noble family of the Scropes (azure, a bend, or), with which it is ornamented, furnish abundant proof that it was the property of, or a gift to the church from, one of that lineage.

The family of le Scrope is well known in our annals.

In the Illustrations of Camden, by a most respectable Member of this Society, we are informed, that the family were originally settled in Worcestershire, where Osbern Fitz-Richard le Scrope held lands, *as specified in Domesday*; and they first appear in Yorkshire in the reign of King John.

Here, it is well known, they flourished for many descents at Bolton in Wensleydale, till the time of John Lord Scrope of Bolton, who married probably a daughter of that Roger de Mowbray, the second, or rather the third, who died in 1299.

This John Lord Scrope had two sons; the eldest possessed at Bolton; the second, Sir Geoffrey, became Lord Scrope of Upsal in right

of his mother, and was Chief Justice of England in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. ; he died 14 Edward III. 1340. By his wife Ivetta, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wanton, Knt. he obtained the lordship of Masham. He had issue Sir Henry le Scrope, and other children, who married into the families of Lutterel and Hotham.

Sir Henry, son and heir of the above Geoffrey, Lord Scrope of Upsal, Flaxtead, and Masham, was Lord Treasurer of England, and died 11th Henry IV. 1410. He married Philippa (daughter of Guido Lord of Brien), who dying in 1406, is buried in the Cathedral at York.

They had issue Stephen Lord Scrope, a son named John, and a daughter Jane, married to Henry Lord Fitzhugh.

Stephen Lord Scrope, of Upsal Castle and Masham, had several children: the eldest was the unfortunate Henry Lord Scrope, Treasurer of England, who was beheaded for high treason at Southampton, A. D. 1415, in the conspiracy described by our historians, and our great dramatic poet, in the reign of Henry V. He died without issue. His lady was that remarkable Duchess of York, Joan, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, who married, 1st, Edmund de Langley, Duke of York; 2dly, William Lord Willoughby; 3dly, the above Henry Lord Scrope; and, surviving him, lastly, Henry Bromfleet, Lord Vescy.

It may be observed, that Shakespeare has made use of a very allowable anachronism, when he supposes this lady to have been the first wife of the Duke of York, and the mother of Lord *Aumerle*, or *Albemarle*; whereas she was Isabella of Castille, who died 17 Richard II. A. D. 1394, about seven years before the conspiracy took place, in which Lord Aumerle was engaged; and this Duchess a young and second wife at that period.

John Lord Scrope of Upsal and Masham, brother to the last named Henry, was restored in blood, 2 Henry VI. and was also Lord Treasurer of England. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth, and had issue Henry (buried at York 1418), or John, as Dugdale's Baronage, with Thomas, who succeeded him. He died 34 Henry VI. 1456.

Thomas, son of Lord Scrope the Treasurer, was designed by his father to marry the daughter of Lord Greystoke; but it does not appear by the article Greystoke, in the Baronage, that the marriage took place, or to whom he was affianced. He left four sons, Thomas, Henry, Ralph, and Geoffrey, and three daughters. Thomas, his eldest son, marrying Elizabeth Neville, daughter of the Marquis of Montagu.

It will be in the recollection of the Society, that Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. took to wife Anne Neville, the daughter of the great Earl of Warwick, brother of the same Marquis, and with her possessed the Castle of Middleham, in the near vicinity of Masham, and other estates of Lord Scrope.

This circumstance sets in a clear light the occasion of a very curious deed or instrument exhibited in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1807, Vol. LXXVII. p. 1119. The first Thomas Lord Scrope died 15 Edward IV. 1476, leaving his son Thomas a minor, aged 15 years. It is no wonder that his mother should be desirous of placing the heir under the protection of so powerful a Prince as Richard Duke of Gloucester; or that an alliance should take place between the young Lord Scrope and Elizabeth Neville, the cousin of Anne, his Duchess.

With this Thomas Lord Scrope the male line of the Scropes of Upsal is closed. He left a daughter named Alice: his three brothers died without issue. Alice intermarried with her relation, Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton; and they left a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Gilbert Talbot. It should seem that there was no issue of this last marriage; for the estates of the Lord Scropes of Upsal and Masham reverted to the families of the three sisters of the second Thomas Lord Scrope; Alice, Mary, and Elizabeth: one of whom was married to Sir Thomas Strangways, another to Sir Christopher Danby, with whom went Masham, &c. and the third to Sir Ralph Fitzrandolph, who became possessed of Upsal Castle.

The Font now under inspection appears to have been made about the time of Edward IV. and probably by Thomas the son of John Lord

Scrope, Treasurer of England; for the arms of Chaworth, his mother, are engraven on it.

The armorial bearings sculptured on the Font are now indeed almost illegible, and have not been constructed by a herald.

The first shield is Scrope with a label of three, as younger son of the house of Bolton: the second and third are Scrope also; the second quartering *Wanton*: the fourth is Scrope impaling a lion rampant with two tails, which may be Cressy, Sutton of Warsop, or Lord Wells's: the fifth is Chaworth quartering Statham: the sixth is Scrope in a border, which appears to be composed of the bearing of *Wanton*. To give a border is similar to the bearing of Archbishop Scrope,^a who, in his arms in York Minster, gives the arms of Scrope in a border of mitres. (Drake's York, plate of Arm.) The seventh is Scrope quartering Chaworth, and Scrope quartering Fitzwilliam. The eighth is Scrope quartering *Wanton*, with another coat of arms, probably that of Redman.

It may be added, that the Font much resembles in shape and sculpture, yet of a better design, the Font at Bolton, of which a representation is given at p. 106 of Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven.

^a This Archbishop was of the house of *Bolton*. He had a summary trial, after the rebellion of Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in the great hall of his palace at Bishopthorpe, and was immediately executed in the garden.

XLI. *An Account of a curious Carving in Ivory; belonging to Richard Haynes, Esq. in a Letter from Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. late Director, to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.*

Read 26th May, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

AT the request of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector of Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, I send you herewith an ancient horn, much resembling the celebrated horn of Ulphus, preserved in the cathedral at York, (an engraving of which is published in the first volume of the *Monumenta Vetusta*), and a very curious piece of carving in Ivory, in bas-relief, both belonging to Richard Haynes, Esq. of Wick, in the county of Gloucester; begging that you will exhibit them to the Society of Antiquaries, at the first convenient opportunity. I subjoin a note of what immediately occurs to me on the subject of the bas-relief, which appears to bear a near analogy to some of those on the curious ivory casket, which formerly belonged to the Rev. John Bowle, and afterwards to Mr. Brander, and which is now in the possession of Mr. Douce; the bas-reliefs of which have been published by Mr. Carter, in his work on the *Remains of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*: like those, it seems to have been taken from some allegorical romance. The date of this may be very nearly ascertained, from a peculiarity in the armour of some of the Knights, which, I believe, first occurs in the latter end of the thirteenth century, and did not continue in fashion longer than the fourteenth. The parts of the armour, here alluded to, are those remarkable appendages to the shoulders, on which were emblazoned the arms of the knights. These do not, I believe, any where appear before the reign of Edward the First, and went out of fashion early in that of Edward the Third. I recollect that they are to be seen



on the brass-plate of one of the Trumpington family, in Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire, and of a Knight in Gorleston Church, Suffolk, on the figures of the Earls of Gloucester in the windows of Tewkesbury Abbey Church, on the seal of King Edward the Third, which he used in the lifetime of his father, and on his first seal after he came to the crown. It does not at present occur to me, that there are any examples of their use at a much later period.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL LYSONS.

XLII. *A Description of Antiquities discovered on Hagbourn-Hill.^a In a Letter from Ebenezer King, Esq., F.A.S. to Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S., late Director.*

Read 19th May, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Glocester, May 5, 1808.

I SHOULD be much obliged by your submitting the several articles that accompany this letter to the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries, if you think them deserving of attention: and I much wish it were in my power to furnish any better account of them, than that of mere description, and the mode and place of their discovery.

In the spring of the year 1803, in a common field on Hagbourn Hill, between that village and Chilton, in the county of Berks, adjoining the Ickleton way, on the south side of it, several oblong pits were discovered at the depth of about four feet from the surface of the ground, being in length seven feet, and three in breadth. One of these pits had a circular excavation at the bottom, of about one foot and a half in diameter, in which were deposited the articles I have sent, together with others which I have not been able to procure a sight of. Amongst the latter were several large rings of brass, resembling dog-collars, and some coins, of which I could obtain no other information than that one of them was silver, and the other gold, the latter of which was rather large and flat, and perhaps one of the lower empire. The chain now produced, which appears to me the most interesting part of the collection, had, when discovered, a centre ring, and another at one end of it, similar to that which is now attached to it, but both of these were broken by the workmen in digging it up. The centre ring had four studs or checks upon it, to keep it from turning quite

^a Pl. L.



round; the outside ones only two. As no more rings or links were found in or near the hole, it is likely that the chain, as now described, was in its original form; and from its shape and execution, which is certainly of a superior kind, was probably destined to no very common use; but I lament, that neither from reading nor inquiry have I been able to form any tolerable conjecture as to its original purpose. I can only refer the Society to an account of some similar ornaments found in Somersetshire, and which are particularly described in the fifteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, and with as much information as, I imagine, could be collected upon the subject.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

EB. KING.

No. 1. is the chain.

No. 2. appear to be parts of the ornaments of a horse's bridle.

No. 3. and 4. are specimens of that opprobrium antiquariorum, called the celt.

No. 5. is evidently the head of a very small dart, or arrow.

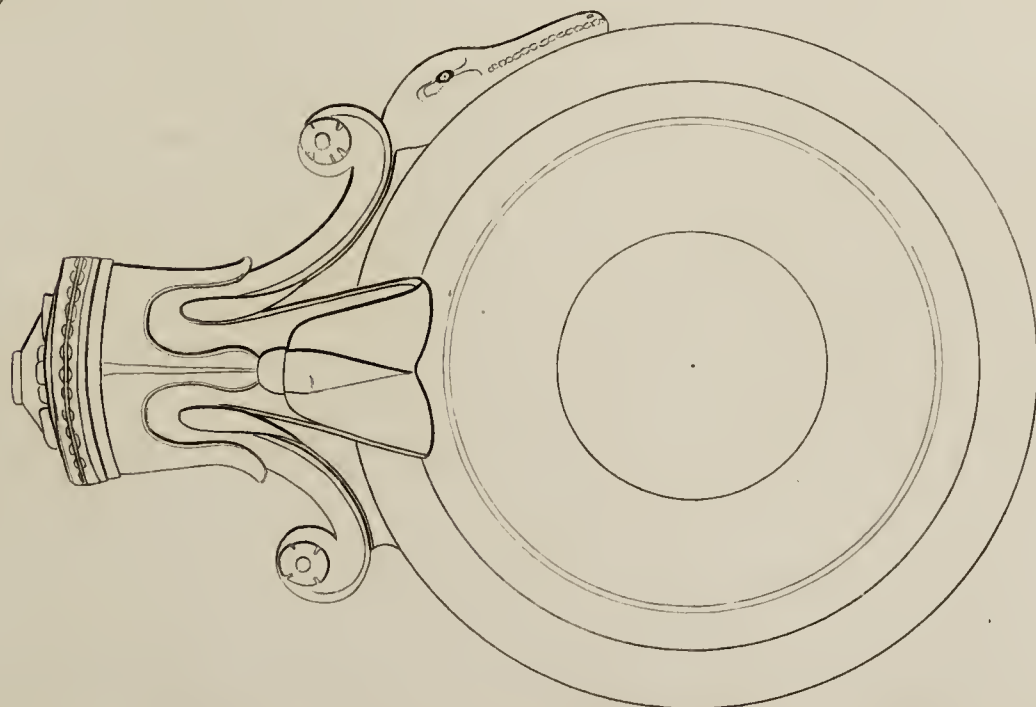
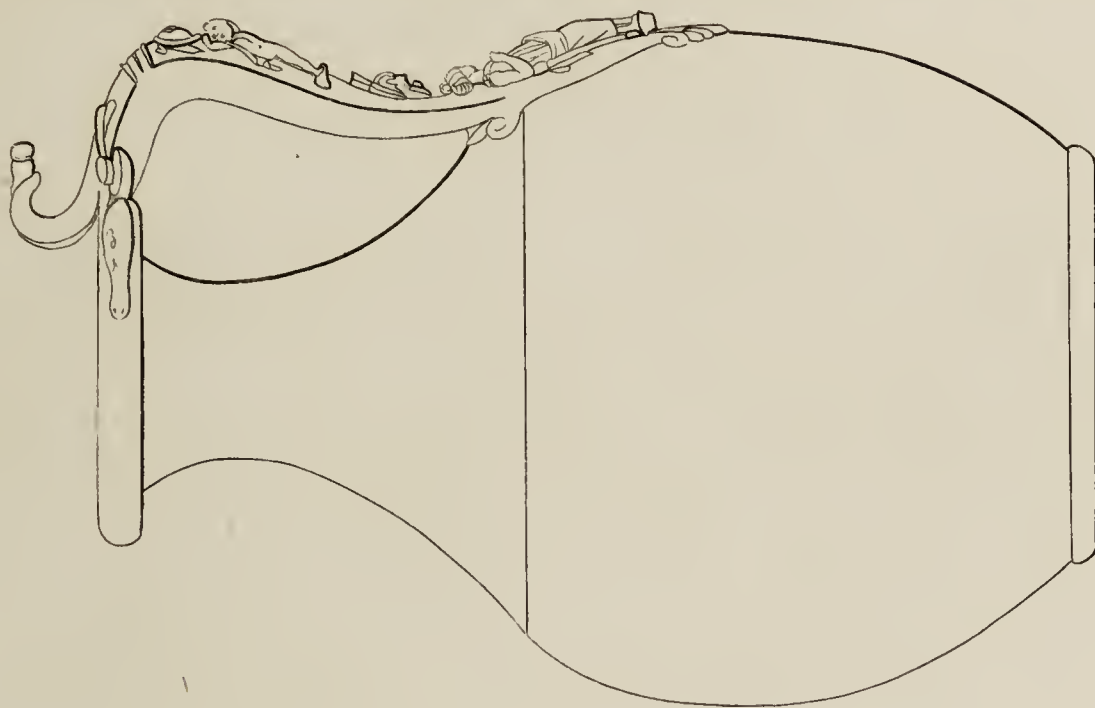
The two remaining pieces of metal are probably a nail and part of the balance of a pair of scales.

XLIII. *A Description of an ancient Pitcher, discovered in the parish of Lismahago. By the Rev. — Dow. Communicated by Robert Blair, D. D. Rector of Barton St. Andrew.*

Read 2d June, 1808.

THE antient Pitcher, of which the drawing hereunto annexed is a most correct picture and representation, was found about a twelve-month ago in a very wild and uncultivated part of the county of Lanark, and parish of Lesmahago.

The particular spot where it was taken up is in a farm called Sadlerhead, about half-way between the parish church and Douglas Miln Inn, and only a mile distant in a S. W. direction from the post road. It was lying in the bottom of a small burn, forming the boundary between that farm and an extensive moss, called in the language of the country a *Flow*, the name peculiar to a swamp or fen. The cattle on the one side had been accustomed to pass to the other in the line where the vessel lay, bedded in a stratum of clay, which formed the channel of the burn. The side upon which the handle is attached most fortunately was undermost, by which it was preserved from injury. The other side, by the pressure of the feet of the cattle, is considerably dimpled and crushed, and the surface in one place altogether broken, so as to expose the inside to the view. The whole outside, as well as within, seems to have been richly gilt, or rather plated with gold; as, notwithstanding the injuries of time and the weather, it is still highly burnished, and shines with a peculiar lustre and beauty. It evidently consists of three distinct parts or sections (besides the handle), nicely adjusted, and admirably cemented to each other. The upper part, forming the mouth and neck, joins the main body where it begins to swell out to its largest circumference: the second comprehends the largest portion, which gradually swells out to its full



magnitude, and afterwards tapers to the bottom, forming, as is seen by the figure, an elegant contour, of an uterine shape.

The bottom piece is circular, joined at the base to the other, and seems to have been turned upon a lathe, with concentric circles of peculiar beauty and regularity occupying the whole base.

The handle forms the chief subject of curiosity. The developement of its ænigmatic or hieroglyphical figures may exercise the conjectural ingenuity of the virtuoso or antiquarian. It forms a substance which evidently is altogether distinct from the body of the vessel, and bears the resemblance of bell metal. It must have been cast in a mould, where it would receive the figures impressed upon it in high relief, and afterwards inserted by fusion or strong cement to the place which it now holds.

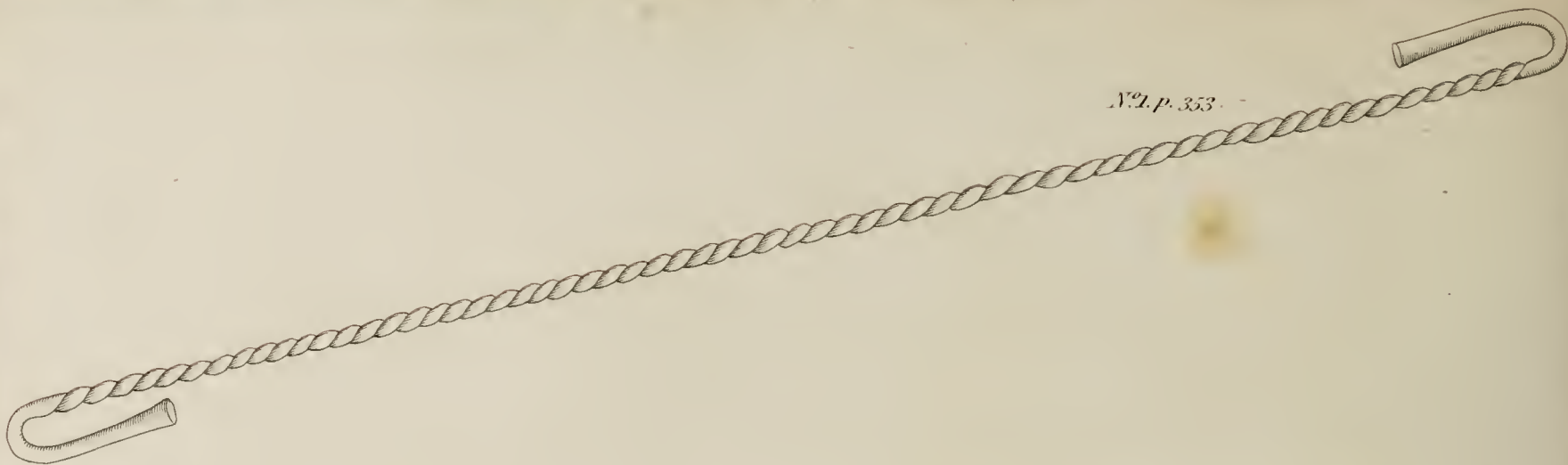
The whole of it is of curious and exquisite workmanship and materials. The first and most prominent object is a female figure in ancient vestments. She holds, perched upon her hand, an owl, the favourite bird of Minerva, and seems to be in the act of offering sacrifice upon an altar, which stands in view, and upon which she leans. Immediately above is the head of a warrior, having on an ancient helmet. Next is a winged Cupid, in the act of flying, with a light robe floating around him: and above all is a circular shield, with an elegant drapery, having a figure in the centre, not unlike the sun in the firmament.

The handle branches out at the top into figures resembling the representations we have of the plant acanthus, which forms such an embellishment to the capitals of the ancient Corinthian column. It stretches out to embrace each side of the mouth into the bill of a duck, or some similar fowl: one of these was wanting in the original, when found, and the other by accident was wrenched off, but replaced by solder, as seen in the drawing: before this, the upper part of the handle did not seem at all to have any connection with the mouth of the vessel. It was the wish of the possessor of this curious piece of antiquity to have analyzed the materials of which it is composed, in order to have ascertained its component parts, but time would not permit.

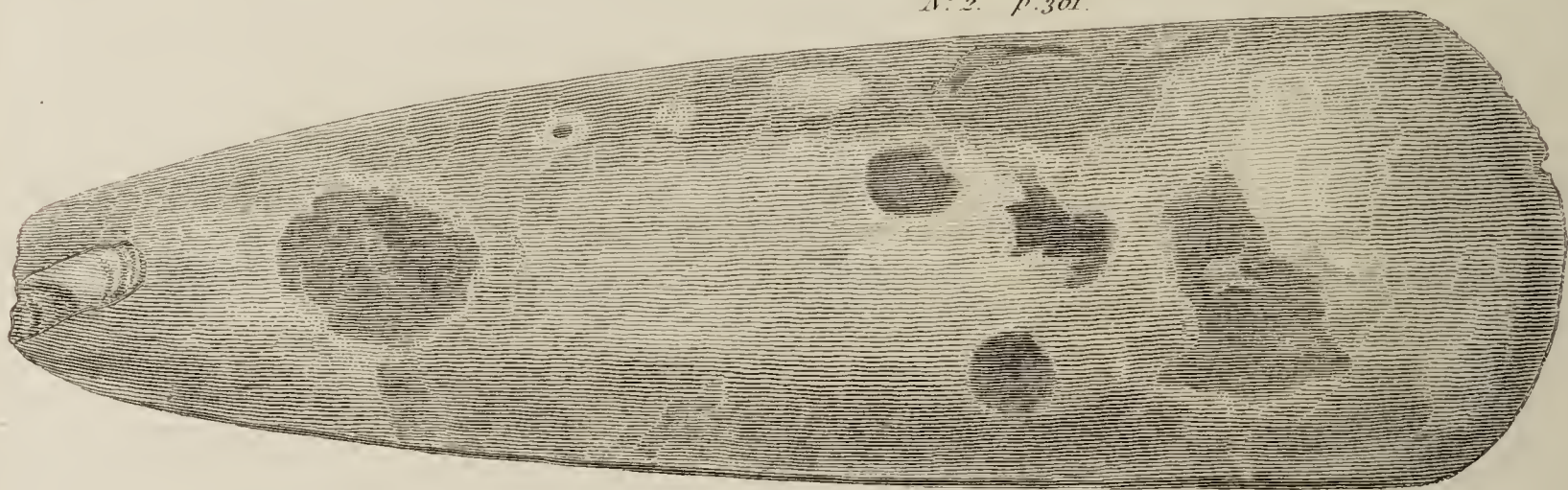
It is impossible to determine how it came to be deposited in the place where it was found, or how long it may have remained there, unnoticed and unknown. Should it be ascertained to be of Roman fabric and manufacture, it may have remained there since the period of Adrian's expedition to Britain, about the beginning of the second century of the Christian æra. The place where it was found is not far distant from a Roman highway, which is supposed to form the communication between the southern and northern boundaries of the Roman empire in Britain. Should we adopt this conjecture, and follow it out, what is to hinder us to suppose that it may have been dropt upon a march, or thrown away in a flight by a Roman cohort or legion, where it has remained till the present period. These things, as must evidently appear, have been drawn up in a hasty and unconnected manner by the possessor of this antique, in order that he may avail himself of the opportunity of his friend, Mr. Scott, to transmit the sketch, with which it is accompanied, to London. Should time and a more favourable period of leisure occur, he will make it his study to throw his thoughts upon the subject into better order, and to draw up something more worthy the public inspection. In the mean time he requests that Mr. Scott, while in London, would take the opportunity of shewing the figure to any connoisseurs in matters of this kind, in order, if possible, that he may ascertain its origin, and the estimation in which it may be held at present, as a relick of ancient arts and ingenuity.

Cathcart Manse, January 7th, 1808.

N^o 1. p. 353.



N^o 2. p. 361.



N^o 3.



N^o 4.

p. 303.



XLIV. *An Account of a Golden Rod, found by a Peasant in the Neighbourhood of Ballycastle, in the County of Antrim.* In a Letter from John Alexander M'Naghton, Esq. and communicated by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B., P. R. S., and F. A. S.*

Read 17th November, 1808.

SIR,

Bearchiville, near Coleraine, Ireland, July 18th, 1808.

I TAKE the liberty of sending you the enclosed drawing. It represents something (I know not what to call it) lately found by a poor peasant in the neighbourhood of Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim. It is made of the purest gold, and weighs twenty-two ounces. It is made of three distinct pieces, twisted in the manner represented in the drawing. It is in the hands of a gentleman at Ballycastle, who wishes to dispose of it for the person who found it. It struck me as being a very singular curiosity; I therefore requested it might not be disposed of, until I should have the honour of writing to you about it, as I thought it very likely it might be thought worthy of a place in the British Museum. The hook at one end was broken off by the person who found it, but it is preserved. I desired that the length of the hooks should be given, with the other dimensions; this has been neglected, but I think they are two inches long. They are solid, and certainly were not soldered to the twisted part. I flatter myself you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you in this respect.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

JOHN ALEX. M'NAGHTON.

The Right Hon.
Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

* Pl. LII. N° 1.

XLV. *An Account of the Opening of the Great Barrow at Stow-Heath, near Aylsham, in Norfolk, in July 1808. Communicated by John Adey Repton, Esq., F. A. S. in a Letter to Craven Ord, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S., V. P.^a*

Read 23d February, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

Hare Street, near Romford, 23d February, 1809.

THE enclosed paper contains an account of the opening of the great Barrow at Stow-heath, near Aylsham, in Norfolk, in July 1808. If you think it deserving of attention, I hope you will have the goodness to communicate it to the Antiquarian Society.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN ADEY REPTON.

TO CRAVEN ORD, Esq.

THE diameter of the great Barrow at Stow-heath is thirty yards, and about four yards high. Having ordered a hole to be opened in the middle, about four yards wide, and two yards deep, we came to the sand, the natural soil of the whole heath, but continued digging through the sand, about two yards deeper, without finding any thing; but on shoving down the sides to fill up the cavity, at about two feet further from the centre of the Barrow, a curious Urn was discovered, which was cut through in the middle by the spade, from whence the sketch, fig. 2, is made, before it was quite destroyed, it being too soft a substance to be taken up in large fragments. Supposing that the two projecting parts might be handles, I took it out from the hill

^a Pl. LIII.

Fig. 3.

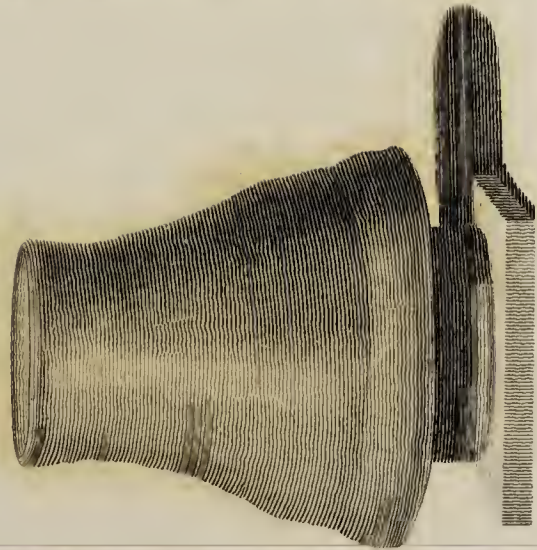


Fig. 2.

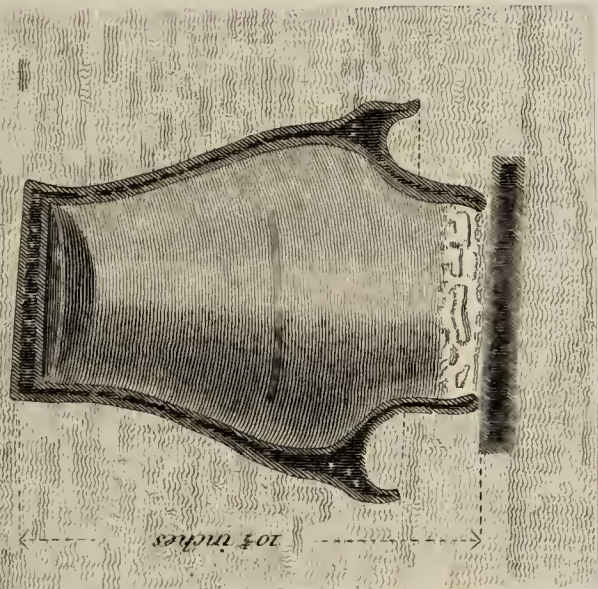


Fig. 4.

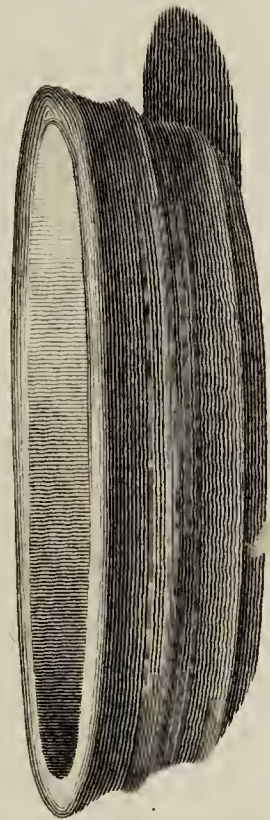
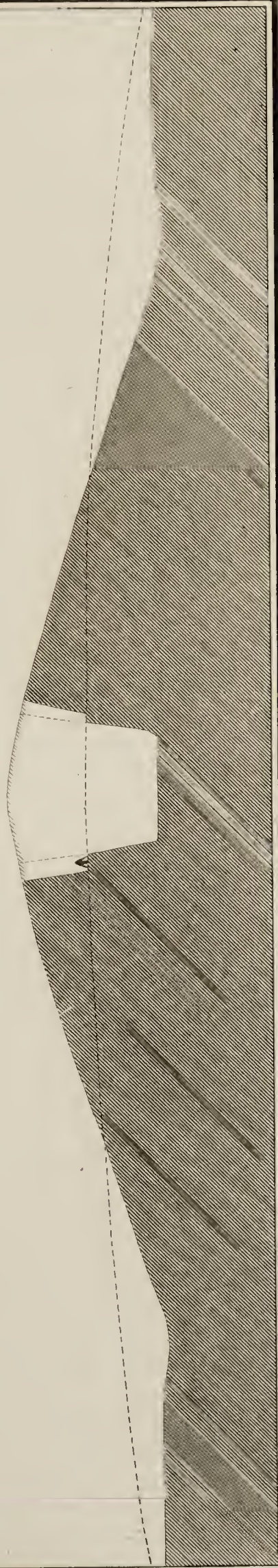


Fig. 1.



carefully, and found that the projection went quite round the Urn, whence the sketch, fig. 3, is formed. This Urn was found, placed with the mouth downwards, and resting upon a square tile, but contained only a few dry bones; its form is curious, and probably intended as an expedient to protect the bones from the water, which soaked through the Barrow. At three or four feet (but at the same distance from the centre) from the Urn, was found another, of a broad flat shape, with the mouth upwards, see fig. 4, containing a small quantity of burnt ashes, and bedded on flints.

Between the two Urns, but a little farther from the centre, were found fragments of thin pieces of charcoal, with ashes.

Fig. 1. is the section of the Barrow, shewing the part that was opened. The dotted line shews the original shape of the ground, before the Barrow was formed.

This great Barrow is surrounded by several of smaller size, of about twenty yards diameter. Stow-heath is about two miles eastward of Aylsham: between these two places is Tuttington Common, which contains a few Barrows of twenty yards, and two of only twelve yards diameter; every one of which, besides those at Stow-heath, I caused to be opened, but found nothing, except a few burnt bones collected together, and not far from them, a quantity of ashes; these were all placed on the natural surface of the common.

It is curious to observe, that one of the Barrows is actually the boundary mark of the three parishes of Aylsham, Burgh, and Tuttington.

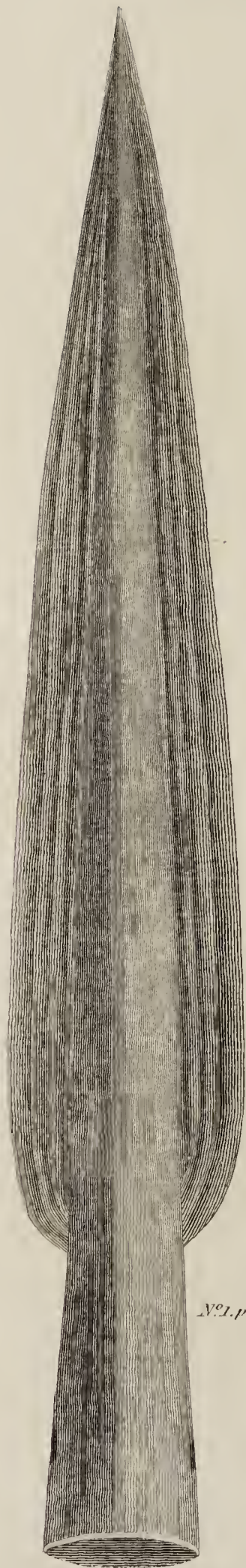
A P P E N D I X.

AT
A COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY
OF
ANTIQUARIES,

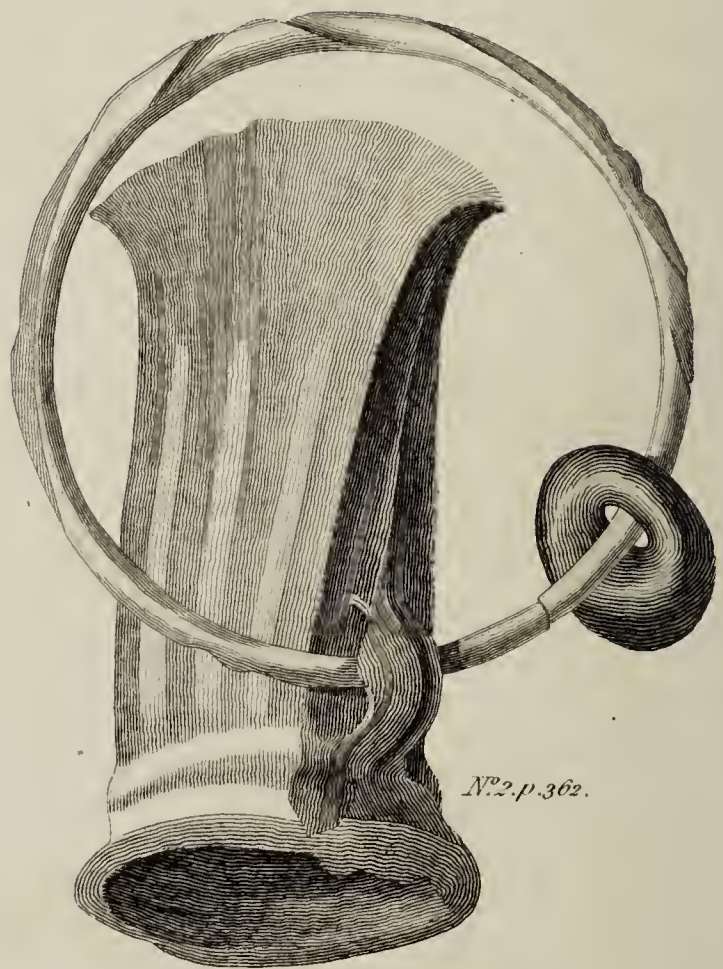
DECEMBER 15, 1776,

RESOLVED,

That such curious Communications as the Council shall not think proper to publish *entire*, be extracted from the Minutes of the Society, and formed into an Historical Memoir, to be annexed to each future Volume of the Archæologia.



N^o 1. p. 361.



N^o 2. p. 362.

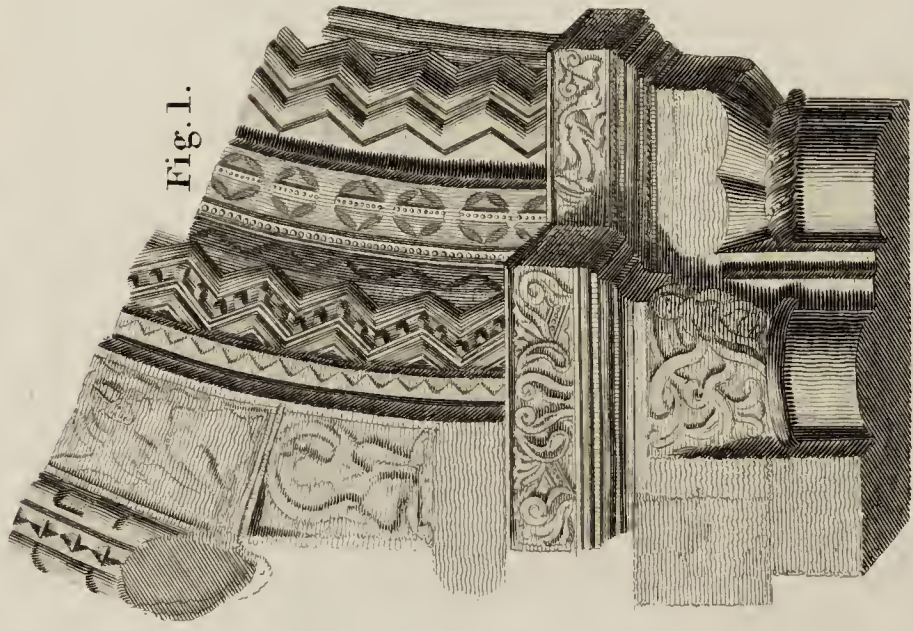
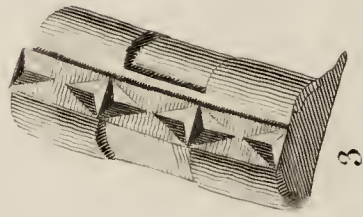


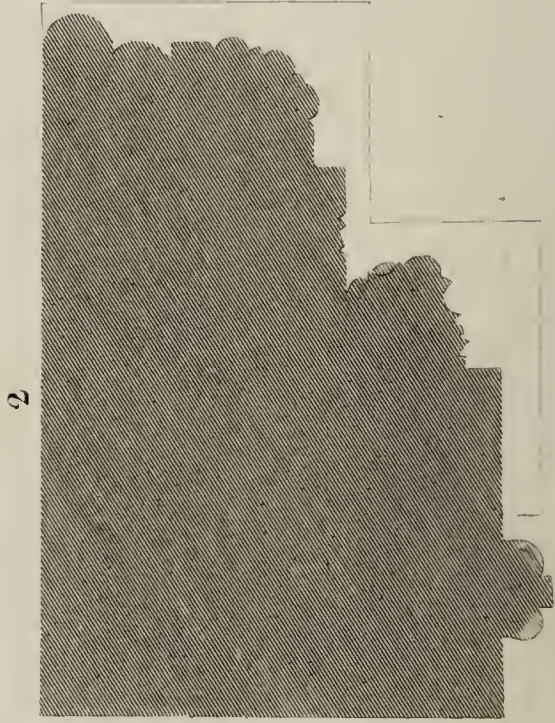
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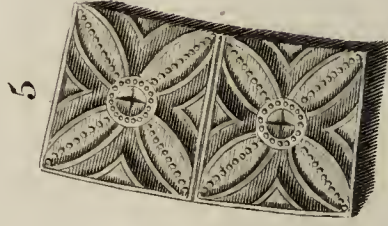
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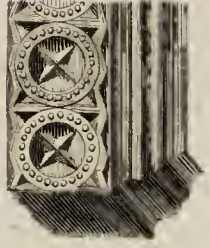
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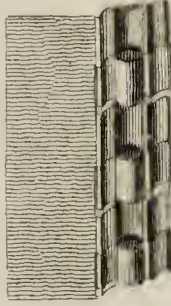
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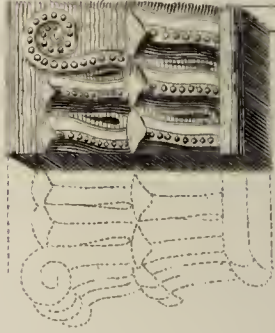
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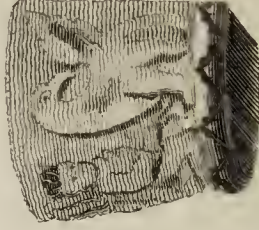
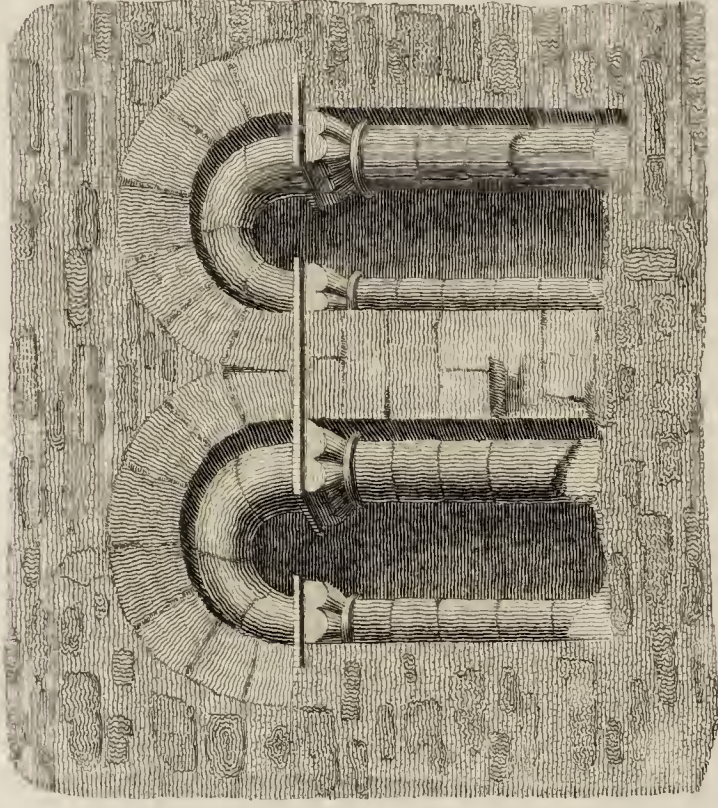


Fig. 10.



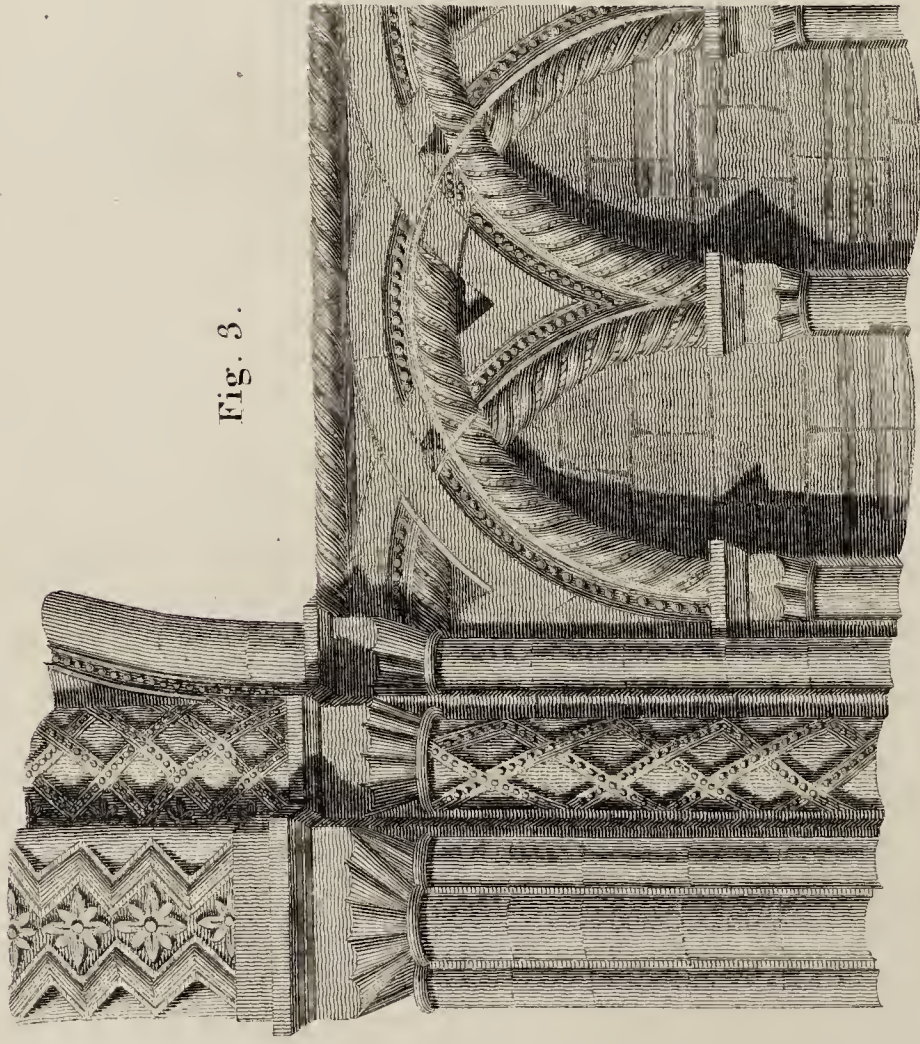
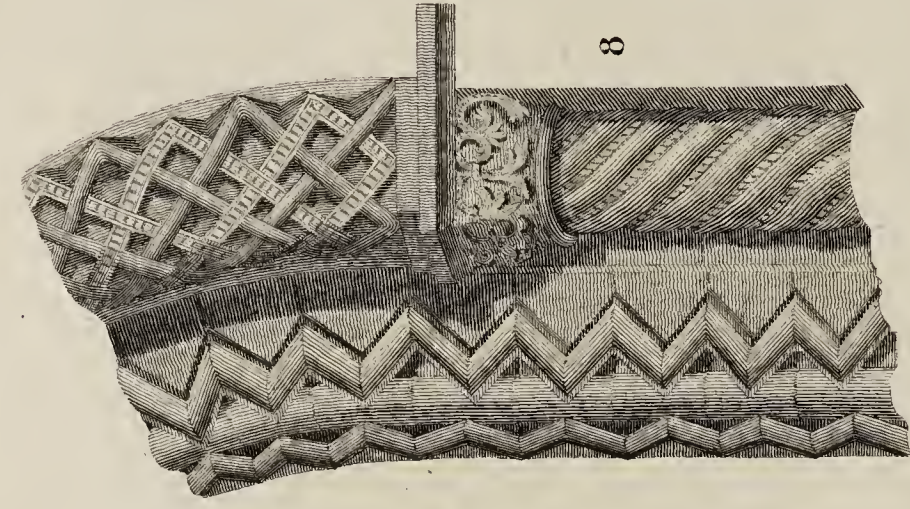
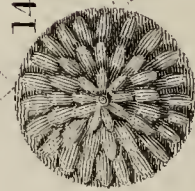


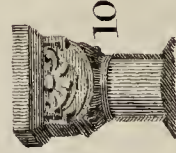
Fig. 3.



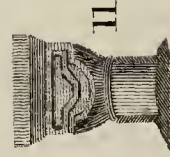
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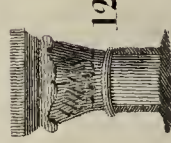
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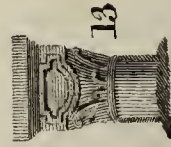
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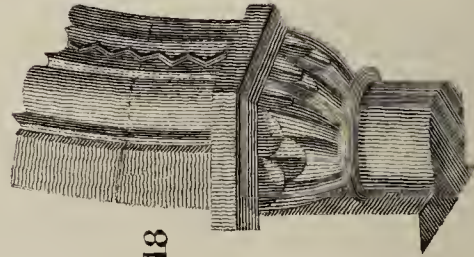
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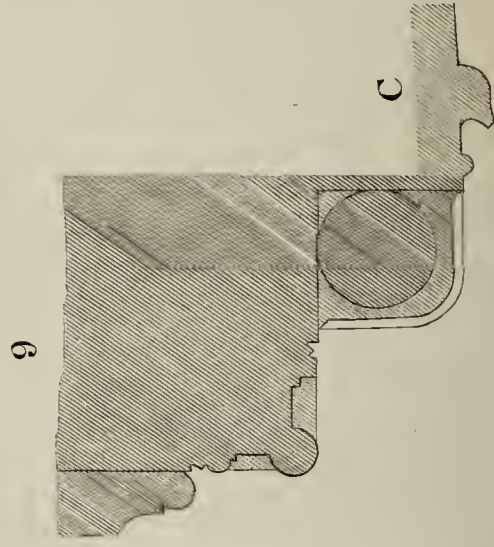
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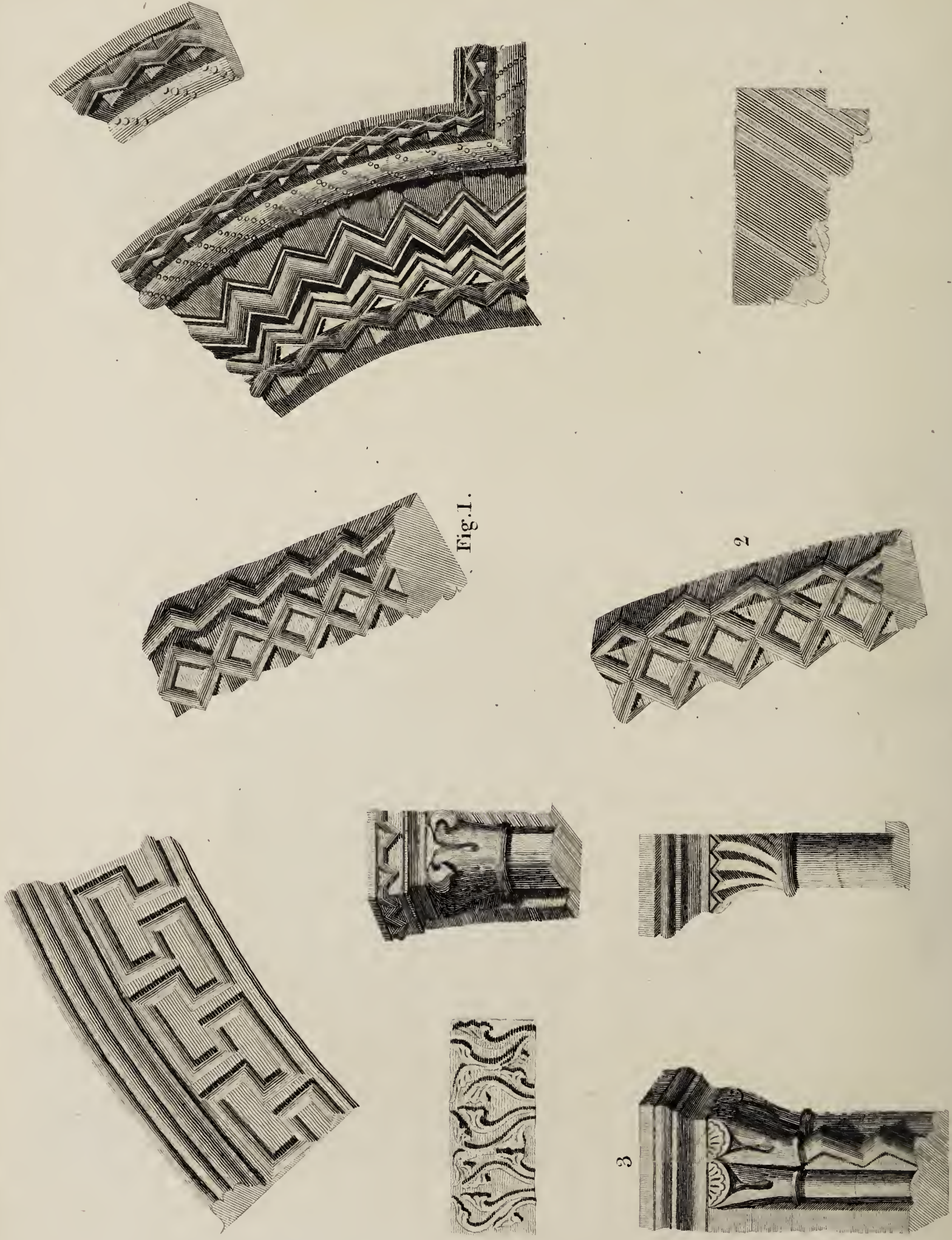


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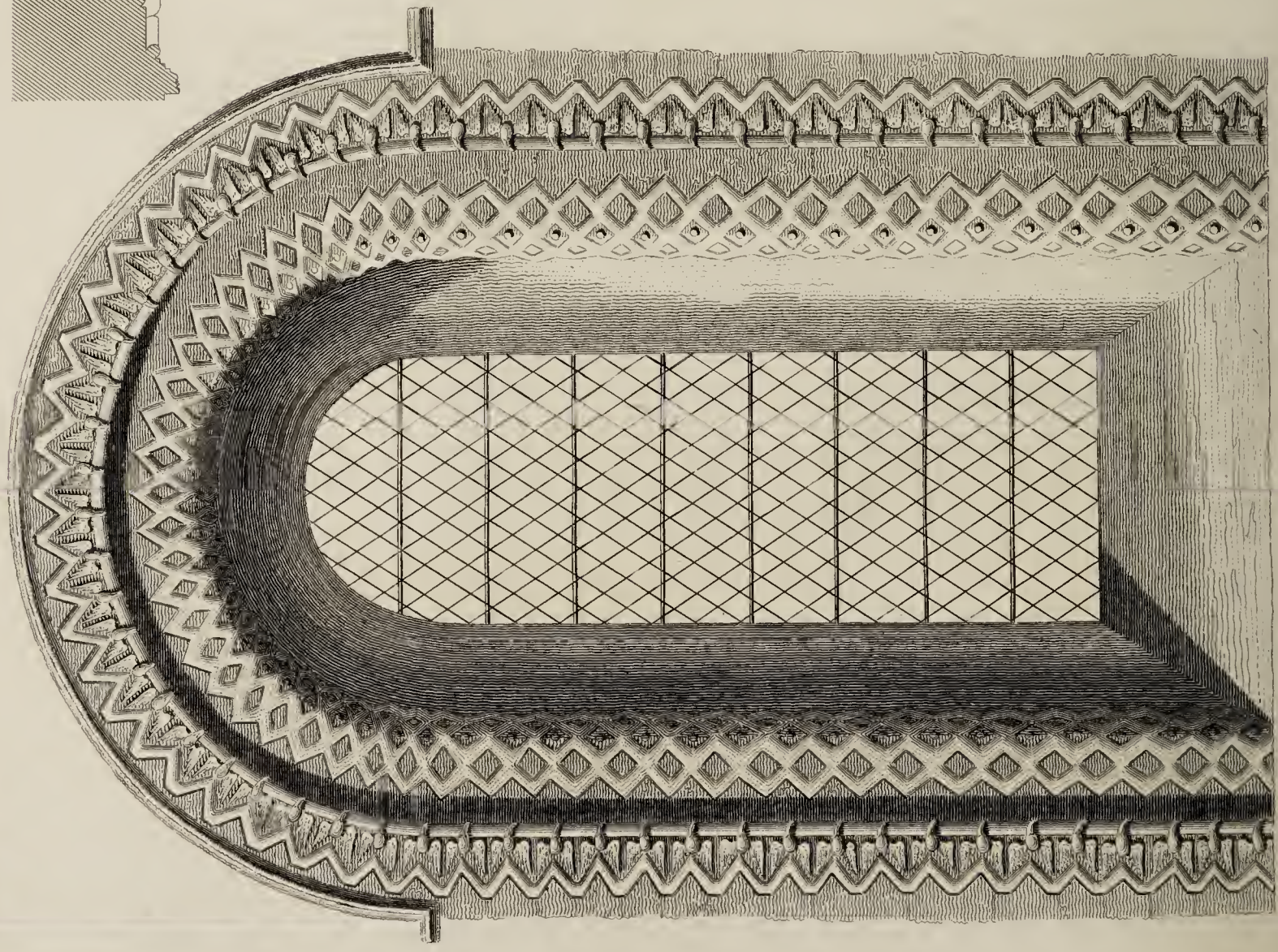


Fig. 1.

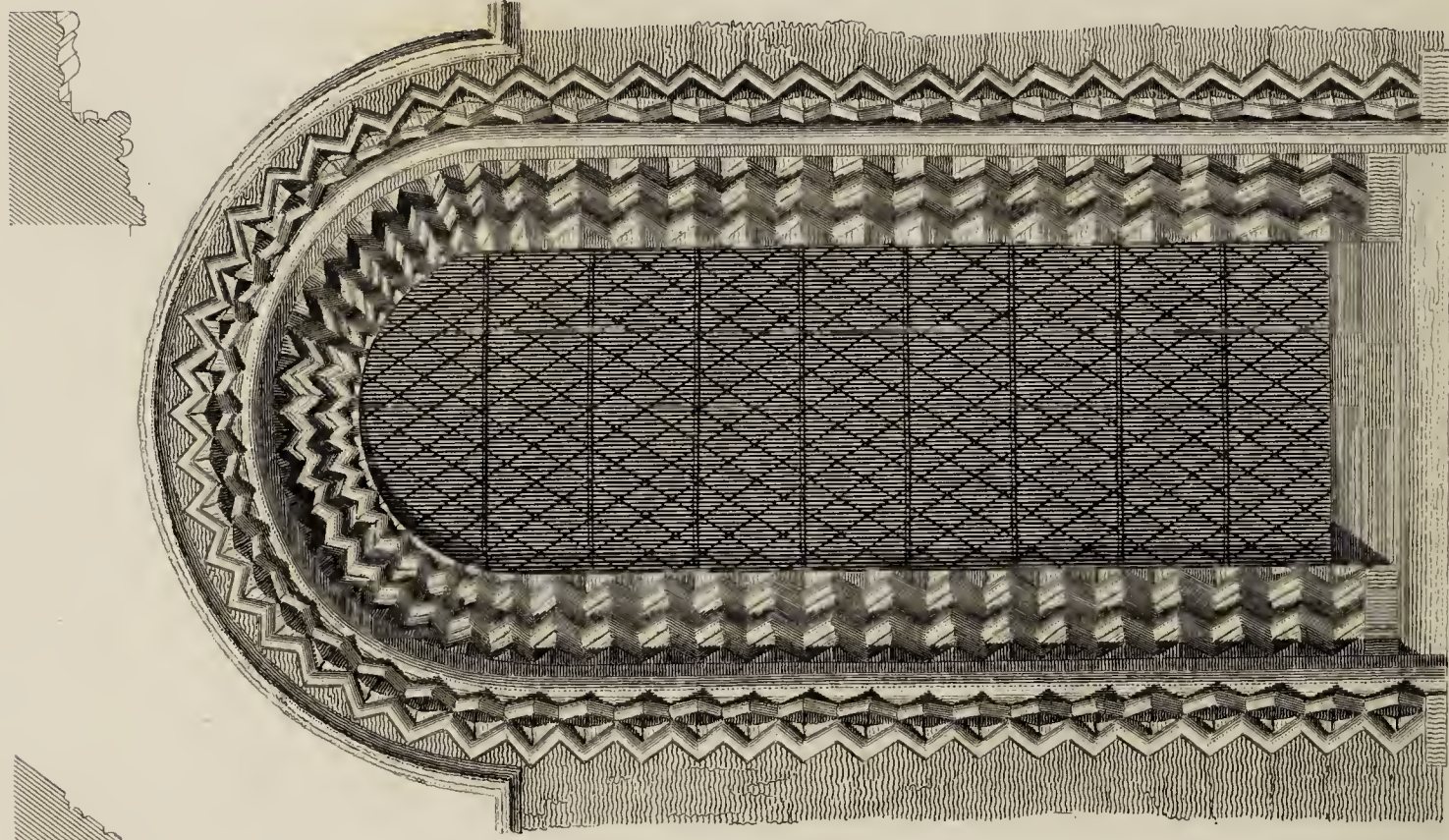
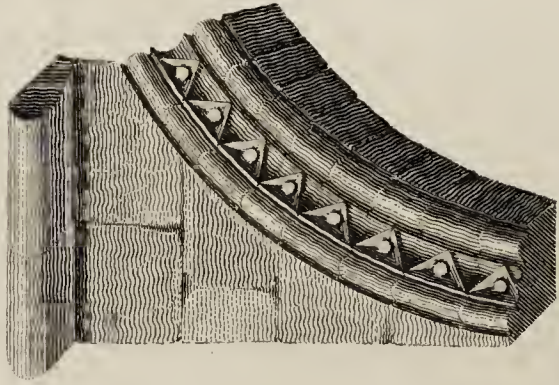


Fig. 2.

J.A.Repton del.^t
J.^s Baire sculp.^t
Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 25, April 1809.
Fig. 1. Internal view of a Window at St. Cross near Winchester, built in the reign of King Stephen.
Fig. 2. External view of the same.

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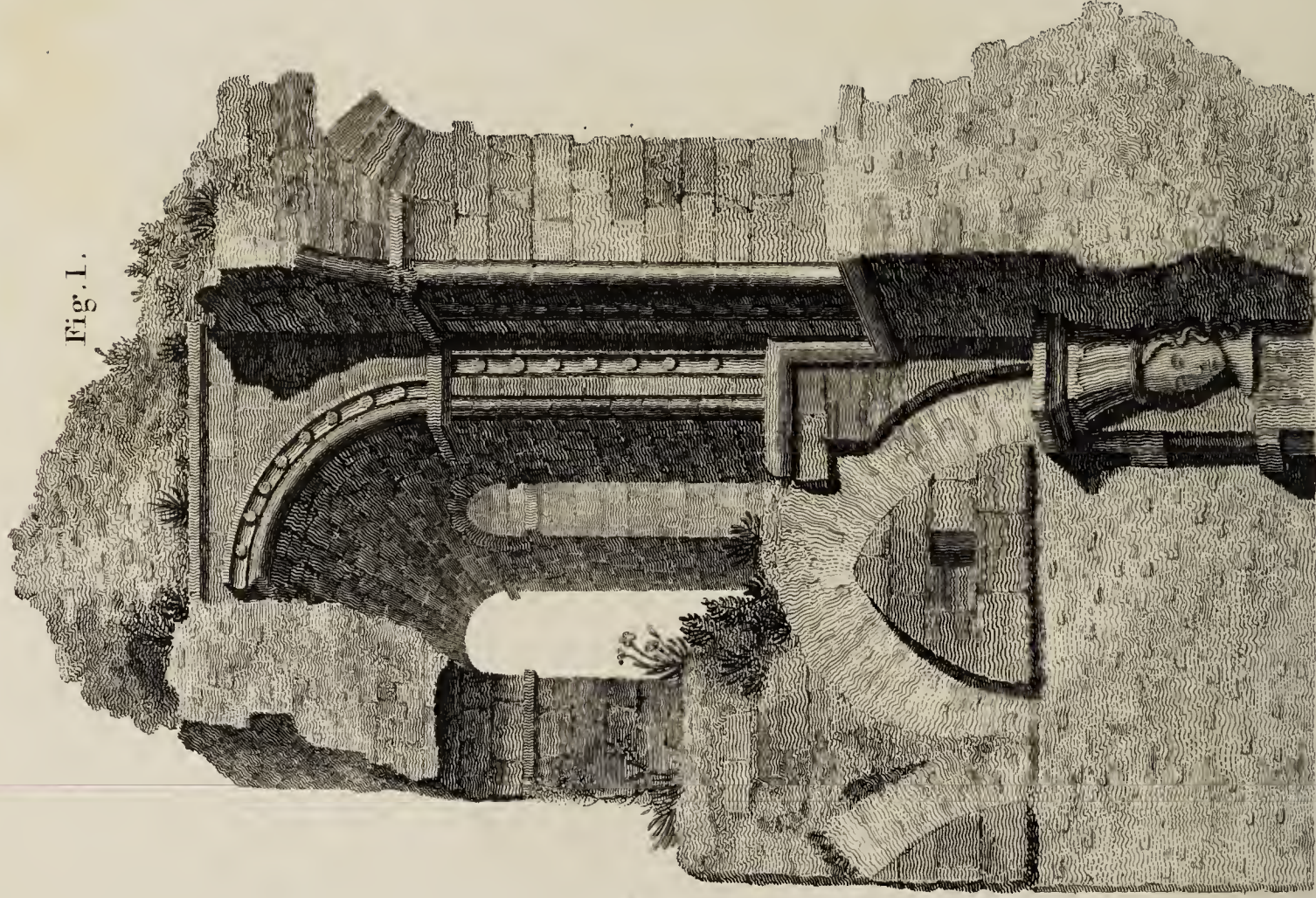
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Fig. 1.



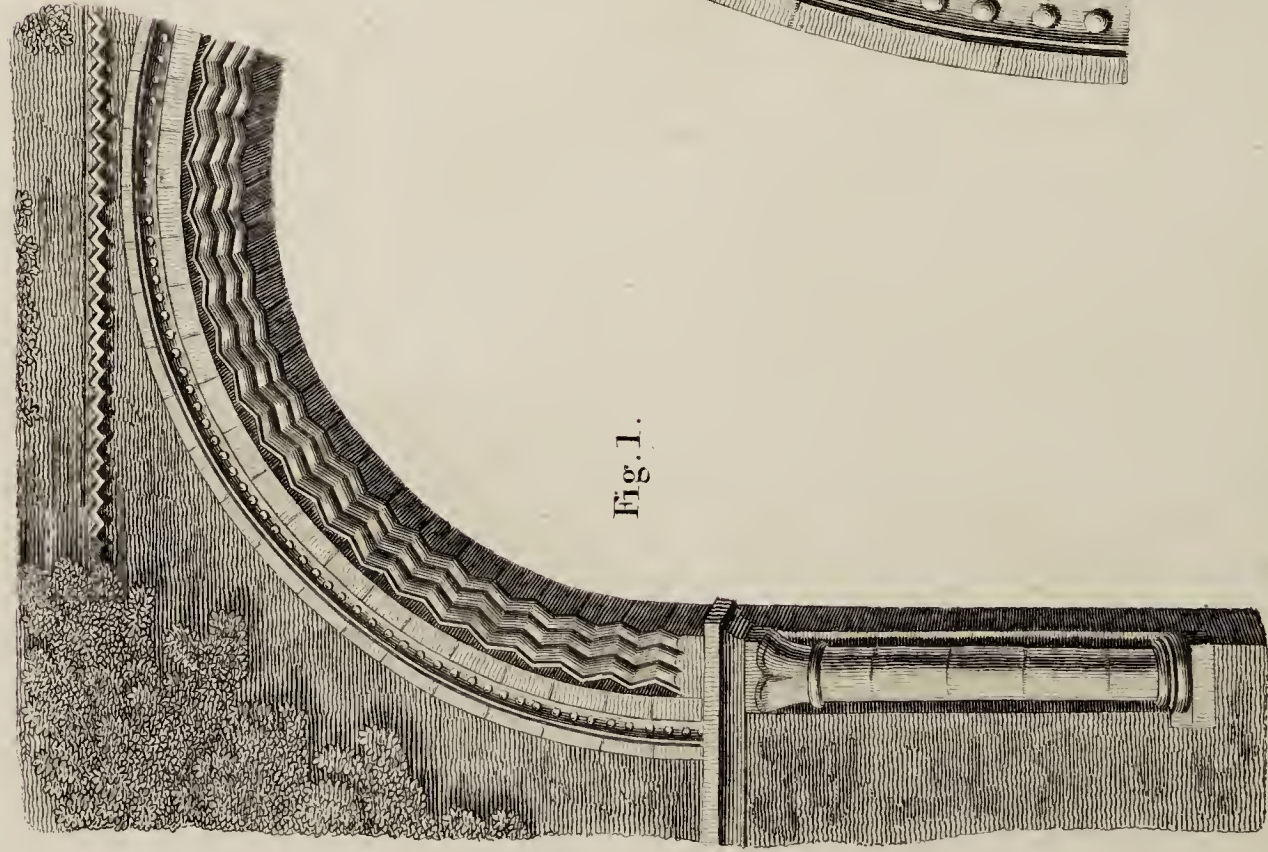
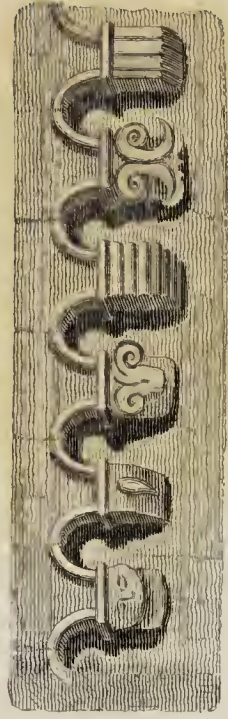


Fig. 1.

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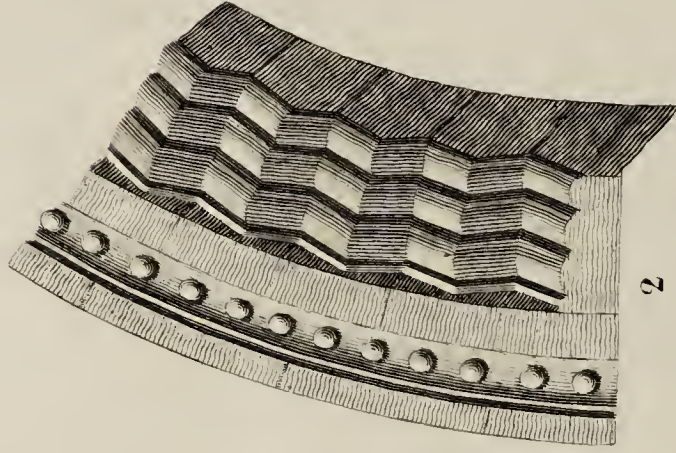
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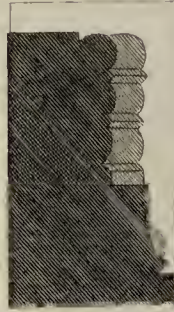
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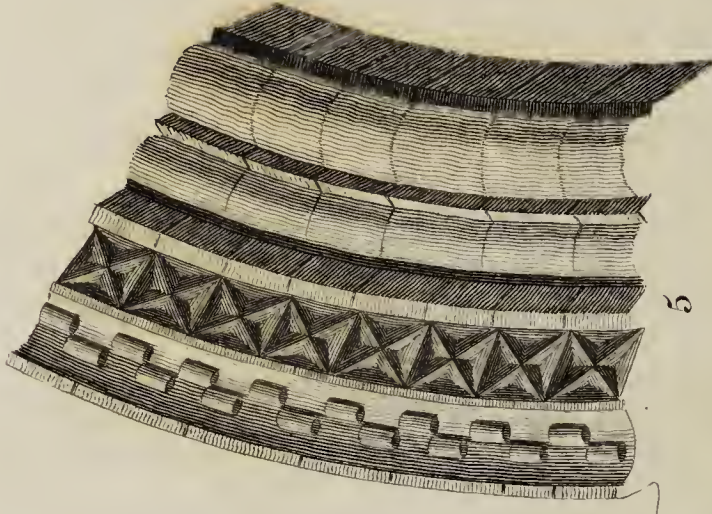
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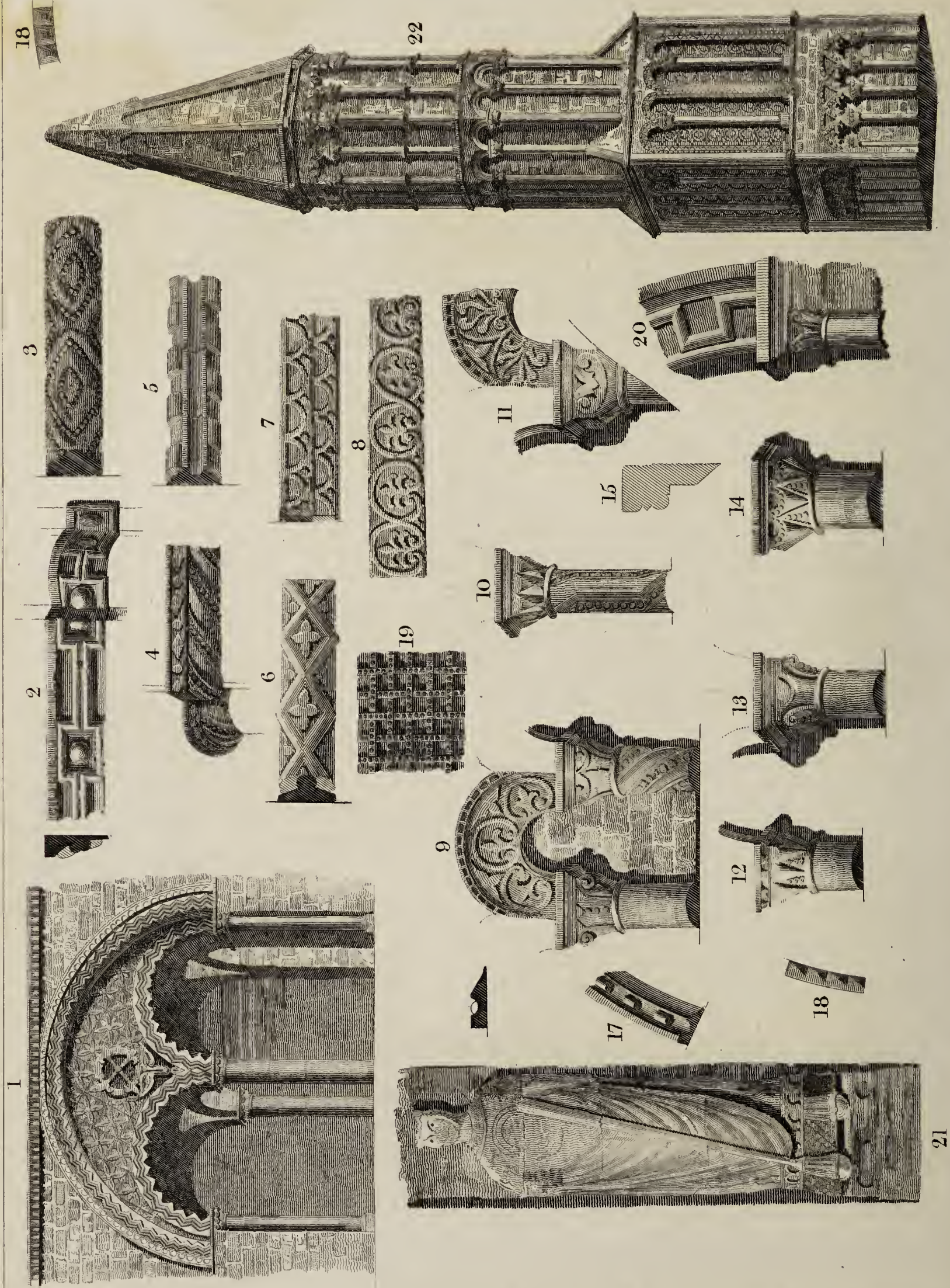
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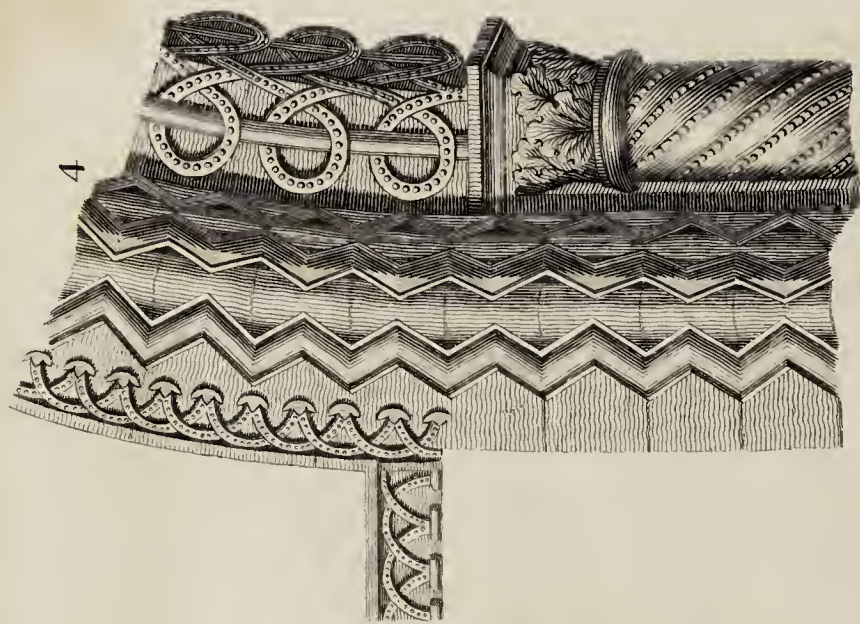


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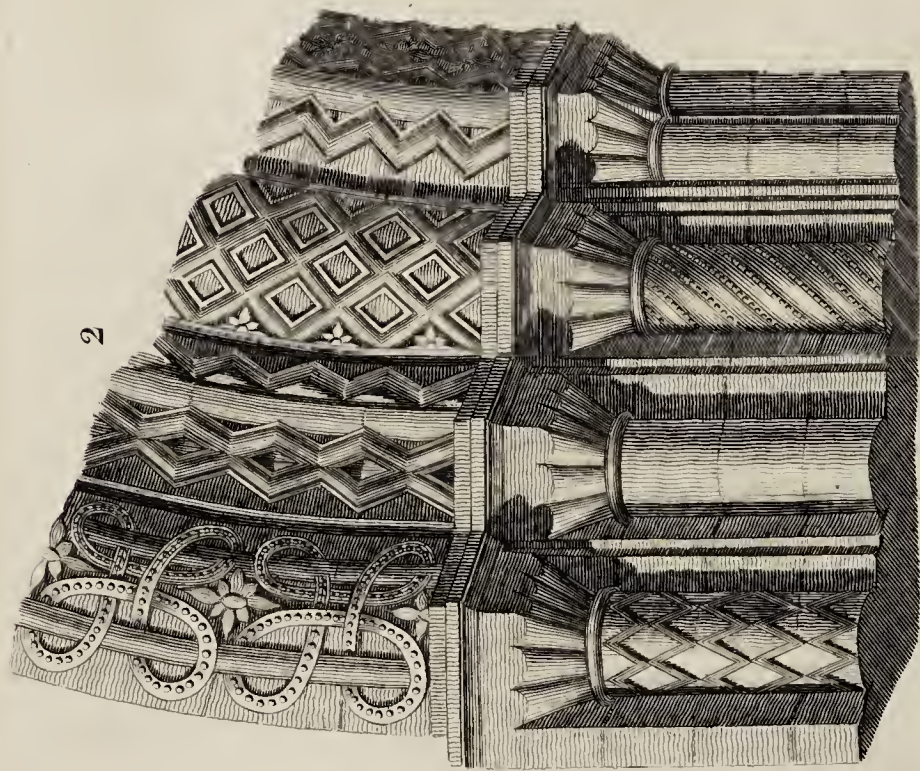


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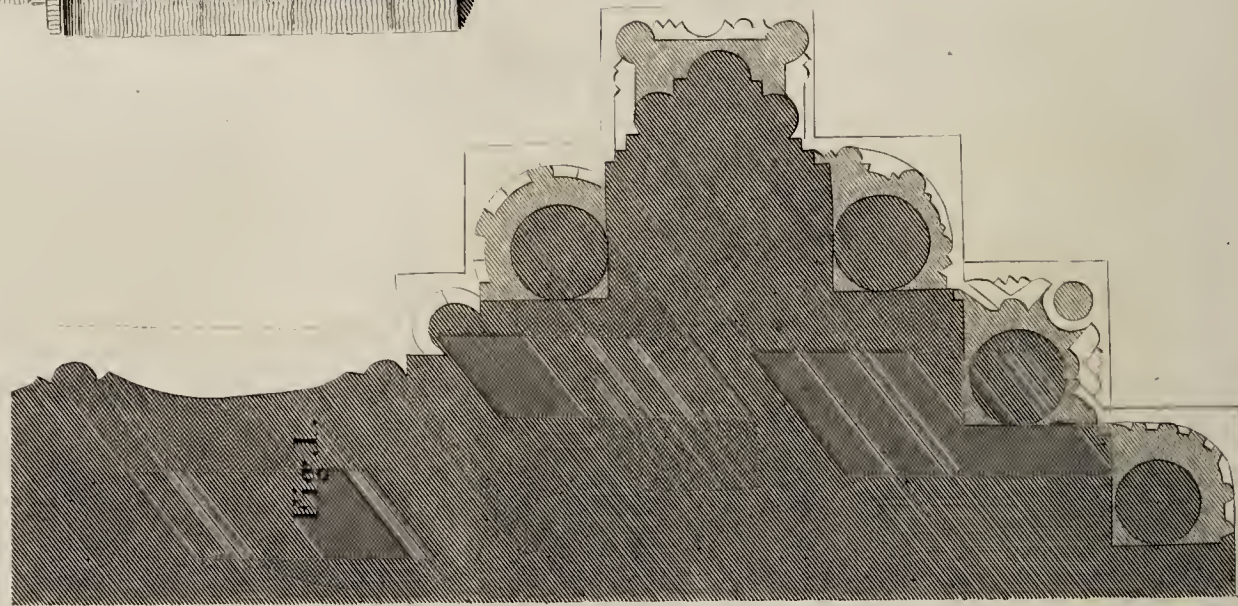
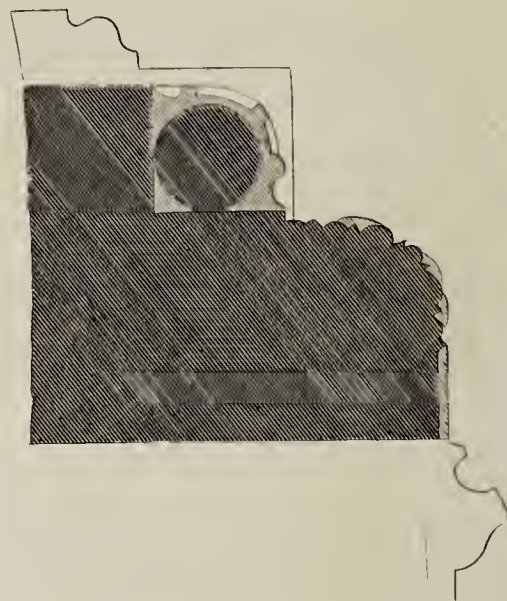


Fig. 1.

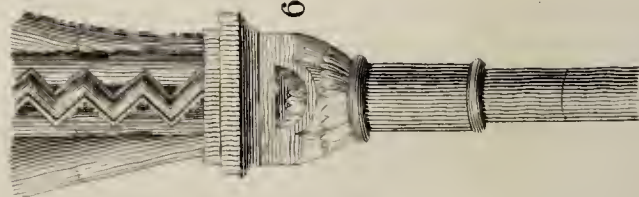
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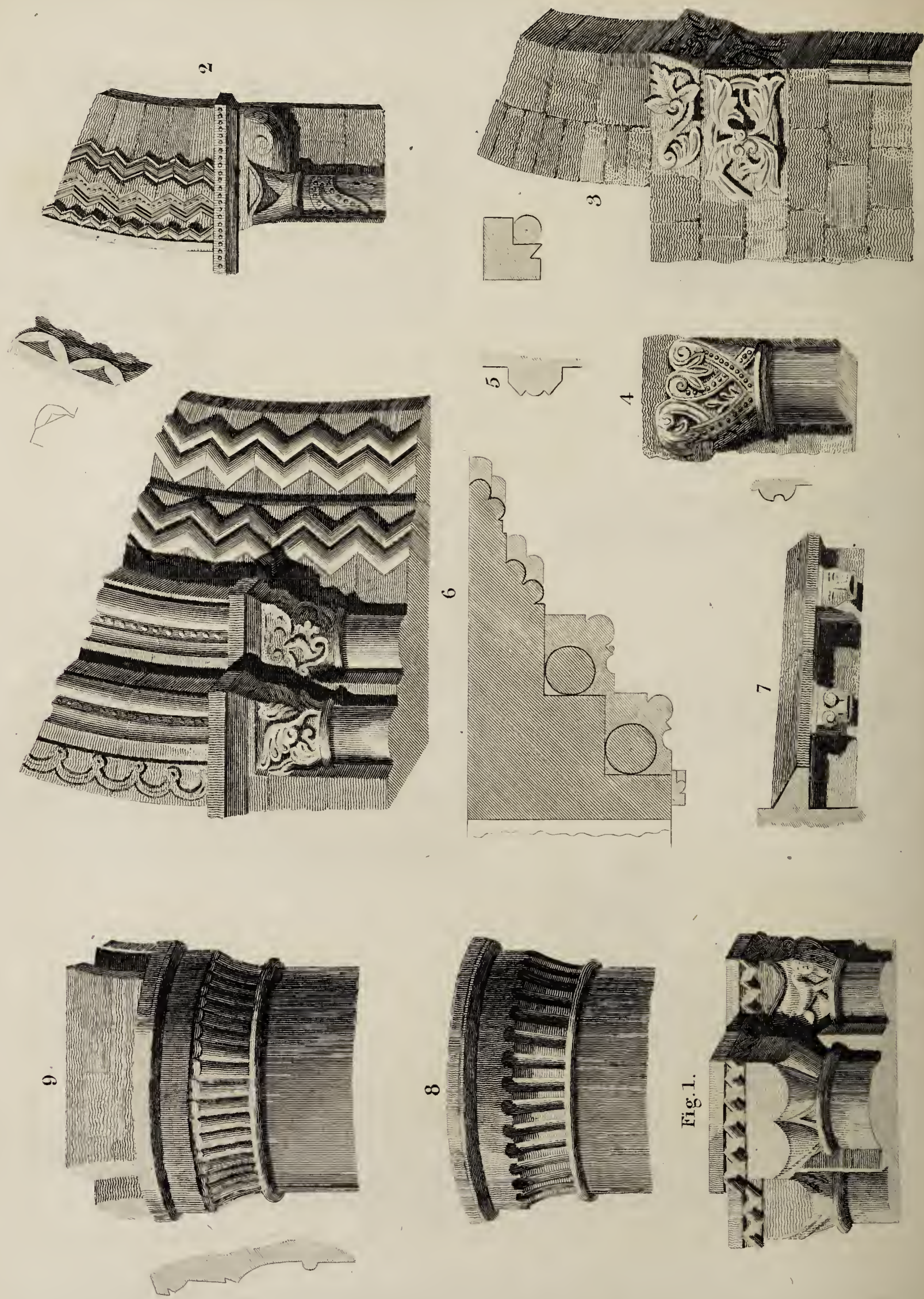


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. 2. and 6. from Oxford, Fig. 3. 4. and 5. from St. Faith near Norwich, Fig. 7. from Norwich Cathedral.
Fig. 8. and 9. Capitals very common in Churches with pointed Arches as at Newport, Carisbrook, &c.

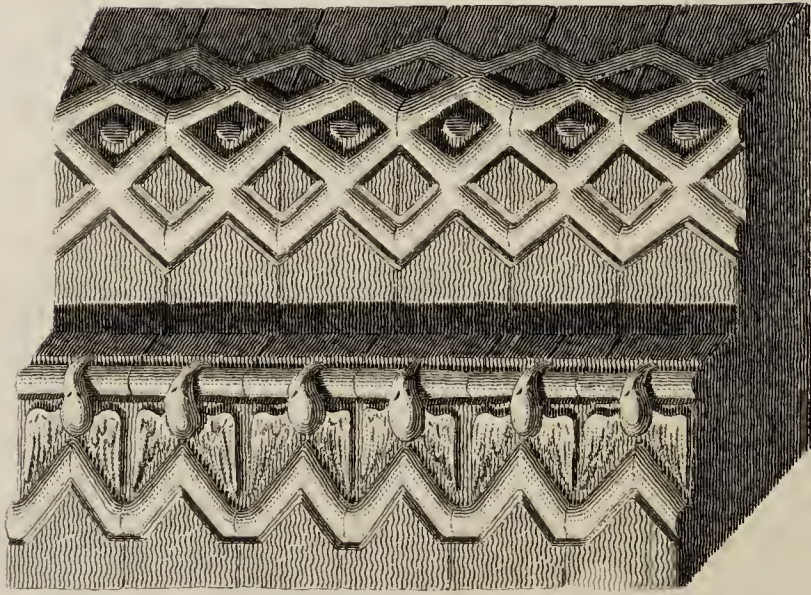
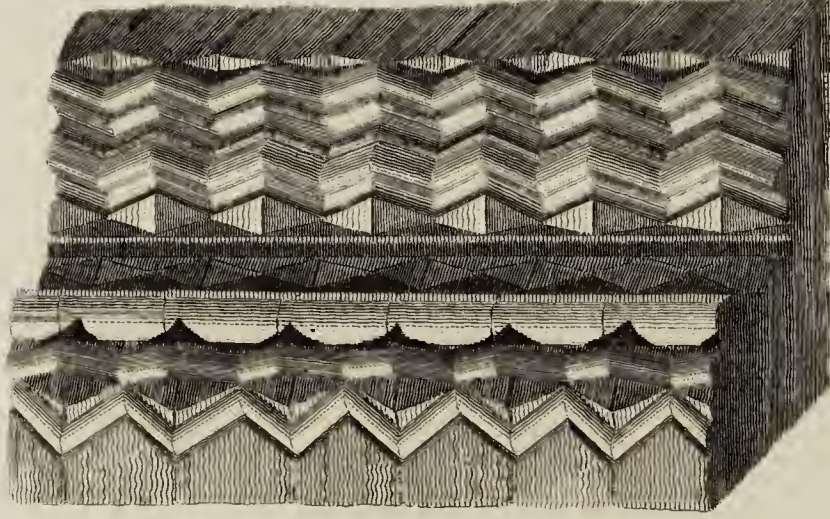
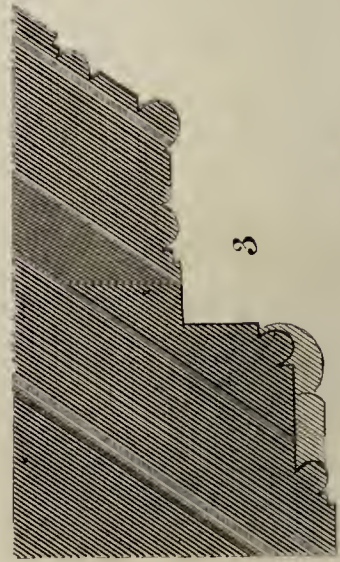


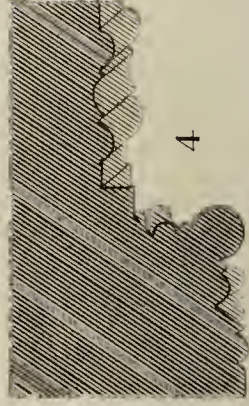
Fig. 1.



2



3



4

A P P E N D I X.

May 30, 1805, John Adey Repton, Esq. communicated to the Society, in a letter to the Rev. John Brand, Secretary, several drawings of Architectural Antiquities; of which engravings are exhibited in Plates N° LVIII. to LXVII.

November 28, 1805, The Rev. John Brand, of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, exhibited a Flint dug up, about half a yard deep, in a meadow, near Stow Market, in Suffolk. The drawings, in Plate N° LII. 2, 3, represent, in half the size, the two views of the stone. The use supposed to be for flaying cattle. See Pl. LII. N° 2, 3.

January 9, 1806, Colonel Rook sent a drawing of a Brass Spear Head, found, in the year 1803, about five feet below the surface of the ground, when some drains were making in the Gringley Carrs, near Gringley, in the county of Nottingham. See Plate LIV. N° 1.

November 20, 1806, An account of a Tumulus, opened on an estate of Matthew Baillie, M. D. in the parish of Dunteshourne Abbots, in Gloucestershire, communicated to Samuel Lysons, Esq. Director, by the Rev. Anthony Freston, Rector of Edgeworth, in the same county.

The length of the Barrow was about forty yards, and the width thirty; it contained about eight or nine bodies of different ages; it was composed of loose quarry stones; the largest stone, at the east end, has been long known, in that County, by the name of the Hoar Stone. It is of the calcareous kind,

APPENDIX.

twelve feet high, fifteen in circumference, and weighs probably about five or six tons. All that part under the dotted line was below the surface of the ground.

See Plate LV. N° 1. South east view before it was opened.

2. The Hoar Stone.

LVI. 3. The Kistvaen before it was opened.

4. The same, after it was opened.

November 20, 1806, The Rev. W. H. Thornbury, in two letters addressed to the Rev. John Brand, M. A. Secretary, and William Bray, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, sent an account of a Barrow, opened in the parish of Avening, in Gloucestershire, whose length, from east to west, was fifty-five yards, the greatest breadth nineteen two-thirds, and the smallest twelve yards and one-third; having within it two small chambers, in one of which were found eight, and in the other three skeletons, but no celts or other remains, except some bones of animals, which were buried in the Tumulus at C. Pl. LVII.

Mr. Fosbrook, F. A. S. in a letter addressed to the Society, observes, that as none of the characteristic marks of its being Danish, Saxon, or Roman exist, it may possibly be British, and have been formed before the Roman invasion.

March 5, 1807, John Crosse, Esq. F. A. S. exhibited to the Society a Celt, attached to a ring of the same metal, on which ring was also a bead of jet. These curious articles, which are figured in Pl. LIV. N° 2, were found, a few years ago, near Tadcaster in Yorkshire, exactly in the same state as there represented.

March 12, 1807, The Rev. Robert Nixon, F. A. S. communicated to the Society, in a letter received from Lieut. General

Nº 1.

South East View of the Barrow before it was open'd



Nº 2.

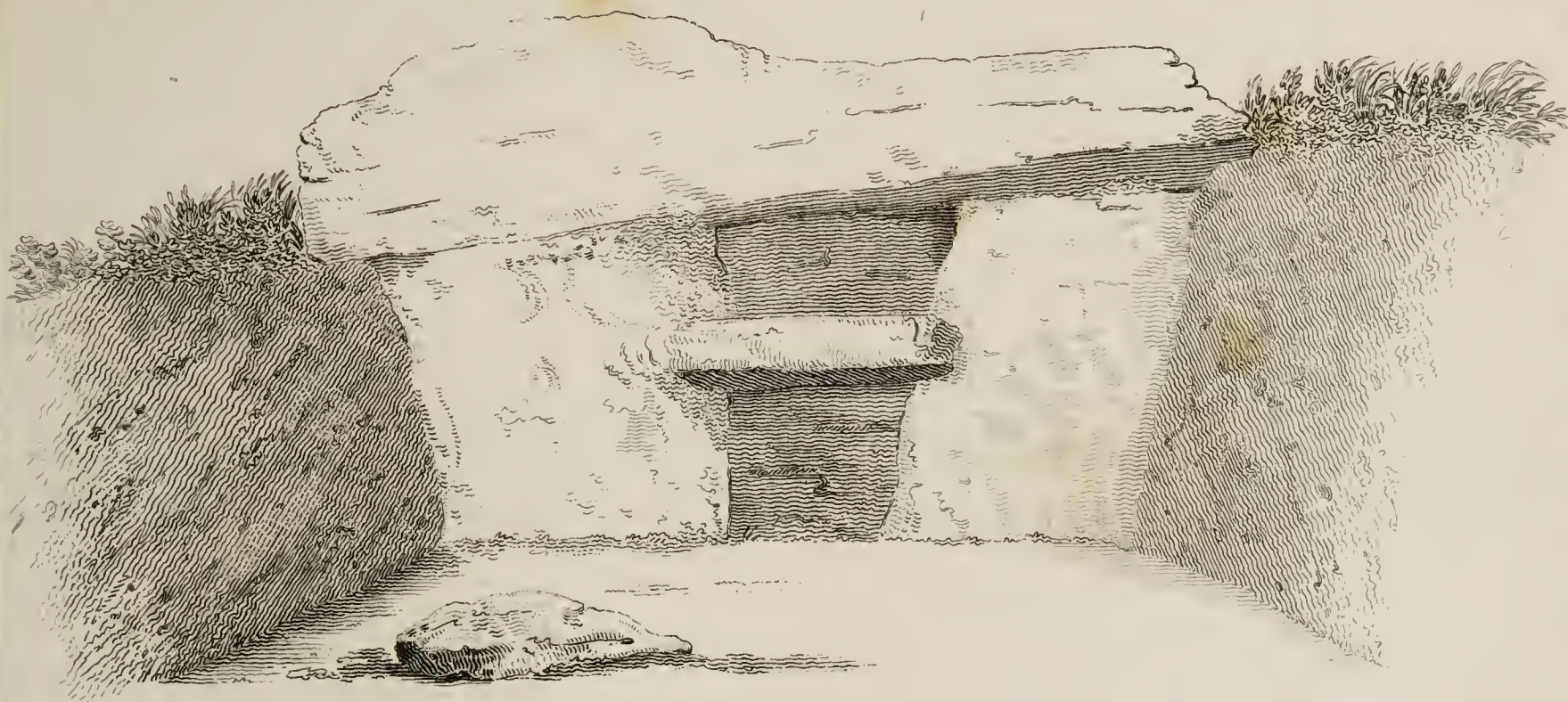
The Hoar Stone

NB. Below the dotted line is under ground



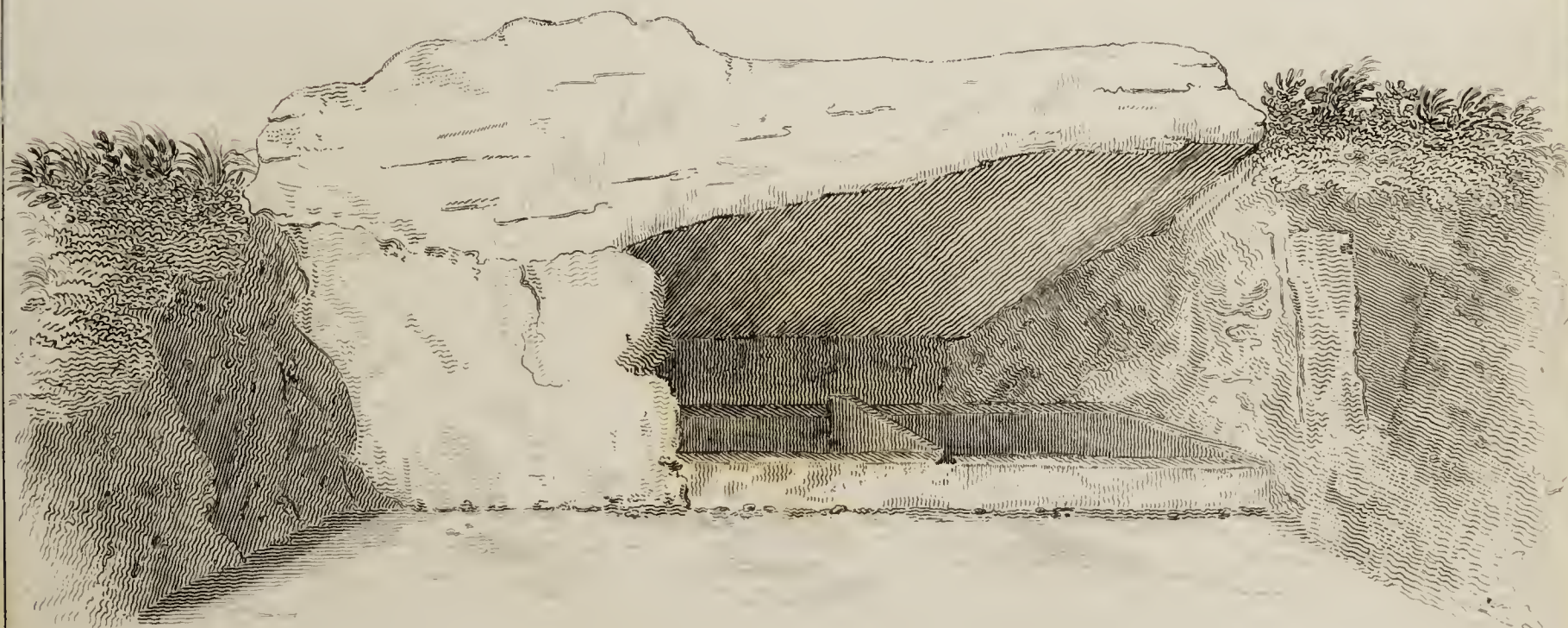
Nº 3.

The Kistvaen before it was open'd



Nº 4.

The Kistvaen after it was open'd





A first a great Excavation having its Entrance inclining a little to N.

B second opening.

C third where remains of animals were found.

Plate LXVIII.

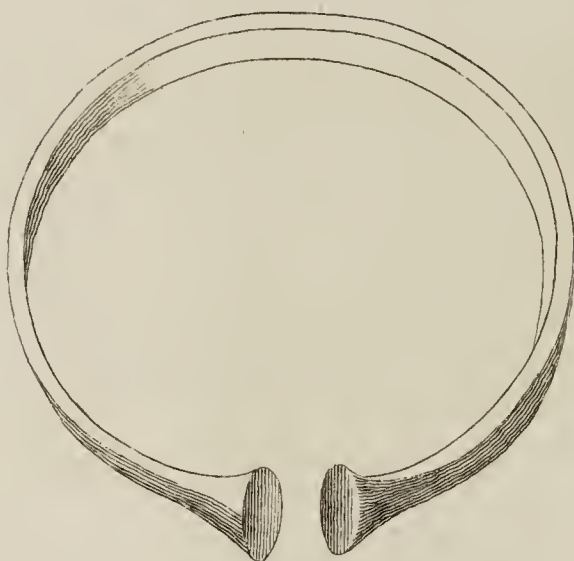


Fig. 1.

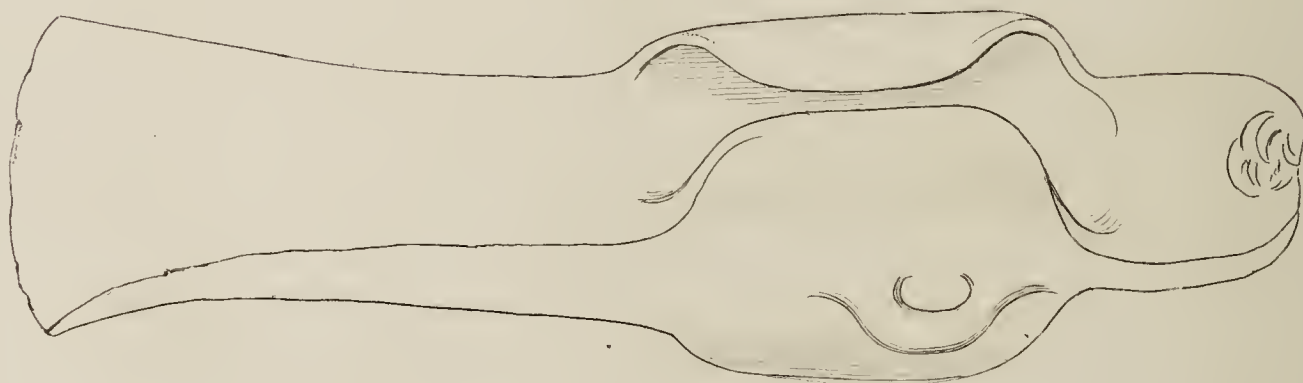


Fig. 2.

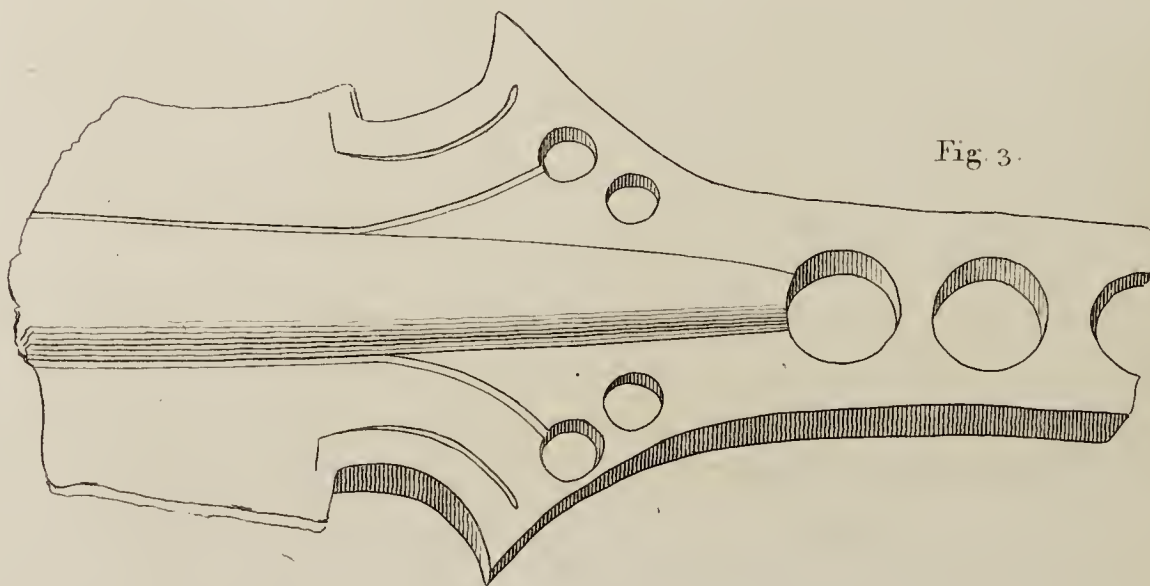


Fig. 3.

Davies, of the Royal Artillery, an Urn, with a Roman Medal of Claudius Cæsar, lately dug up in forming a road from Charlton to Woolwich, through Hanging-Wood, when cutting through a rising ground contiguous to the Roman Intrenchment there, at the depth of seventeen feet below the surface. The Urn is represented in Pl. XIV. N° 1.

March 19, 1807, Mr. Holt exhibited to the Society four Bracelets of pure gold, supposed to be British, weighing as follows.

	oz.	dwt.	gr.
N° 1 . .	3	1	0
2 . .	1	10	0
3 . .	0	18	2
4 . .	0	16	4

6 14 6 should be (if the weights
are true) 6oz. 5dwt. 6gr.

A Spear Head of brass, with holes to tie it to the shaft. Three Celts of brass, made to fix by tongues into their handles. Two Celts of brass, with sockets for the handles. Three Lumps of raw Copper, apparently very pure. Found in the year 1806 on the sea beach near Eastbourne, immediately under Beachey Head. See Plate LXVIII. N° 1, 2, 3.

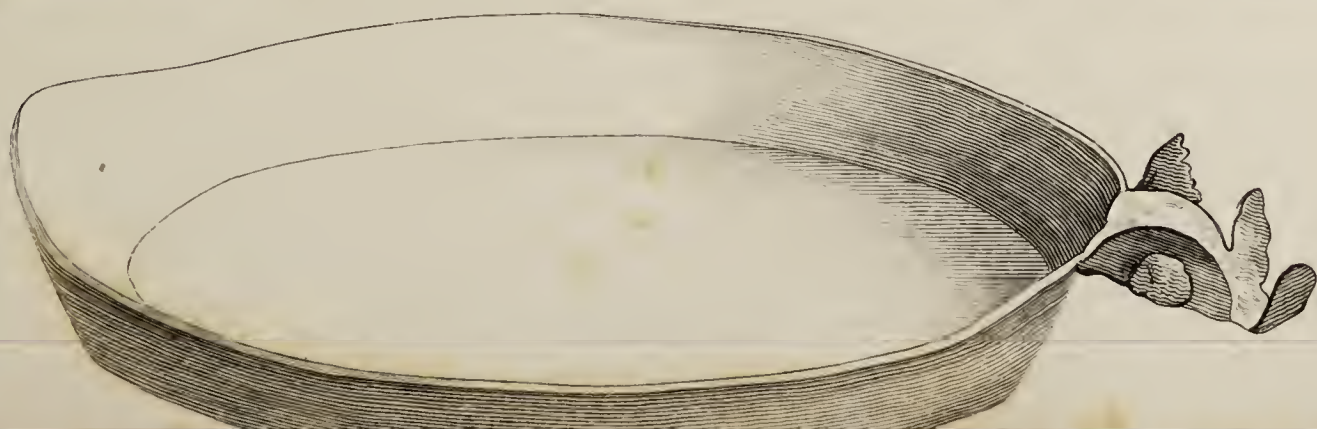
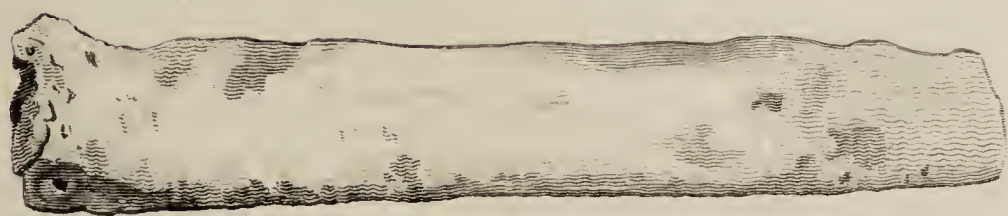
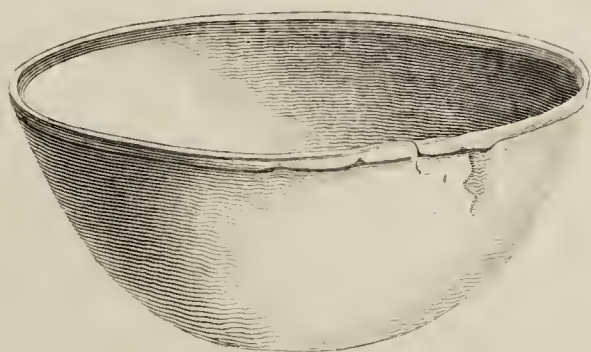
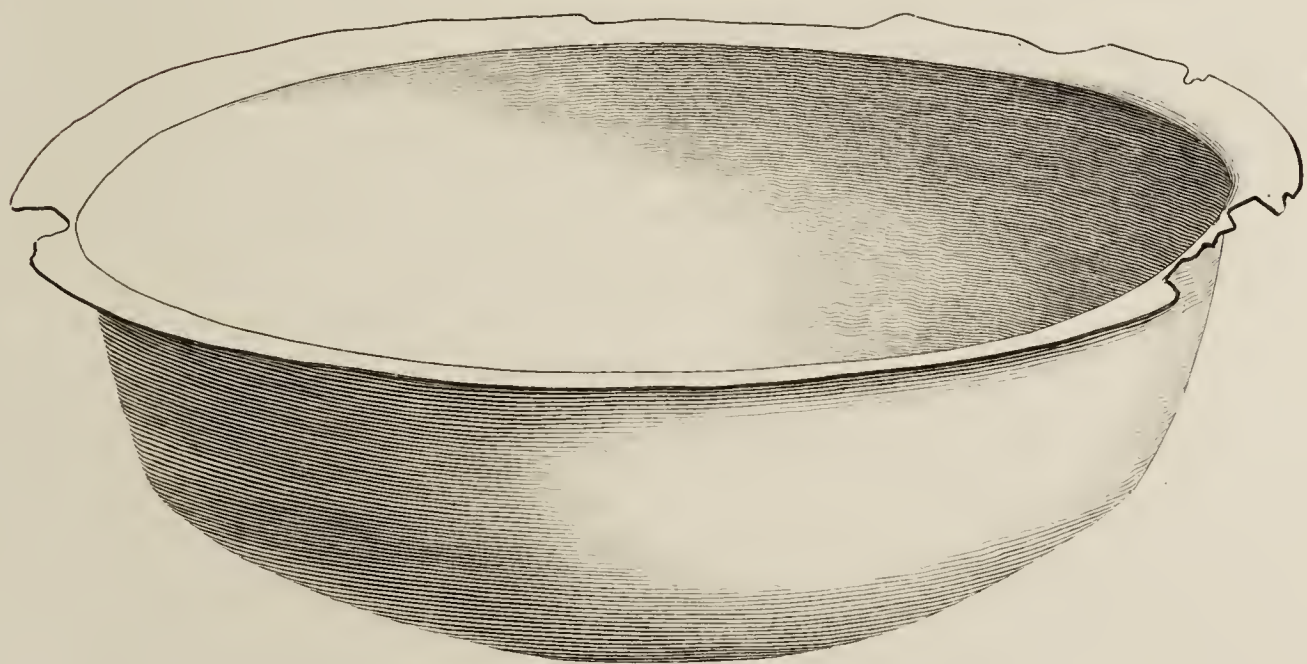
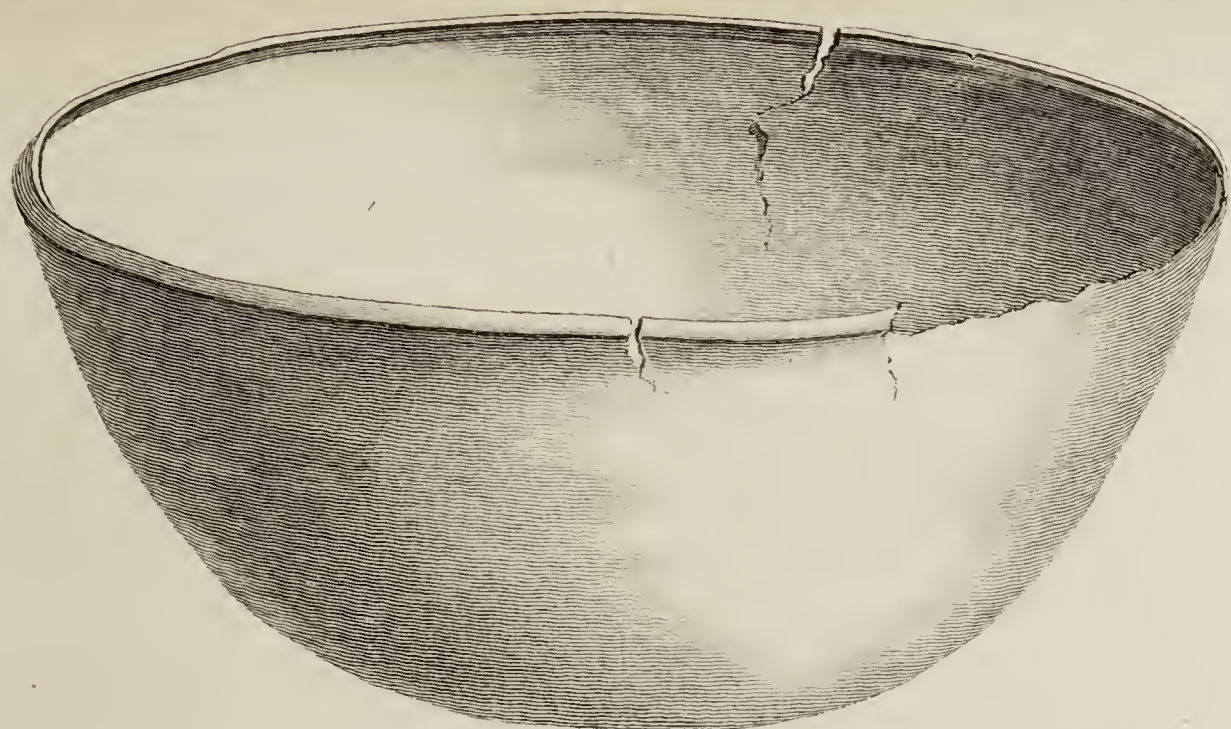
November 5, 1807, George J. Tapps, Esq. exhibited to the Society some Pieces of Earth, or Slate, which were found in the stone coffins, frequently discovered in the island of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, and are called coal money. Also a Bason of metal, found near the surface of a piece of sandy barren ground, on the sea shore, about three miles S. W. of Christ Church, in Hampshire. Mr. T. supposes it to be Roman, and used as a scale, lamp, or dish, to hold fire occasionally, he having in Italy seen several of the same sort, which had been dug out of the ruins. See Plate LII. N° 4.

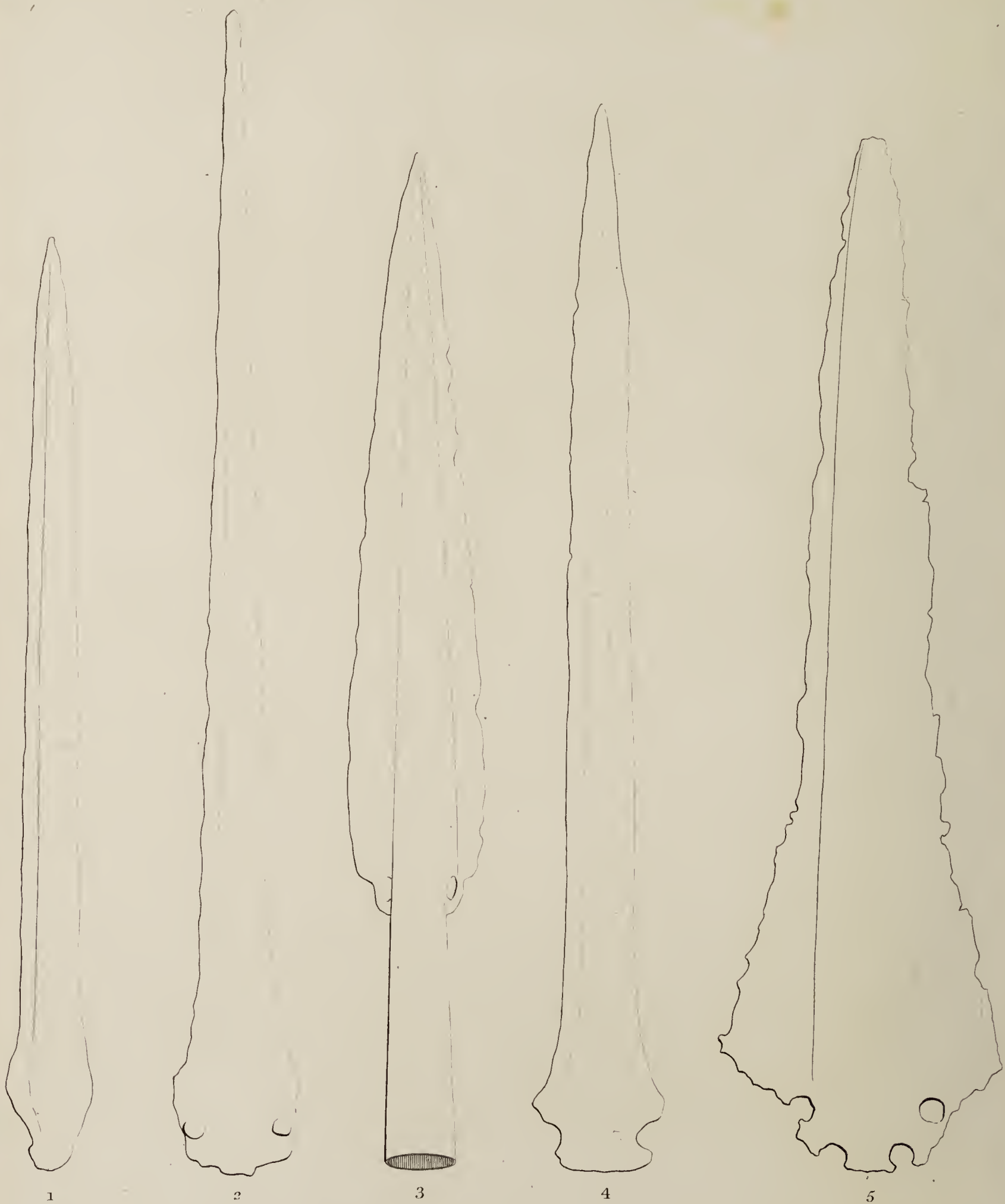
November 12, 1807, Thomas Walford, Esq. F. A. S. exhibited to the Society nine thin culinary Vessels of Copper, which had been discovered, three feet below the surface of the earth, in the month of May preceding, at the corner of Rodenfield in the village of Sturmere, in Essex, by the side of the Roman road mentioned in the fourteenth volume of *Archæologia*, p. 71, and not more than ninety rods distant from the Roman station there mentioned. They were found closely packed within each other, and covered with a large flat vessel. For the representation of some of them, see Plate LXIX.

March 24, 1808, The Rev. Robert Nixon, B. D. F. A. S. presented a drawing of an Urn, found in a barrow (at Ampleforth in Yorkshire) formed by a circle of large stones, about ten feet in diameter; the urn was at the depth of between three and four feet, near the centre of the barrow.

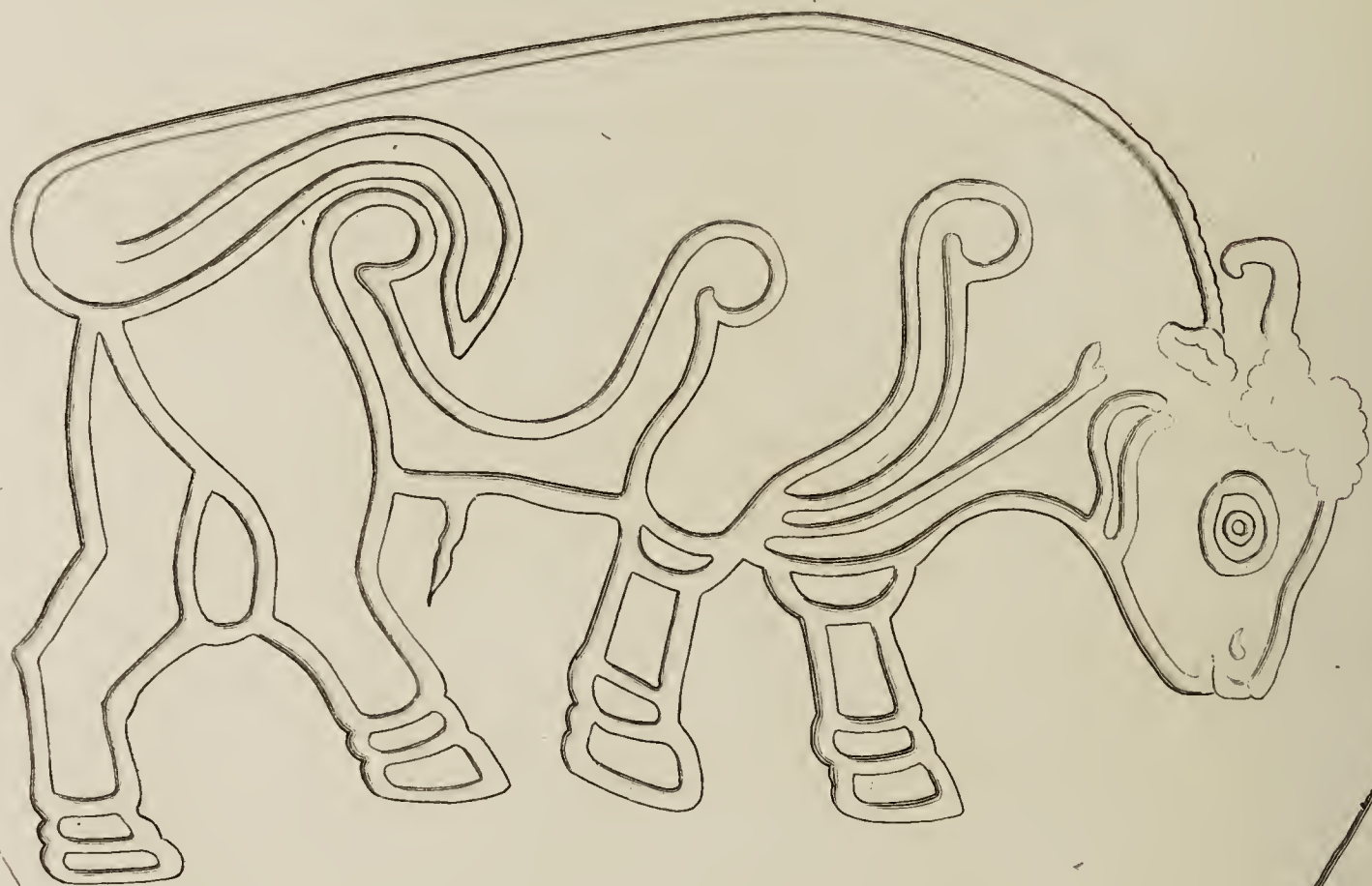
November 10, 1808, Charles Buchan, Esq. of the Post Office, Edinburgh, addressed a letter to the Rev. T. W. Wright, Secretary, giving an account of an Urn, found in a Tumulus adjoining to the Roman Camp at Kirkbuddo, Forfarshire, described by General Roy; which has undergone very little alteration since that time, except a small part of the north-east corner being now under tillage.

November 24, 1808, Captain Ricketts, of the Royal Navy, commanding the sea fencibles at Folkstone, communicated to the Society, in a letter, dated 24th October, 1808, addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, an account of eight Bricks found among the foundation stones of an old harbour there, of which no tradition remains; they are fourteen inches long, by six inches broad, and weigh fourteen pounds each, having an impression of a coat of arms, surmounted by a coronet.





Drawn to one half the scale of the originals.




In a subsequent letter, directed to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. he informs him of having sent, for the inspection of the Society, part of one of the Bricks, and a Copper Coin procured by him at Tripoli in Barbary.

March 16, 1809, Mr. Fenton exhibited to the Society an ancient Spear Head, lately discovered by Sir William Paxton in a stone quarry on the summit of Pistill Dewy Hill, on the south side of the vale of Towy, in Carmarthen-shire. Pl. LXX. N° 5.

March 23, 1809, Mr. Carlisle exhibited to the Society four ancient Weapons, transmitted to him by John Lloyd, Esq. of Cefnfaes Maentwrog; discovered in a mountain called Cwm Moch, in the parish of Maentwrog, in the county of Merioneth; drawings of which are in Plate LXX. N° 1, 2, 3, 4.

May 11, 1809, Mr. Carlisle exhibited to the Society an impression of a Bull, taken, with moistened paper, from a stone found at Burgh Head, in Scotland; where there are many others of the same description. A drawing of which, half the size of the original, is figured on Plate LXXI.

A Reservoir, or Bath, was lately dug up at the same place.



ADDENDUM.

December 9, 1802, Taylor Combe, Esq. F. A. S. presented to the Society a Portrait of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, copied from an unique coin in the French Cabinet. The coin is a silver tetradrachm, and formerly belonged to the celebrated Medallist, John Vaillant (see his *Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum*, p. 103), but has never been accurately engraved. It is remarkable for being the only coin on which the surname of Ptolemy Philometor is found. The monogram has led Vaillant to suppose that the coin was struck at Oppone, a town in Æthiopia, but this conjecture is not deserving of the least attention. Pl. LXXII.

N° 1 represents the Portrait on the obverse of the coin enlarged.

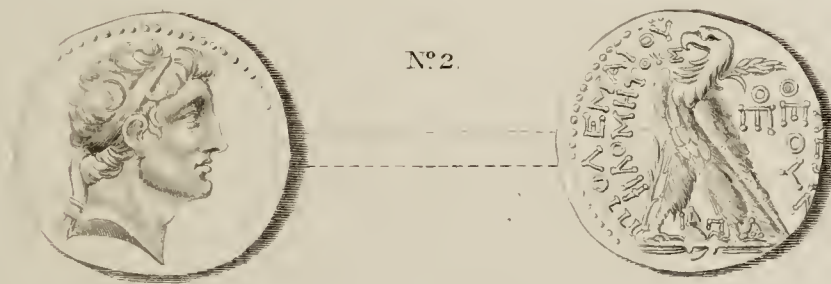
N° 2 represents both the obverse and reverse of their true size.



N^o 1.



N^o 2.



J^s Basire sculp^t

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* The Accents are corrected from Professor Heyne's Copy in the Gottingen Transactions.

NOTE—The reason why only four Maces were engraven, in Plate XLVI, was because No. 4 and 5 were exactly the same, except a small difference in the weight.

